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EXCLUSIVE
Associated Press Report
Sunday in Colorado Springs

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THE STATION IN CHINA
AGAIN LOOKS THREATENING

January Instalment of Indemnity Cannot Be Paid in Gold—Government Troops Unable to Cope with Rebellion—China Trusts to Luck to Bring Harmony.

By Associated Press.

Peking, Dec. 31.—The ministers here of the foreign powers have telegraphed their governments the refusal of China to pay the international indemnity in gold notes and have discussed the matter among themselves. It is proposed to inform the Chinese government that failure to fulfill the obligations provided in the protocol will entail grave consequences.

The policy of the United States presents an objection in the way of delivering a joint note to China on the matter and the present difficulty is generally attributed to the encouragement given to China by the American government's indorsement of their arguments. The Chinese are content to await developments, believing that the powers will find it so difficult to agree on a course of action that the present deadlock will be prolonged indefinitely.

The monument to Baron von Ketteler, the German minister who was killed in Peking shortly after the outbreak of the Boxer troubles, will be dedicated January 18. Chinese and German officers participating in the ceremony. The monument is a white marble arch spanning the principal business street at the spot where Baron von Ketteler was assassinated.

Replying to inquiries from the legations, the foreign office today admitted that there was some truth in the reports of warlike preparations on the part of Tung Fuh Siang, although it characterizes the stories of his movements as exaggerated. The foreign office says the viceroys of the northern provinces have sufficient troops to subdue him. This latter statement, however, is disbelieved. It is expected that government troops will join Tung Fuh Siang in the event of his undertaking a rebellion. Popular sympathy is with Tung Fuh Siang, who was exiled and degraded for obeying the orders of his superiors and attacking the foreign legations here.

UNITED STATES MINISTER CONGER ON WHOM CHINA DEPENDS TO PREVENT HER ANNIHILATION.

UNITED STATES ACCEPTS
THE PAYMENT AS PROPOSED

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The state department has been officially advised through its fiscal agents in China that the second installment of the Chinese indemnity fund, which falls due tomorrow must be paid in silver or rather on a silver basis. This result has been anticipated and the department more than a month ago was advised unofficially of what would happen. The first installment of the indemnity which was due July 1, last was likewise paid on a silver basis, the nations receiving the money, reserving the right to reclaim the difference between the silver and gold basis. Therefore tomorrow the department will have placed to its credit $496,008 for it has without hesitation decided to accept the payment on the basis proposed.

Some idea of the extra charge that would be imposed on China did she yield to the almost general demand of the powers for payment of these indemnities on a gold basis, may be gathered from the fact that whereas the Chinese tael, which was the basis of the calculation of the indebtedness, was worth 74 cents at the time the agreement was signed in Peking, it is now worth only 64 cents. The impression prevails here among persons who have taken part in these settlements that the indemnities demanded by the powers are far beyond China's ability. She may for a year or two borrow enough money from various internal sources to pay the instalments falling due every six months but in a short time the powers will be compelled, at the risk of losing everything to come to a readjustment of the whole indebtedness either by submitting the case to arbitration at the Hague, which China earnestly desires or by a mutual agreement between the creditor nations.

Most of the first instalment paid to the United States last July and amounting to nearly a half million dollars was in payment of missionary claims for damages arising from the Boxer outbreak. The department accepted the plan of paying out 25 per cent. of each large claim. This absorbed nearly all of the first instalment. By this method something like two years will be required for the settlement of the claims. It is said at the state department where many of these cases were handled and in records of the American commission composed of Minister Conger, Secretary Rockhill and Consul Ragsdale, show that the same statement was true as to the claims presented in China; that probably never in the history of the department has there been so many heavy claims presented to the attention of a settlement commission as these coming from missionaries as a result of the Boxer uprising. The commission has cut into these with a ruthless hand. The claims were confined to organizations and individuals. In one case a claim was submitted amounting to $250,000 for mission property destroyed. Reliable affidavits show that $100,000 was a generous estimate for the property. In individual cases missionaries put in claims for jewelry and articles of luxury. By a curious adjustment the commission, while allowing some of these claims with liberality has placed a very low valuation on human life. Assuming a murdered missionary of the age of 50 to be capable of 10 more years work at the rate of $400 per year it would award an indemnity of about $4,000 to his or her heirs. The state department which is the reviewing authority in these cases probably will raise the allowance, but it may still further cut down the claims for personal property losses.

GERMANY
RESERVES ITS ARBITRATION

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—The German government's reservations in agreeing to submit the Venezuelan claims to arbitration continue to be undisclosed in their entirety. From statements appearing today, however, it seems to be confirmed that Germany excludes from the claims which are subject to arbitration demands amounting to $300,000 for seizure of property and outrages on the persons of German subjects under circumstances which are here deemed so clear that it is useless to call in arbitrators. The payment of this sum will not be demanded in cash at present but a sufficient guarantee of the payment will be insisted upon. Great Britain's preferred claims are equivalent in amount to $300,000, hence the statements made abroad that Germany is asking more than Great Britain are incorrect. German waives an apology for what are here called "diplomatic insults," asking only material reparation.

It is now stated that the German cruiser Superba will sail for Venezuela January 6.

The Lokal Anzeiger, the only German newspaper having a special correspondent at Caracas, prints a dispatch from the Venezuela capital dated December 29, relating the correspondent's experience in interviewing President Castro. He found him at General Alcantara's estate at La Victoria, dabbling in poetry. General Alcantara, who was waiting with a bundle of dispatches, remarked to the correspondent that "it would not do to interrupt the president's pleasure even with state business." But the correspondent says he spoke to the president between dances and "after a conventional recognizance," inquired if he intended to give the powers satisfaction.

"Why, no," replied the president, "I am the one demanding satisfaction for insults."

"At this remark," the correspondent continues, "a lady clapped the president on the back and said:

"That's the way to talk, old boy."

NEW YORK COAL
STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 31.—Suits have been brought by 22 residents of this city who claim that during the recent coal strike they were decoyed to the mines in Pennsylvania by agents of the Erie railroad and of the Pennsylvania Coal company. Damages for $50,000 each, amounting to $1,100,000 in all, are sued for, and the attorney for the plaintiffs consulted with an assistant district attorney about bringing the matter before the grand jury to be sworn in next Monday.

The plaintiffs claim that under pretense of doing work for the railroad and coal company they were decoyed to Hoboken where they were locked in a car and carried against their will to the coal regions of Pennsylvania and compelled to act as "strike breakers," under threats of being turned over to the fury of the miners. The men say they finally succeeded in making their way back to the city but declare that on their way home they had narrow escapes from being mobbed.

An official of the Erie road said that no complaint had been served as yet on the company. He added that the company was without information as to the cause of action; that he was confident that the Erie company and its constituent company, the Pennsylvania Coal company, had done nothing unlawful, and that he had no doubt the companies would be able successfully defend any suits that might be brought against them.

"The company makes no misrepresentations," said this official, "but is always extremely careful to explain to the men the conditions and circumstances under which they are employed."

PRESS STRINGER

United States Steel Corporation Announces System Whereby Humblest Workman May Become Stockholder.

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 31.—In a double circular, one to the stockholders and the other to the officers and employes, the United States Steel corporation announces its intention to inaugurate a system whereby the humblest workman on its rolls may, if he desires, become a permanent stockholder and share in the profits of the corporation. The scheme is the result of months of preparation by the finance committee of the corporation and the circulars are signed by George W. Perkins, chairman. The plan is said to have originated with Mr Perkins. The circular to the stockholders points out the apparent advantage of the plan, which was devised "with equal fairness to every man, from the president of the Steel corporation itself to the man with pick and shovel working for one of the subsidiary companies."

The circular goes on to say that at this time there are about 55,000 stockholders who, it is believed, would feel a greater sense of security in the corporation's earning power if they knew that officers and managers generally were willing to enter into a contract by which part of their compensation for services rendered shall be paid only after the realization of $90,000,000 of profits. This represents interest on bonds, dividends on stocks and reserve for sinking funds. The plan inviting officers and employes to participate is divided into two parts. Part one prescribes that from the earnings of the corporation during the year 1902 there will have been set aside at least $2,000,000 and as much more as is needed for the purchase of at least 25,000 shares of preferred stock which will be offered as follows to employes of the corporation and constituent companies. At present the corporation and subsidiary companies employ about 168,000 men whom it is proposed to divide into these six classes. Class A will include all those who receive salaries of $20,000 a year or over. Class B will include all those who receive salaries of from $1,000 to $20,000 a year. Class C will include all those who receive salaries of from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. Class D will include all those who receive salaries of from $2,500 to $5,000 a year. Class E will include all those who receive salaries of from $800 to $2,500 a year. Class F will include all those who receive salaries of $800 a year or less. The preferred stock will be offered to any employe during January at $82.50 per share (its closing price today was $85.87½). Employes can subscribe for an amount of stock not exceeding the sum represented by a certain percentage of their annual salaries as shown in this table: Class B, 8 per cent.; class C, 10 per cent.; class D, 12 per cent.; class E, 15 per cent.; class F, 20 per cent. In part two of the plan it is explained that the corporation has been and is now making changes in the salaries of men occupying official or semi-official positions and the directors have approved these recommendations of the finance committee.

Whenever $80,000,000 and less than $90,000,000 is earned during 1903, 1 per cent. shall be set aside. Whenever $90,000,000 and less than $100,000,000 is earned during 1903, 1½ per cent. shall be set aside. Whenever $100,000,000 and less than $110,000,000 is earned during 1903, 1¾ per cent. shall be set aside. Whenever $110,000,000 and less than $120,000,000 is earned during 1903, 1½ per cent. shall be set aside. Whenever $130,000,000 and less than $140,000,000 is earned during 1903, 2 per cent. shall be set aside. Whenever $140,000,000 and less than $150,000,000 is earned during 1903, 2¼ per cent. shall be set aside. Whenever $150,000,000 and less than $160,000,000 is earned during 1903, 2½ per cent. shall be set aside.

The question of what constitutes profits is to be determined by the finance committee, who, it is stated, will have no interest in the profit-sharing plan. If $80,000,000 is earned in the coming year $800,000 will be set aside each half to be distributed in cash quarterly, the other half to be reserved until the end of the year, invested in preferred stock. The stock thus purchased to be divided one-half to employes entitled thereto, the other half to remain with the treasury of the corporation. Each shareholder is to receive certificate for his interest containing these provisions: First, that if he remains continuously in the service of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies for five years the stock shall be delivered to him and he may do as he likes with it. Second, that if he dies or becomes totally and permanently disabled while in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies, the stock will be delivered to his estate or to him. Third, that he can draw the dividends declared on the stock while it is held for his account and he remains in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies. Fourth, that if without previous consent voluntarily he shall have quitted the service of the corporation or one of its subsidiary companies he shall forfeit all right to this stock and in such case it will be held in a fund which at the end of five years will be divided among such employes as shall have complied with all the conditions. The 25 per cent. of all the money set aside in this profit-sharing plan will be held for five years and will be given to such only as at the end of that period shall be in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies from and since January 1, 1903. High officials of the Steel corporation declined today to discuss the report approaching retirement of President Schwab.

PLAN TO DEFEAT
REPUBLICANS

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Dec. 31.—Anti-Wolcott headquarters were opened on the third floor of the Brown by P. B. Stewart of Colorado Springs today. Mr. Stewart will remain in charge and conduct a fight against Mr Wolcott's election until the senatorship question is settled. In discussing the matter with your correspondent this afternoon Mr. Stewart said:

"Here headquarters are being opened and will be conducted for the purpose of doing what I can to keep faith with the people in accordance with the pledges made last fall. The headquarters will not be used to further the interests of any candidate for the United States senate, their object being simply anti-Wolcott."

State Accepts Over Forty Million Dollars to the Nation's Credit during the Year by Its Output of the Precious Metals, Supplemented by Lead, Copper and Zinc.

Denver, Dec. 31.—The New Year edition of the Denver Post publishes the following relative to the State mineral production:

The tabulation subjoined represents the official reports from authoritative sources of the gold, silver, lead and zinc output of Colorado for the calendar year 1902. The only deficit counted is that of the Colorado & Ohio smelter located near Salida, which opened for business about a month ago. Having no details of its production for the limited period, we do not care to estimate there are here twenty of the exhibits.

For 1902 we have the following:

Gold	$25,416,941.[illegible]
Silver	8,[illegible]
Lead	5,221,109.20
Copper	1,088,568.[illegible]
Total	$41,[illegible]
Zinc	1,901,948.90
Grand total	$43,774,[illegible]

According to the official report of Byers A. Lee, state commissioner of mines, the output of 1901 was as follows:

Gold	$27,[illegible]
Silver	10,901,302.87
Lead	6,419,131.61
Copper	1,302,276.47
Total	$46,[illegible]
Zinc	1,[illegible]
Grand total	$47,328,962.[illegible]

Compared, these tables show an apparent loss in gold, silver, lead and copper amounting to $1,430,[illegible]. This large is a direct allied condition of the metal market during the year. There is a substantial gain in the lighter ores, which cause lies in the lower average grade of ores treated. While the output increased.

[illegible] Gold, Silver, Total.

	Gold	Silver	Total
Beulah	[illegible]	$ 30.01	$ 1,616.49
Cripple Creek	14,885.16	28.82	1,015.58
Clarke	10,177.56	150.60	13,328.14
Dolores	236.11	7.[illegible]	240.61
Eagle	165.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	165.59
Gilpin	15,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
Gunnison	91.[illegible]	1.12	91.[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mesa	86.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	[illegible]
Montezuma	867.17	11.[illegible]	1,[illegible].68
Ouray	16,776.[illegible]	15,[illegible]	[illegible]
Park	11,613.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	11,681.73
Pitkin	1,[illegible]	1.[illegible]	910.51
Rio Grande	15,345.4[illegible]	10.[illegible]	15,391.77
Saguache	305.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	305.23
San Juan	358.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	359.[illegible]
San Miguel	[illegible]	1.[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teller	9,402.[illegible]	[illegible]	9,[illegible].66
Conejos and Rio Grande	16,143.[illegible]	[illegible]	16,161.[illegible]
Sundry deposits	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] ESTIMATE
OF STATE'S PRODUCTION

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Dec. 31.—The New York [illegible] and Tribune publishes the following statement of the metal production [illegible] closed.

Gold (ounces)	[illegible]
Silver (ounces)	16,[illegible]
Lead (tons)	[illegible]
Copper (tons)	[illegible]
Zinc (concentrates)	[illegible]
Total value	[illegible]

[illegible] YEAR'S TOTAL METAL PRODUCTION
OF AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.

The total production of metals by the American Smelting and Refining company for the year 1902 is given below. The Colorado plants of the company are the Globe Grant, Revere, Silver, Colorado, Arkansas Valley and Durango.

Metal Contents

	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Metal Value

	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper
Colorado	$11,975,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Arizona	170,677.42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	21,030.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	109.26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	275,604.80	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	207,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	205.03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central America	14,825.21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$13,184,187.19	$11,[illegible]	$12,[illegible]	$1,231,897.07

HELENA CITIZENS ARE NOW FREE FROM TAXES

By Associated Press.

Helena, Mont. Dec. 31.—Because of an injunction secured by the Helena Water Works company restraining the city treasurer from spending any money for any purpose whatever, the city council has passed a resolution allowing taxpayers 60 days grace in the payment of taxes. As there is not the remotest probability of the litigation between the city and the water works company being settled within a year, the council may postpone tax collections for indefinite period.

With the securing of the injunction the bondsmen of the city treasurer withdrew and he was obliged to resign, but the council re-elected him the same evening. Whatever money the treasurer collects he turns over to a committee of the council, which in turn deposits it in the banks, which are, by the injunction, restrained from paying it out on checks. The council has decided, therefore, as long as the city cannot spend the money, it is useless to collect it from taxpayers only to be hoarded in the bank.

EXCLUSIVE
Associated Press Report
Sunday in Colorado Springs

BRIEF NEWS
For Busy Readers.

Fair and warmer today; fair tomorrow.

Silver, 48½c; lead, 4½c; copper, very firm and higher, standard quoted at $11,90@11,50; lake at $11,87½@12,05.

New York stock market more active and stronger than was expected, closing quiet but with good undertone; money on call, firm at 2@12, closing offered at 2.

Chicago grain dull and dragging; provisions a little irregular but in the main firm and steady.

LOCAL NEWS.

Annual color ball will take place February 6.

Annual reception of the Y. M. C. A., open to all, ladies and gentlemen, will be held in Association this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Sarah A. Watson, who came to this vicinity 25 years ago, died yesterday at her home on South Tejon street.

City Auditor Harris was bound over to the district court under $500 bond, on charge of criminal libel.

Reception to Rev. and Mrs. Wm. H. Fish, Jr., at Unitarian church parlors from 4 to 6 p. m.

There were 528 marriage licenses issued in El Paso county during the past year.

Pike's Peak club holds an option on the McIntyre-Barnett building for $67,000 and will convert a portion of the building into club rooms if the option is taken up.

Sheriff's office warned officials at Goodland, Kansas, not to deliver claimants to any person without proper warrant.

Short Line is renovating its rolling stock for the purpose of carrying out its policy of maintaining everything in absolutely perfect condition.

The delegation of Knights of Columbus will go to Cripple Creek Sunday for the purpose of exemplifying the work of the order.

STATE NEWS.

Real estate deal in business part of Cripple Creek, consummated yesterday, involved consideration of $20,000.

There were a number of interesting developments in connection with the senatorial contest yesterday, among them being the announcement that Republicans are preparing to contest the seats of all Democrats in the house in retaliation for Democratic contests of Republican seats in the senate.

P. B. Stewart has opened anti-Wolcott headquarters in Denver.

Herald-Democrat's figures on the production of the Leadville district for 1902 give total valuation of nearly $5,500,000.

For statistics of the Cripple Creek output for the year, see the magazine section.

James Hutchinson, a mining man well known in Colorado, died suddenly last night at Boise, Idaho.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

President Palma of Cuba is quoted by a Discussion as saying that U. S. Minister Squiers could assure the American government that the treaty would be accepted without question.

The firemen of Houston, Texas, have declared a strike for higher wages; they announced that they would work 48 hours free of charge.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway company today decided to continue the prevailing prices of anthracite coal during the month of January.

Consolidated Tobacco company has increased its capital stock from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Paul Revere's old home in Boston has been purchased by John T. Reynolds, Jr., a real estate dealer, who proposes to see that it is preserved.

Andrew Carnegie has given New Orleans $250,000 for a main library building and three branches, the city to furnish the sites and pledge $25,000 a year for support; the conditions will undoubtedly be accepted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A treaty has been signed by the Bolivian minister of foreign affairs and the Peruvian minister at Buenos Ayres, President Roca of Argentina, arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia.

French ironclads are said to be preparing to sail for Morocco.

Two Frenchmen propose to explore the desert of Sahara by means of airships.

China is unable to pay the January installment of the indemnity in gold and trouble is threatened.

MINING

Mining stock market yesterday, while generally strong, was weak in spots.

Subscription contracts for the new drainage tunnel have been closed up, and all is in readiness for the letting of contracts.

Sack of ore shipped from the El Paso district alleged gave returns at the rate of $21,580 per ton.

Mining stock association has remitted this quarter's dues, amounting to $25 for each member.

Property of the Valley Forge G. M. Co., located in Boulder county, has been secured from debt and active operations will be resumed.

VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION.

By Associated Press.

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 31.—Joe Kinney, the third victim of the Turf Exchange explosion in this city Christmas eve, died today as a result of his injuries. Almost every day facts come to light of additional injured swelling the list to more than 60. Two more victims are still in a serious condition. B. S. Chambers of Canadian racing fame is considered to be out of danger.

PERUVIAN POLITICS.

By Associated Press.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 31.—The Civil and Caceristi parties have agreed to unite their efforts during the coming campaign in favor of Manuel Calderon for president, Dr. Lindaluce for first vice president and Dr. Seraplo Calderon for second vice president of the republic.

METHODIST THANK OFFERING.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—Rev. J. S. J. McConnell, who is in charge here of the Twentieth Century thank offering fund of the Methodist church, announced tonight that $1,100,000 had been subscribed by Philadelphia Methodists. The conference was asked to raise $900,000 and the total fund of $20,000,000. The sum secured here is divided into two unequal parts, $1,115,000 going to philanthropic and charitable work and $[illegible]000 to be divided to liquidating church debts.

[illegible]
[illegible]

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"The company makes no misrepresentations," said this official, "but is always extremely careful to explain to the men the conditions and circumstances under which they are employed."

NewspaperARCHIVE®

[illegible] CASE [illegible]

Justice Ruby [illegible] the Defendant to the District Court in Bond of $500—The Opinion of the Court.

City Auditor I. S. Harris was yesterday bound over to the district court under bonds of $500 by Justice of the Peace Ruby on the charge of criminal libel preferred against him by City Treasurer John A. Voorhees. The hearing which has been in progress since [illegible]esday was concluded at about 3 o'clock and Justice Ruby announced his decision immediately. Mr. Harris at once furnished the required bond.

During the day the witnesses examined were Mayor John R. Robinson, who was recalled; Alderman E. R. Clark and Mr. Voorhees. All the testimony was in the nature of rebuttal. The mayor's testimony was concerning the appointment of the investigating committee of which Mr. Harris claimed to be a member. He also testified that Mr. Harris had made the charges after the committee had completed its investigation into the books of the treasurer. Alderman Clark denied Mr. Harris' version of an alleged conversation which he had with Mr. Harris concerning the prepaid freight bill on which it is charged that the treasurer tried to collect.

Mr. Voorhees' testimony brought out the fact that the prepaid freight bill in dispute, on which it was alleged he tried to collect $329 in August must have been presented the month previous according to the testimony. The bill for the goods, on which the freight was paid was settled during July, so that the freight bill must have come up at that time.

At the conclusion of the testimony Attorney Dolman for the prosecution made the opening address and was followed by Judge W. T. Chinn for the defense. Deputy District Attorney T. J. [illegible] made the final argument.

There were two counts of the complaint against Mr. Harris. The second count was dismissed and the defendant held on the first count relating to the prepaid freight bill. In holding the defendant the remarks of the court were as follows:

"Most people do not understand or know the duties and functions of the tribunal known as a committing magistrate. The purpose of such a tribunal is to prevent the district court from being imposed with actions that have no causes. In some jurisdictions only the evidence on behalf of the people is taken in order to ascertain if there is a case to be tried. In this state, however, it is the duty of the committing magistrate to hear the evidence on behalf of the defendant as well, if he desires to introduce any. The purpose is to find out whether there is anything to be tried; whether there is anything debatable. I have frequently stated here what I consider to be my duty as a committing magistrate, it is this: that if the evidence given at the preliminary examinations is such that were I sitting as a trial court in a court of record, and would allow the evidence to go to the jury, then there is a case to be tried and the defendant is bound over, if on the other hand the evidence on the part of the people is such that the trial court will take the case away from the jury, then the defendant is discharged and the case dismissed. It is not my duty to try the case, but only to find out if there is anything worth submitting to the jury.

In this case with regard to the first ground on which the people base their action, I think there is nothing worth considering. I find that the defendant has established a justification.

The charge worth considering is the one wherein it is charged by the defendant that City Treasurer Vorhees presented a prepaid freight bill to the auditor, claiming that he had paid it and asking to be reimbursed. If this statement be true, the treasurer is guilty of felony, or at least of felonious intent.

The defense is that the statement is true. The defendant is not guilty if he has or can prove that statement to be true. The defendant testified that Mr. Vorhees brought this freight bill with about 15 others, on the 15th day of August, and presented them to him with some statement to the effect that these he had paid, and desired to be reimbursed for the same. On the contrary, Mr. Voorhees testified that some time in July after the bill had come into his hands, he took that bill alone into the office of the auditor and showed it to him and had a short conversation about it, being prepaid, that it was unusual, and he declared on oath that he never claimed that he paid it and never asked to be reimbursed for it. If the testimony of Mr. Harris be true, then he is innocent. If the testimony of Mr. Vorhees be true, then the defendant has wrongfully made this statement and is guilty as charged.

I know the law to be, that it is the duty of anyone knowing of the misconduct of a public officer, to disclose it, if he do so in good faith. If, however, he makes a statement that is false, having no reason to believe that it is true, and the same tends to impeach the honesty and integrity of the person referred to, he is guilty of libel.

The question as to whether Mr. Harris was acting as a member of the committee, is a question in dispute. The mayor testified that he did not appoint him a member of the committee; others testified that he did so. The mayor is a credible witness and the one who made the appointment would well know if he had appointed him. The other persons are also credible witnesses and ought to know what the mayor did in the matter, so that that question is a disputed one. Mr. Harris is a credible witness, a man I understand of the highest character for truth and honesty, and Mr. Voorhees I hold to be the same. Mr. Harris and Mr. Voorhees testified squarely in opposition to each other.

The district attorney has well said that this case shall be tried according to the same rules which apply in all other cases. I have no feeling in this matter. So far as concerns this case, it makes no difference whether the treasurer's office is honestly or dishonestly conducted, that matter cannot be considered here. I can only consider the abstract proposition, did Mr. Voorhees do this thing of which he is charged? Is Mr. Voorhees guilty of this felonious act? That is the real question we investigate here. Is there evidence here that should be submitted to a jury? There is evidence to support the statement of defendant, and there is evidence that the statement is untrue. Let a jury decide.

The bond is fixed at $500.

[illegible]ys [illegible] Original [illegible]

[illegible] Halthusen Case

Attorneys F. L. Carstarphen and John T. Bottom of Denver have secured the original decree of divorce which the first wife of the late Herman Halthusen secured in this county years ago. Mr. Halthusen was a very wealthy cattle and sheep raiser and was well known here. The children of his first wife are contesting for his estate and the attorneys named represent them. The decree clears up some of the questions in regard to the dates of certain events on which the contest hinges.

According to the decree the couple were married at Carbondale, Ill., September 5, 1864, and the divorce was granted on the grounds of extreme cruelty, the defendant Halthusen, appearing by his attorney, J. L. Williams. The document further states that the plaintiff was the mother of the following minor children: Nicholas W. Halthusen, (now dead), Sarah Elizabeth Halthusen, (Mrs. Gough), Frances Halthusen, (Mrs. Suibeneier), and Albert Halthusen who is now in Denver.

Under the decree the custody of Albert was given to the wife and the remainder of the family to the father. Alimony was awarded the plaintiff in the sum of $2,000 and not $5,000 or $10,000 as has been stated by some of the interested parties.

Judge H. G. Lunt, then judge of the district court of this county, signed the decree which was dated January 8, 1883. It is reported that the second Mrs. Halthusen claims that her marriage with the stockman took place in 1885. However that may be the decree apparently defeats the assertions, which have been made that the children who are to enter the case, as contestants for the estate are illegitimate. Mrs. Halthusen has gone to Florissant where she will make a thorough search to discover if any testamentary instrument was left by the deceased.

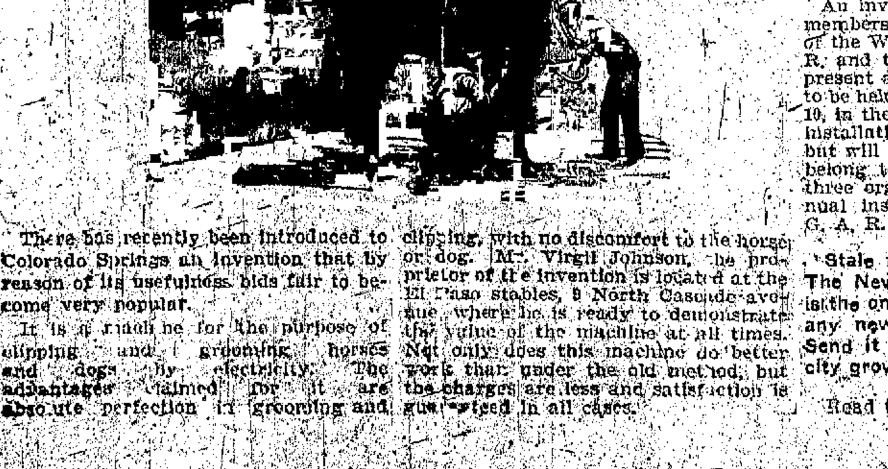
Real Estate Exchange [illegible]

[illegible] Meeting [illegible]

A short meeting of the members of the Real Estate exchange was held yesterday afternoon to discuss several routine matters. The incorporation of the exchange was duly reported to the members by the incorporators and this action as well as all other business transacted previous to the meeting was ratified, with the exception of a few clauses in the constitution and by-laws which are to be changed. Two new firms were admitted to membership in the exchange and it was voted to extend the time for the admission of charter members to February 1, 1903. The meeting yesterday was largely attended, the representatives of about 20 firms being present.

A meeting of the board of directors will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 in the offices of Henry LeB. Wills at which meeting several matters of considerable importance to the organization will be taken up and discussed.

[illegible]



There has recently been introduced to Colorado Springs an invention that by reason of its usefulness bids fair to become very popular.

It is a machine for the purpose of clipping and grooming horses and dogs by electricity. The advantages claimed for it are absolute perfection in grooming and clipping, with no discomfort to the horse or dog. Mr. Virgil Johnson, the proprietor of the invention is located at the El Paso stables, 9 North Cascade avenue where he is ready to demonstrate the value of the machine at all times. Not only does this machine do better work than under the old method, but the charges are less and satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases.

ANOTHER BIG REALTY [illegible]

Pike's Peak Club Holds an Option on the McIntyre-Barnett Building for $67,500 and Will Convert It Into Club Rooms if Option Is Taken Up.

Another big deal in down town real estate is likely to be consummated within a short time as a result of the recent annual meeting of the Pike's Peak club.

The club has a treasury reserve of $23,000 or thereabouts which it is the wish of the members to utilize in the near future in securing more commodious and elaborately furnished accommodations for the club. With this end in view an option has been secured upon the McIntyre-Barnett building on Tejon street almost opposite the present location of the Pike's Peak club. The price named in the option is $67,500, and if it is taken up very attractive club rooms will be fitted up on the second floor of the building. It would be the intention of the club management to occupy this floor of the building, continuing to rent the first and third floors until such time as still greater club accommodations seem desirable. The second floor is now occupied by a business college and negotiations to acquire the interest of this institution in its lease, which is understood to have some time yet to run, are now under way.

The committee representing the club in the movement to secure new headquarters has been at work some time. The members have been agitating the matter for the past year or two and have in view at the present time several other propositions any of which is likely to receive favorable consideration at the hands of the committee in the event that negotiations for the McIntyre-Barnett building fail.

The lease of the club on its present quarters has but a few months to run.

Edwards Says [illegible] Life Was the Cause of His [illegible]

Samuel Edwards, a young negro who is under arrest on a charge of forgery, attributes his troubles to one of the colored clubs of the city. He claims that he lost $60 gambling in one of the clubs and that in order to get to his home in Pueblo he forged the check. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice McClelland and will have a hearing on Friday at 9 o'clock. Edwards is charged with having forged the name of J. W. Atkinson, the contractor, to a check for about $16, made payable to George Anderson and with having attempted to pass it on M. K. Myers. It is also charged that he got $9 from Guttman's on a forged check.

Edwards claims that he had $60, which represented his total capital a few days ago and that he went to a colored club in the south end. There he claims that he lost the entire amount. He wanted to get back to Pueblo, he says, and decided to raise a little money on bad paper. At the club it is denied that Edwards lost that much money or that he had that much. They say he may have lost a couple of collars playing pool but that is all.

A [illegible] A [illegible] DAY

THIS WAS THE RATE AT WHICH MARRIAGES WERE AUTHORIZED IN 1902.

Total of 526 for the Year—C. T. Jenks of Peyton and Katie Gately of This City Wound Up the Business for the Year.

"There," said Mr. Jones, as he slammed the door of the county clerk's office to with a bang and jerked down the curtains yesterday afternoon, "there goes another year added to the history of El Paso county. That winds it up."

But it didn't. The door had no sooner been locked when a timid knock caused Mr. Jones to reopen it, and in walked Attorney G. W. Musser with another instrument for filing.

One branch of the clerk's office has been particularly prosperous during the past 12 months. A cynical bachelor might add that the office has done more to add to the woes of mankind than anything else in existence in the county, but then that view is entirely superficial. There were 526 marriage licenses issued during the year, making a grand total of 2,115 for the office. As it costs $3 for each license, the office has taken in $1,575 from that branch of the business during 1902. The last license issued yesterday was to Clyde T. Jenks of Peyton and Katie Gately of Colorado Springs. Licenses were also granted yesterday to James C. Foushee and Miss Maud Belnegar of Colorado City; to Ray J. Moore and Della Swint of Emporia, Kansas, and to Charles A. Kune and Linna McKorlie of Colorado Springs.

JUDGE CUNNINGHAM WILL VISIT HIS FORMER HOME

Judge Cunningham leaves in a few days for a two weeks' visit to his old home in northern Indiana. He will hold court on Saturday to clear up some matters which have been pending. During his absence Judge Seeds will be here as will Judge Holbrook of Alamosa. The latter will hold court Monday. The January term of the district court will open January 13 when the criminal calendar will be called but not the civil.

YOUNG PEOPLE HELD ANNUAL WATCH SERVICE

The members of the Y. M. C. A. and all of the Christian Endeavor unions of the city held a watch meeting last night to observe with prayer and thanksgiving the incoming of the new year. The services were held in the First Presbyterian church and the attendance was quite large. W. H. Day, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., led the services. Short addresses were made by C. E. Eberman, C. E. B. Ward, Dr. Gregg, Dr. Boyle, Rev. Mr. Fink, Miss Tweed, Miss Aiken, H. C. Chapman and a number of others.

GRAND ARMY ORGANIZATIONS TO HOLD JOINT INSTALLATION

An invitation has been issued by the members of the G. A. R. to the members of the W. R. C., the Ladies of the G. A. R. and to the Sons of Veterans, to be present at their installation of officers, to be held on Saturday evening, January 10, in the Knights of Pythias hall. The installation will not be a public one, but will be attended only by those who belong to the four orders. The other three organizations will hold their annual installation of officers with the G. A. R.

Stale news is worse than no news. The New Year edition of the Gazette is the only New Year edition issued by any newspaper in Colorado Springs. Send it to your friends and help the city grow. Five cents a copy.

Read the Want Ads.

ANNUAL RECEPTION OF Y. M. C. A. OCCURS TODAY

The members of the Y. M. C. A. will hold their annual New Year reception this evening in the rooms of the association in the First Christian church. It is a custom, and one that has never been allowed to wane, among the Young Men's Christian associations all over the world to receive on the first day of the new year. This local reception will be held from 8 to 10 this evening and will be under the auspices of the Women's auxiliary. The Women's club of this city will have charge of the refreshments and the program. This latter will be quite extensive and will consist of short speeches by the directors and secretary, music recitations and other things.

Everyone will be welcome, ladies and gentlemen, members and outsiders.

LOW BIRTH RATE INDICATED BY FIGURES FOR DECEMBER

One physician yesterday turned into the city clerk's office birth certificates which were of decidedly ancient date. In fact, most of the infants represented by the certificates have probably commenced teething by this time. One certificate was dated last March. The number of births during the merry month of December was decidedly limited, judging from the number of certificates turned in to date. There are, however, probably many more still in the hands of the physicians. Those turned in up to yesterday afternoon were as follows:

Newton A. Snyder, 512 East Kiowa, daughter.

Edward Hoff, 1233 North Prospect, daughter.

Arthur N. Taft, 20 Pelham place, son.

Charles Francis Stough, 119 St. Vrain court, daughter.

John W. Gillis, son.

Orville Delbert Dutton, 1009 South Nevada, son.

H. R. Stealy, 20 East Rio Grande, son.

J. W. Bussarch, 2409 North Tejon, son.

John Peterson, 428 Walnut street, son.

Luther McMillir, 1629 Grant avenue, son.

C. Merick Vaughn, daughter.

S. P. Young, 731 East Kiowa, daughter.

Clarence Hanna, daughter.

Percy Hagerman, daughter.

Frank Gilberg, 809 South Tejon, daughter.

W. W. Hicks, 620 South Baltic, daughter.

J. R. Clements, 118 East Bijou, son.

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS RETURN FROM VACATION

Although the holidays are not yet over with, the students and teachers of the college and schools of the city who have been spending the time since the holiday vacation began with friends or relatives outside of the city are beginning to arrive and get ready for the work now remaining between the holidays and the close of the semester. The public schools of the city will reopen on Monday morning but the college will not begin its classes until 8:30 Tuesday morning.

DEATH YESTERDAY OF MRS. SARAH WATSON

Mrs. Sarah A. Watson, a pioneer of Colorado, died at her home in this city, 704 South Tejon street, yesterday, at the age of 74 years. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house, and the interment will be made in Evergreen.

Mrs. Watson was the widow of Charles F. Watson who died in December, 1901, at the age of 74 years. She came to this vicinity with her husband nearly 35 years ago, living in Colorado City for five years, during which time Colorado Springs had its beginning. They then moved to this city and three years after their arrival they built the house on South Tejon street, in which they both lived and died. The deceased leaves a daughter and two [illegible]

Winter Weather

When we take into consideration the fact that heat and moisture favor the development of the bacilli in the lungs, it will not be hard for us to realize that cold, dry air must necessarily interfere with the development of the bacilli. Where in all the world can we find a dry, cool air with all of the advantages of civilization that begins to compare with Colorado Springs? The climate here certainly does everything that can be done by climate to stay the ravages of the great white plague. While this is all true, it is also true that even this climate unaided cannot cure the disease. The aid of tonics is not sufficient, forced feeding is not sufficient, it needs the treatment that Dr. Shepard gives, supplemented by climate and feeding, to make a permanent cure. A great many have availed themselves of the treatment and have found it not only an aid but just the means of cure that is necessary to make it possible for a person to go home and live with perfect safety. A great many of Dr. Shepard's patients went east last fall and all of those who went by his advice are doing remarkably well. Some are gaining more rapidly in flesh than they did here. It is not unusual at all for Dr. Shepard to take cases to treat who have been here several months and have made a gain of a very few pounds during that time, and it is not uncommon at all for those cases to gain more flesh the first month of treatment than they had gained all of the months they had been here depending entirely upon the climate.

It will cost nothing to call at his office, have a careful and painstaking examination of the lungs and then decide intelligently for yourself as to whether you can do better with the treatment and climate combined than with the climate alone.

W. [illegible] S[illegible]e[illegible], M. D.

Offices Suite 1, Barnes Building. Office Hours 9 to 12, and 2 to 5.

CLINT DRAPER

WILL BE SEEN HERE IN PROFESSIONAL MINSTRELSY JAN. 10.

Has Been Engaged for Two Weeks by Haverly's and Will Play the Colorado Circuit and Salt Lake—A Vacation Pastime.

Colorado Springs people will be considerably interested in the announcement made by George A. Bovyer, business manager for Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, which are booked to play Colorado Springs on the evening of January 10, that Clint Draper of this city will be a member of the troupe upon that date.

Mr. Draper has severed his business connections in this city, and, as announced in the Gazette about two weeks ago, expects to take up a traveling position with an eastern mercantile institution on February 1. In the meantime he is going to indulge his taste for entertaining the public in minstrel stunts, and no one who has seen him in the amateur productions that have been presented here during the past five or six years will doubt his ability to deliver the goods.

Mr. Bovyer announces that on Sunday evening next Mr. Draper will join the troupe in Salt Lake City for an engagement of two weeks. During the time he will play Salt Lake and the Colorado circuit, appearing in this city on the evening of January 10 and putting in the entire following week in Denver. While he has never yet done anything in the business as a professional, his friends here will have the glad hand waiting for him when he comes, and they will not doubt his ability to make good anywhere.

PROF. PARSONS WILL ADDRESS THE Y. M. C. A. OF DENVER

Prof. Edward S. Parsons, dean of the college and state president of the Y. M. C. A., has been invited to address the members of the Denver association on the occasion of their annual membership banquet, which occurs in that city next Monday evening, January 5. Prof. Parsons has not chosen, as yet, any subject for his address. The Denver members of the Y. M. C. A. are anticipating a big meeting, and Prof. Parsons has been invited to be the guest of honor.

STREET CAR PASSES FOR 1903 HAVE BEEN ISSUED

Street car passes for the year 1903 have just been issued by the Colorado Springs & Interurban company. The passes are similar in appearance to those of last year excepting that they are blue instead of red. The number has been greatly cut down by the company this year and, therefore, those who held passes last year and did not receive them for 1903 cannot feel that they are being discriminated against.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

The close of 1902 brings to an end the record for a year of most of Colorado Springs business houses. That the year has been a prosperous one is true, but it is especially true of the photographic business of C. E. Emery, whose handsome studio on the corner of Kiowa and North Cascade avenue. Mr. Emery reports a splendid business for 1902, not only in his portrait department, but in his kodak and camera salesroom. It can safely be said that few cities in the United States can boast of such an attractive and complete photographic studio as that conducted by Mr. Emery.

Located on the street level in a building specially designed and constructed for this business it is at once attractive and convenient. The reception parlors are unique in design and artistically furnished while the operating and finishing rooms have every modern appliance essential to good photography. The name "Emery" on a portrait is like the mark "Sterling" on silver, for it stands for everything that is reliable and good. It is this superior work that is building Mr. Emery's fine business.

FOR DESSERT, SUNDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1903.

try JELL-O, prepared according to the following recipe:

JELL-O WITH TAPIOCA

Cook one cup of tapioca in the usual way, and when done pour in a mould. After it cools pour over it one package of Jell-O, any flavor, prepared according to directions. The Jell-O should be cool before pouring over the tapioca. Serve with soft custard or whipped cream.

A nice dessert for any meal, at any time. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry.

At grocers. 10 cents.

[illegible] GROCER TODAY

RECEPTIONS [illegible] GENERALLY TODAY

NEW YEAR WILL BE GENERALLY OBSERVED IN THE CITY.

Many Well Known Homes of the City Will Be Thrown Open to Friends—Some of the Events.

If New Year day proves a repetition of yesterday in the way of perfect weather, then every one will be glad to get about and enjoy the interchange of informal visits. As far as can be learned there is to be much in the way of family entertaining that will include the most intimate of friends. Few, however, wish to announce an "at home" for that is apt to be construed as implying a too great degree of formality.

According to their annual custom, the doors of the beautiful home of J. A. Hayes will be ajar. Mrs. Hayes announces that she will be at home informally during the afternoon and hopes that her friends will call. Setting the seal of informality, there have been no invitations issued.

Miss Lucy Hayes, who has just returned from Europe, will be introduced in this very pleasant fashion, to her former friends and some new ones as well.

Mrs. William F. Slocum, wife of President Slocum of Colorado college, announces that she will receive informally today in her home, 24 College place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayes gave a dinner party last evening before the Day nursery ball. Tonight there are several dinners, among those entertaining are Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shields and others.

The usual annual New Year reception of the Young Men's Christian association will be held in the association rooms from 8 until 10 o'clock this evening. The Women's club has accepted an invitation to take charge and have prepared an excellent musical program and light refreshments. To this reception all young men away from home are cordially welcome.

From 4 until 8 p. m. Mrs. Ella Celeste Adams will be pleased to receive her friends, informally in her home, 2309 East Boulder street.

Mrs. Adams' mother, Mrs. Downs, will assist and her friends also will be very welcome.

OWENS PLEADED GUILTY TO ASSAULT ON B. L. CHAMBERS

W. L. Owens, colored, pleaded guilty before Justice McClelland yesterday to assault and battery upon B. L. Chambers and was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail. He paid the fine later in the day, however, and was released. It is claimed that a dog owned by Owens jumped on a dog owned by Chambers, and was doing its best to kill the Chambers canine when the owner interfered. He was pounding the Owens dog to make it let go its hold and Owens himself appeared on the scene and hit Chambers in the jaw with terrific force, breaking the jaw bone. It is claimed that Owens also got a butcher knife and returned to the fray but was arrested before he had a chance to use it.

MAN HELD UP A GIRL AND GOT BOX OF CANDY

Miss Ione Stark, a young lady in the employ of the law firm of Crowell & Lombard as stenographer had an exciting experience with a would-be footpad last evening at the corner of Fifth street and Lincoln avenue, on the west side. The fellow made a vicious attack upon her to secure her pocketbook and some bundles which she was carrying, but aside from a severe nervous shock, Miss Stark was not injured and lost nothing but a box of candy.

Miss Stark lives with Mrs. Cummings in the 1200 block on Colorado avenue. At about 6:10 o'clock she started for the home of her sister, a short distance away. It was very dark and at the corner of Fifth and Lincoln a man walked up behind her, seized her by the neck and threw her to the ground. She had her pocketbook and half a dozen bundles in her hands and the footpad was after those. Taken by surprise and frightened as she was, Miss Stark quickly gained her feet and pluckily gave battle to the fellow who snatched at the bundles. She dropped the bundles and he seized the box of candy and fled. Miss Stark screamed at the top of her voice when the fellow first seized her and kept up her outcries but no one seemed to hear.

Miss Stark can give no description of the man as it was too dark for her to get a good look at him. She says that he was small in stature, however, but she could not tell whether he was black or white. During the struggle, the young lady's face was slightly scratched. The police are working on the case but have no definite clew.

Read the Want Ads.

[illegible]

MANITOU GIRL TO WED MR. HENRY G. CAMPLIN

Mrs. Sarah Davis of Manitou has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Dorothea Margaret Davis to Mr. Harry G. Camplin. The happy event will take place Monday afternoon, January 12, 1903, at 4 o'clock, in St. Andrew's church, Manitou, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. Camplin will be at home after February 1, in Newcastle, Wyo.

Mr. George Keen gave a pleasant party at the Castle for the choir and organist of the Catholic church. A few friends were invited and an enjoyable time is reported by all.

The friends of Mrs. W. E. Davis are pleased to hear that she is improving after serious illness.

The Misses Louis have returned from Wichita, Kas., where they have been visiting for several weeks.

Mrs. H. H. Gratton has returned from Illinois where she has been visiting for some time.

Miss Jennie Scott entertained the Wednesday club last evening. A way party was held.

Born—To Rev. and Mrs. Mason, a daughter.

Mrs. Emma Walter is [illegible] at her home on Ute avenue.

Mr. M. [illegible] has almost recovered from the typhoid fever from which he has suffered for eight weeks.

Miss May [illegible] is visiting with her grandparents in Fort Collins, Colo.

Mr. Max Hall, after spending seven days with Manitou friends, has returned to Golden, Colo., where he attends the School of Mines. His sister, Miss Kathryn Hall, will leave Friday for Golden.

Mrs. Tilton and daughter are visiting with Mrs. J. Carnes in Williams canon, and later will be the guests of Mrs. Sarah Davis.

Mr. Albert Bejeste and sister of Elbert, Colo., were visitors of Miss [illegible] Farmer and family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Lunaway returned Monday from Missouri where they have been visiting for several weeks.

Mrs. Kittie McDonald, formerly Miss Christman, is visiting her mother, Mrs. T. Christman.

Mrs. Peter Meslie has returned from a three months' visit in the east.

Mr. Sid Davis, who has been on the sick list for the past few days, is greatly improving.

Mrs. L. H. Beck after undergoing an operation on last Monday, is but a little better.

Mrs. H. Beck gave a very pretty children's party last Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Ruth Snider at the Snider residence on the boulevard. About 30 little folks were present and all had an enjoyable time.

Mr. D. E. Lee, after an attack of rheumatism, is convalescing.

Mr. H. Lewis, secretary of the state board of capitol managers, has returned to Denver after spending a few days in Manitou.

The M. A. N. club of the Episcopal church, gave a very pretty reception in the parish hall Monday evening. Everyone had an enjoyable time.

Mr. Hal. Redenbaugh, who has been visiting with his parents here for a short time, left for Kansas City Tuesday.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL—J. C. Hoatz, San Francisco; W. Turner, St. Louis, Mo.; T. L. Harley, Chicago, Ill.

Stale news is worse than no news. The New Year edition of the Gazette is the only New Year edition issued by any newspaper in Colorado Springs. Send it to your friends and help the city grow. Five cents a copy.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4
CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSION
VIA THE SHORT LINE.
Tickets good on all Short Line trains of January 4, return limit January 5, rate from Colorado Springs, $2.75 round trip. Just the trip for comfort and pleasure.

HALF RATE
CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSIONS
VIA THE SHORT LINE.
Excursion tickets will be sold for all Short Line trains of December 24, 25, 31 and January 1, return limit January 2, to Cripple Creek District points, at rate of $2.75 round trip. There is comfort and pleasure traveling on the Short Line.

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Two thro' trains from Denver daily over Burlington rails all the way.

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[illegible] 2.

Large Body Which Will Average $40 to the Ton in Car oad Lots. --- Development of Mary Jane Increases the Output Each Month in Quality and Quantity.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 31.—The lease on the Emma No. 2 of the Isabella is looking particularly fine. In the breast the ore is showing 2½ feet in width and has been stoped on for about 35 feet, showing a continuous ore shoot that will average $40 to the ton in carload lots. McFarland and Owenby are leasing on the Emma, also on the Acacia, Pharmacist and Isabella. In the Burns claim of the Acacia a small force of men is doing development work with good results. The leasing firm's output for the month of December will average nearly $35 to the ton, and is somewhat better than the record made during November.

The development of the Mary Jane on Raven hill is increasing the output each month, both in quality and quantity of the ore. The best values are being found south of the shaft at the junction of the vein. A recent survey of the underground workings shows that the Ophir vein will extend into the Mary Jane's territory.

On the Independence a new pump is being installed, capable of lifting 1,000 gallons per minute. This is to be used only in case of an emergency, as no great flow of water is being encountered now. A large amount of development work will be done at 1,400 feet.

The receiver's receipt on the El P. C. mine on Galena hill has been received here by the E. P. C. company. They have also obtained the receiver's receipts for the Alba, the Rittenhouse and the W. E. S. claims. There had been danger of an attempt to jump the claims by interested parties who were desirous of obtaining control of the property in this manner or by filing adverse suits. All such danger is now obviated.

Several armed men have gone out to remote parts of the district tonight to prevent their claims being jumped at midnight. At midnight expires the time at which the annual work can be done for 1902 on unpatented mining claims. Several other parties have gone out with the intention of jumping any claims upon which the legal amount of work has not been done during the year.

The statement made in the mining columns of today's Gazette that the leases on the various Stratton properties might be granted to a few large companies or to one syndicate, has aroused antagonism here against the proposed plan. Scores of leading mining men who had anticipated making leases, have declared themselves today that they will not be held up in this manner. Many of them called upon W. G. Rice, the representative of the properties, and stated that if the leases were to be farmed out to a syndicate to which they would have to pay a bonus, they would refuse to make any offers for the leases.

The Par Value company, leasing on the Dillon, has been sending out one carload of ore a day for the last five weeks. This mine, which is situated below the Portland and Independence, was the cause of the financial wreck of J. W. Stonehouse, who sank all of his fortune in a lease. The Par Value company had only drifted 10 feet when they caught a good vein.

[illegible] FORGE COMPANY REDEEMS ITS PROPERTY

Some months ago the properties of the Valley Forge Gold Mining company, located in Boulder county, were sold to satisfy a debt of $8,000. At the time of the sale the date of redemption was set for December 31. Recently the board of directors made a request to the stockholders, asking for voluntary contributions of stock for the purpose of clearing off the indebtedness and redeeming the property. The stockholders responded to the request most generously and a large amount of stock was turned into the treasury for the purpose intended. An effort was then made to sell this stock in Kansas City, and some prominent business men of that city became interested and sent E. D. Kirk to the mine to inspect it. Mr. Kirk reported the property to be as good as represented by the officers, or better. From a sample which he secured at the property an assay revealed values of $8740 per ton in gold. He estimated the ore in sight at $15,000. A sufficient amount of stock was donated by the stockholders and sold to pay all the debts and leave a balance sufficient to work the mine. It was not necessary to touch the 300,000 shares of treasury stock which the company has intact.

The total indebtedness, amounting to $8,632.56, was paid yesterday and the company now has its property back. At a meeting of the directors held yesterday afternoon, H. J. Neff of this city was elected general manager of the company, with instructions to work the mine, ship some of its ore and extend the tunnel which is now approaching the famous Fortune dike which crosses the property. Considering the depressed condition of the market for mining stock the management feels considerable satisfaction over the result of their efforts to redeem the property. Among the Colorado Springs men interested in this company are L. E. Sherman, the president, M. S. Hatfield, H. E. Neff and J. M. Auld.

SUBSCRIPTION CONTRACTS FOR DRAINAGE TUNNEL ARE SIGNED

Upon the first morning of the new year the Gazette is able to announce the closing up of the preliminary work of the drainage tunnel. Yesterday the contracts with the mining companies making subscriptions towards the construction were signed up and only the letting of contracts for the actual work of construction now remains. Bids for this work are all in the hands of the committee and the contract can be let at any time.

The movement which had its actual culmination yesterday was started back in September and from that time to this the gentlemen appointed by the mine workers to carry out the plan have worked indefatigably overcoming many obstacles and meeting with many discouragements, but they have succeeded despite all hindrances and the firing of the first shot on the slope of Grouse mountain is now a matter of days.

According to the terms of the subscription each company is to pay its share in six monthly installments. This plan will enable all but a few of the companies which have gone into the combination to pay their installments out of current earnings. Thus the El Paso company, which subscribed $25,000 towards the construction of the tunnel cannot be called upon for more than $4,600 in any one month, a sum which will be hardly felt from the earnings of this company. The Doctor-Jack-Pot although somewhat in debt can pay its monthly share out of its royalties which are now increasing each month. Other companies will be able to do equally well. Compared with the benefit to be derived the assessments are very little.

EXCHANGE MEMBERS DRAW RESERVE NEW YEAR GIFT

It was announced yesterday by the governing committee of the local Mining Stock association that all members of the association would be relieved from paying their quarter's dues which become due today. The exchange has a comfortable balance in its treasury and no extraordinary expenses are in sight so it was deemed wise to take this action at this time, when the market is just recovering from a period of depression that has caused some considerable losses to various members of the exchange. The dues for the quarter would amount to $25 for each member and as there are now 120 members the loss to the treasury of the exchange or rather the amount of the exchange's New Year gift to the brokers amounts to $3,000.

The new year opens most auspiciously for the exchange and its members. The market began its upward career before the year opened and all connected with the market express the greatest confidence that the better condition will grow better from day to day. One prominent broker remarked yesterday that he had more orders than at any time for four months and his firm is one with very little local patronage. There is a determination on the part of all to help the market along and this alone augurs well for the new year.

EL PASO COMPANY GETS RETURNS ON SMALL SHIPMENT

Returns were received at the office of the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company in this city yesterday on a small shipment of extraordinarily rich ore. The shipment consisted of one sack weighing 236½ pounds. The settlement for this shipment was made upon a basis of 1,072.6 ounces in gold to the ton and 314.2 ounces in silver, representing a money value of $21,381 per ton. The one sack will bring the company in $2,600. There is a streak of this rich sylvanite ore existing in the old Columbia ore shoot and a shipment is made every little while which runs into these figures. The present lot came from above the tunnel level in the property. This mine is now outputting about 40 tons of ore per day that runs from $60 to $70 per ton on an entire month's production. Practically the only milling ore shipped by the El Paso is shipped by its lessees.

Mining Notes Around Town

ELKTON COMPANY MOVES TO LESS EXPENSIVE OFFICES.

Men were engaged yesterday in moving the headquarters of the Elkton Consolidated Gold Mining company from the fourth floor of the Mining exchange building to the fifth floor of the same building. The officers will hereafter be adjoining those of Shover, Aldrich & company on the Nevada avenue front of the building. The new move is made for the sake of economy as the suite occupied on the fourth floor was one of the most expensive in the building. The new location will enable the Elkton management to keep in constant touch with the offices.

DEBEQUE OIL COMPANY WILL DRILL NEW WELLS.

As a result of a meeting of the directors of the Debeque Oil and Development company, held in Denver last week, work will be started anew on the company's property in the Debeque field. At the meeting it was announced that negotiations which had been pending for some time had been closed and that the matter of beginning the work of sinking well No. 2 would be only a matter of a few weeks. J. S. Swan has again been re-elected manager of the company and has undertaken the work of raising the means for sinking the new well by placing sufficient stock of the company for that purpose. He says that the work of transferring the derrick and machinery of the company to a new site will begin this week and that a contract for the drilling will be let within 30 days. Mr. Swan expresses confidence that the new well will make as good, and probably a much better showing than the old one did.

OLD LEADVILLE PRODUCER RESUMES OPERATIONS.

P. K. Connolly, a well-known Leadville operator, has celebrated the close of the old year by firing the boilers of the Dolly B. in Evans gulch, and commencing operations preparatory to shipping ore. It was never lack of ore that closed down this old producer, but an over abundance of water. The flow was so great that scarcely enough pumps could be installed in the shaft to handle it. So much pumping has been in progress in that section of the district since the Dolly B. closed down that the flow has very materially diminished. Mr. Connolly has stayed by this property for years and his persistence was rewarded by opening a good mine. When the water caused the close down two years ago large stopes of ore were left standing the property having just commenced to get on a good basis. Mr. Connolly expects to have 100 men at work within the next few weeks. The plant will be made ready and there will be no delay about starting up. The Dolly B. has both sulphide and siliceous ores in sight and has shipped as high as 100 tons per day. It is thought this production can be equaled again.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON ANGLO-SAXON PROPERTY.

The Anglo-Saxon Mines and Development company is making good headway in developing its property at Georgetown. The group of this company comprises three patented claims and three unpatented claims. The old workings are caved in. The mine was a bonanza producer in the old days, producing some of the very richest mineral ever shipped from this county. The present workings as projected by the present management, have been opened about 130 feet, through a tunnel which is now advancing through quartz. This tunnel is a crosscut designed to cut the old Saxon vein. The surface showing on the group is very rich in many places, as shown in the gopher holes of the early prospectors. A number of veins running in an easterly and westerly direction, traverse the group, and the crosscut tunnel, which is advancing in a southerly direction, is sure to encounter this vein system at depth, affording an economical thorough fare for the exploration of the lodes.

Good News.

It will be good news to the mothers of small children to learn that croup can be prevented. The first sign of croup is hoarseness. A day or two before the attack the child becomes hoarse. This is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough appears, and it will dispel all symptoms of croup. In this way all danger and anxiety may be avoided. This remedy is used by many thousands of mothers and has never been known to fail. It is, in fact, the only remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

Read the Want Ads.

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Private Wires to all prominent exchanges, furnishing an unexcelled quotation and order service.

Help Make Colorado Springs Grow

If everyone will aid in advertising our town we will soon have all the visitors and tourists making our town their Mecca. It's easily done. Mail copies of

The New Year Gazette

to your friends all over the country.

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and the finest production our city has ever seen. Finely illustrated and bound in magazine form, with handsome colored picture it will be preserved by recipients, and is a constant advertisement of our resources and attractions.

The New Year Gazette [illegible] Colorado Springs.

Christmas and New Year Excursion Rates

DEC. 24, 25, 31 and JAN. 1.

One Fare Round Trip

Santa Fe

Santa Fe City Office 18 N. Tejon St.

C. C. HOYT, City Pass. Agt.

Stale news is worse than no news. The New Year edition of the Gazette is the only New Year edition issued by any newspaper in Colorado Springs. Send it to your friends and help the city grow. Five cents a copy.

SIX ONE WAY HALF DOZEN THE OTHER

Trains to Denver and Pueblo via the popular Colorado & Southern railway. Please note the convenient hours these trains leave.

FOR DENVER.
4:50 a. m.
6:55 a. m.
10:55 a. m.
1:00 p. m.
3:35 p. m.
6:40 p. m.

FOR PUEBLO.
6:40 a. m.
11:05 a. m.
2:30 p. m.
6:35 p. m.
10:30 p. m.
12:05 a. m.

For further particulars call at city office, 15 North Tejon street.

$10.00 TO KANSAS CITY AND BACK VIA ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM. SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE.

Tickets on sale Jan. 11 and 12. May be extended to Jan. 31 for return. Get full particulars at city ticket office, 2 Pike's Peak Ave.

RIO GRANDE TRAINS

For Pueblo.
10:29 a. m.
12:00 noon.
3:35 p. m.
6:15 p. m.
7:05 p. m.
10:37 p. m.
12:13 midnight.

FOR UTAH AND PACIFIC COAST.
10:29 a. m. 12:00 noon.
10:37 p. m. 12:13 midnight.

For Kansas City and St. Louis, and the East.

HOLIDAY RATES.

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP to ALL POINTS in COLORADO on DENVER and RIO GRANDE R. R., December 24, 25 and 31st, and January 1st, good returning to January 2d, inclusive. RIO GRANDE CITY TICKET OFFICE, 5 North Tejon.

$10.00 TO KANSAS CITY AND BACK VIA ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM. SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE.

Tickets on sale Jan. 11 and 12. May be extended to Jan. 31 for return. Get full particulars at city ticket office, 2 Pike's Peak Ave.

$24.55 EL PASO, TEX., AND RETURN VIA Colorado & Southern Railway, account Mid Winter Carnival. Tickets on sale January 10, 11, limit January 20th.

Call at city office, 15 North Tejon street, for full particulars.

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Ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, croup, asthma, bronchitis, consumption. He knows. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Dec. 31.—The mining stock market this morning, while generally strong, was weak in spots. The losses however were all of a fractional character and on small sales. In the mines list Cripple Creek Consolidated opened at the old figures but gained fractionally on each successive deal, 25,000 shares changing hands in all. C. K. and N. remained stationary and was not in demand. Coriolanus opened at the old figures but lost fractionally on the next deal. Elkton was fractionally lower and El Paso gained to 66 on a very small block. Findley gained fractionally. Gold Dollar Consolidated opened with a fractional advance but dropped back to the old figures. Isabella opened with a slight loss but recovered to yesterday's quotation, both sales being too small to affect prices greatly. Pinnacle gained a fraction and Portland again sold at $1.75. Among the preferred prospects fractional gains were again the rule. American Consolidated, Easter Bell, Flower of the West, Nellie V. and Pappoose all made fractional advances. Progress and Virginia M. were stationary. Uncle Sam opened at yesterday's quotation but lost fractionally on the second sale, the total trading in this stock amounting to 10,000 shares.

In the prospects list Aola, Magnet Rock, Old Gold and Texas Girl all made fractional advances. Dead Shot and Goldstone remained stationary.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	07	08
Anaconda	17	18
Argentum-J.	....	005
Black Bell	04	04
C. C. Cons.	04½	04¾
C. K. N.	11½	12¾
Coriolanus	02¾	03¼
Dante	02½	03¾
Dr. Jack Pot	09¾	10
Elkton Con.	30	32
El Paso	66	66½
Fanny R.	04	05
Findley	10⅛	10¼
Gold Dol. Con.	04½	04½
Golden Cycle	60	....
Golden Fleece	05	....
Gold King	....	10
Gould	03¾	04¼
Isabella	28	28½
Jack Pot	09	09½
Last Dollar	....	50
Lexington	01⅝	01⅞
Mollie Gibson	05¼	05¾
Moon Anchor	07½	14
Pharmacist C.	04½	05
Pinnacle	04½	04¾
Pointer	01¼	....
Portland	170	175
Prince Albert	02¼	02½
Vindicator	100	101
Work	06	07¼

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alamo	....	04
American Con.	01¾	02
B. H. Ajax	02¼	02¾
Ben Hur	01½	....
Blanche	....	02
Blue Bell	05	05½
Bob Lee	008	009
Buckhorn	01½	02¼
Calera	03	10
C. C. G. Ex.	02	02½
Champion	....	03
C. C. and M.	02	02¼
Constantine	....	01½
Creede and C. C.	....	02
Currency	....	02
Des Moines	01½	02½
Dillon	10	....
Dorothy	005	008
Easter Bell	007	0085
Echo	0065	008
Eleanor	005	01
Fauntleroy	0045	....
Flower W.	01½	01¾
Fulton Mary	005	....
German-Am.	0085	....
Gold Bond	03	03½
Gold Sovereign	02¾	03
Grace	003	005
Greater G. Belt	....	05
Hart	02½	....
Ida May	05	10
Ironclad	....	02
Jolly Jane	0075	02
Kaffirs	....	01½
Keystone	02¾	03¼
Little Bessie	04½	04¾
Little Nell	01	02
Little Puck	03½	03⅞
Madeline	....	02
Mariposa	....	01
Mary Cashen	03¾	05
Midway	02	02½
Missouri	01¼	02
M. J. T.	001	01½
Mobile	0075	....
National	....	01¼
Nellie V.	01¼	02
New Haven	02¾	02¼
Oriole	01½	01½
Pappoose	01¼	02
Progress	01¼	....
Pythias	....	02
Republic	01¾	02½
Robert Burns	01½	02
Rose Maud	01½	03
Rose Nicol	....	02¼
Sedan	....	007
Sunset-Eclipse	01½	02
Tenderfoot Con.	01	....
Triumph	....	008
Twin Sisters	009	01¾
Uncle Sam	01½	02
Virginia M.	01¼	02
Volcano	....	01
Wide Awake	005	01½
Zenobia	....	10

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	006	....
Anchor	....	01
Antelope	....	003
Aola	01	....
Astor	....	002
Banner	004	....
Cadillac	....	01½
C. C. Bullion	....	01
Celestine	002	001
Cascola	....	01
Col. Dames	....	0045
Copper Signal	003	....
Croesus	0015	0025
Dead Shot	004	....
De Beers	005	01
Detroit	004	006
Emma Alnce	001	004
Ernestine	0035	....
Favorite	....	005
Figaro	....	003
Gold Calf	002	0045
Golden Age	005	008
G. Eagle (C. C.)	003	0095
Gold Hill	008	01⅛
Gold Knob	01⅛	01¾
Goldstone	005	006
Helen B.	....	005
Henrietta	001	006
Horseshoe	....	002
Jean L.	....	002
Key West	004	0075
Kitty	....	01⅛
Leon Con.	002	003
Little Man	....	002
Lucrative	002	004
Magic	....	0015
Magna Charta	....	02
Magnet Rock	01	01⅝
Maria A.	0095	01½
Marion	003	....
Marquette	002	....
Mary Nevins	01	02
Montreal	01	....
Navajo	0015	003
O. K.	....	02
Old Gold	01⅞	02
Ontario	....	01¼
Palace	001	005
Pelican	001	....
Prin-Seli	....	004
Ramona	02	03
Rattler	01	01⅝
Red Spruce	005	....
Rocky Mt.	....	01¾
Santa Fe	....	003
Shannon	007	....
Silver State	001	....
Silver Gold	002	006
Spar	....	02
St. Thomas	005	....
Texas Girl	002	0035
Xerxes	001	....
Zoo	007	01

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

C. C. Con., 2,000 at 04¼, 15,000 at 04⅜, 10,000 at 04½.
C. K. and N., 1,000 at 12.
Coriolanus, 1,000 at 03⅛, 1,000 at 02¾.
Elkton, 1,500 at 31½.
El Paso, 500 at 66.
Findley, 1,000 at 10⅛.
G. Dol. Con., 2,000 at 04½, 1,000 at 4½.
Isabella, 500 at 28¼, 400 at 29.
Pinnacle, 1,000 at 04¾.
Portland, 200 at $1.75.

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Am. Con., 1,000 at 02.
Easter B., 6,000 at 008.
Flower, 1,000 at 01⅝.
Nellie V., 7,000 at 01¾.
Pappoose, 10,000 at 01½.
Progress, 1,000 at 01¼.
V. M., 2,000 at 01½.
Uncle Sam, 6,000 at 01⅝, 4,000 at 01½.
Union, 1,000 at 01¾.

PROSPECTS.

Aola, 1,000 at 01½.
Dead Shot, 5,000 at 004.
Gladstone, 10,000 at 005.
Magnet R., 5,000 at 01¼.
Old Gold, 2,000 at 02.
Texas Girl, 2,000 at 003.

EASTERN MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Report from Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., to Otis & Hough.

New York, Dec. 31.—The forenoon market was active and strong throughout. Commission houses seemed to be fairly active on both sides while the traders and professional element were working on the bull side. Arbitrage business was slightly on the selling side on balance. In the afternoon recessions followed profit-taking and the market was more quiet trading being interrupted after 1 o'clock by New York frolicking. Money rates again showed an easier tendency after the early demand had been satisfied. Little or nothing is doing in time money the rate remaining at 6 per cent for all periods up to 90 days. Demand sterling, $4.86¼@-.86¾.

McIntyre & Marshall—Bullish sentiment of the past week was stimulated very materially today by the absence of flurries in the money market usually witnessed on the last day of the year. This unexpectedly unfavorable condition encouraged the continuance of the recent buying movement and it increased business as the day progressed and resulted in a bigger and broader market than most traders on the bull side had hoped for. There was a good deal of profit-taking by professional operators, but there was also a material increase in outside interest and commission house business was better than for some time. The buying was well distributed throughout the list and the market closed with a good undertone.

We think the buying movement and advance for the week has been a little too rapid but if easier conditions which are generally expected to prevail in the money market with the turn of the new year are realized we expect to see the rise continue. Trade conditions are in a healthy state and the railroads have all the traffic now in sight that they can handle. Ultimately prices ought to sell higher because the underlying conditions surrounding the general market are so favorable they are calculated to stimulate bullish sentiment and induce new investment as well as speculative buying of securities generally.

Money Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 31.—Money on call firm at 6@12 per cent, closed offered at 9 per cent. Time money easy, 60 and 90 days, 6 per cent. Six months, 5½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent.

Sterling exchange heavy with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8650@4.8655 for demand and at $4.8310@4.8315 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84@4.87½. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83¾.

Bar silver, 48⅛c. Mexican dollars, 38⅛c.

Bonds—Governments steady, railroads firm.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Furnished by Otis & Hough, Bankers and Brokers, 127 Pike's Peak Avenue.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 2s, registered	108¼	109
U. S. 2s, coupon	108¾	109¼
U. S. 3s, registered	107½	108½
U. S. 3s, coupon	108	108½
U. S. 3s, small bonds	106½	....
U. S. 4s, old, registered	109¼	110¼
U. S. 4s, old, coupon	110¼	111¼
U. S. 4s, new, registered	135½	136½
U. S. 4s, new, coupon	135¾	136¾
U. S. 5s, registered	103¾	104½
U. S. 5s, coupon	103¾	104½
District Columbia	123½	....

Metal Market.

New York, Dec. 31.—Tin declined 7s 6d in London, spot closing at £120 7s 6d and futures at £121. Spot tin closed locally at $26.45@26.55. Copper was 3s 9d higher in London with spot closing at £52 15s and futures at £53 2s 6d and was very firm and higher locally. There was a sale of 100,000 pounds electrolytic at 12c. Standard is quoted at $11.20@11.50; Lake at $11.95@12.05, and electrolytic and casting at $11.95@12.05.

Lead declined 1s 3d in London to £12 15s 3d but continued quiet and unchanged here at 4⅛. Spelter was unchanged in both markets, the local quotation being $4.70 and the foreign price remaining at £19 17s 6d. Iron closed at 53s 6d in Glasgow and at 46s 4½ in Middlesboro. Here it was dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISIONS.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, Bankers and Brokers, 127 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Wheat—Liverpool, ⅜@½ lower; Paris, ¼ to ½ higher. Market was dull and dragging. Government report yesterday indicates a crop of about 670,000,000 or 44,000,000 greater than the previous estimate. This was a bearish factor, but the dullness everywhere both in the speculative and cash way, contributed mainly to the weakness. There was considerable pressure on December from belated holders who had foolishly been waiting for a squeeze. We are going into the new year with a dull situation everywhere. Its cardinal features are that the world has raised more than average crop of wheat and that we are now entering upon the time when crop prospects for the coming year will begin to be more and more a factor. Argentine harvest has been delayed, but it does not appear that any serious damage has been done. We have ourselves been unable during the recent bull fever to see any urgent reason for high prices for wheat. Current prices may be considered fair ones. Stocks in speculators' hands are fairly large and as we approach more nearly to the conditions of a new crop are likely to weigh somewhat heavily on the market. The outlook on the whole seems to us favorable for nothing better than scalping market with a dragging tendency. Estimated cars, 65.

Corn—Liverpool unchanged to ⅛ lower. Market was dull and easier. Government report indicates a crop little in excess of 2,500,000,000 and about the same as previous estimates. There was some further pressure from December liquidation. This option is now finally cleaned up, it having been a source of disturbance to the cash situation for so long the market should now resume a more normal condition. With prevailing fine weather throughout the west, the movement and the quality are likely to improve. Market will therefore need the support of a good cash demand. Export demand is fairly satisfactory. Estimated cars, 335.

Oats—The government still holds to its previous high estimate of 988,000,000 total in oats. Local situation about normal as regards demand and supply. Some of the best oat traders, however, are bulls on May oats and while there was selling pressure from December liquidation today, the May was fairly well supported. Estimated cars, 150.

Provisions—Market was a little irregular but in the main firm and steady. Local receipts hogs continue in excess of expectations but prices are well supported by packers. Premiums on cash stuff are rapidly disappearing and the market should from this time on resume a more normal condition. Prices are high and likely to temper bullish speculation and to some extent consumption also. Leading packing interests are however, apparently bullish on situation and afford principal support to prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	73¼	73¾	72⅝	72⅝
May	76⅞	76½	76⅛	76¼
July	73⅞	73⅞	73¼	73¼
Corn—				
Dec.	44	44¼	43¾	44
Jan.	44¼	44⅜	44	44⅛
May	43⅜	43⅜	43	43
July	42⅝	42½	42¼	42¼
Oats—				
Dec., old	32	32	31	31
Dec., new	32⅛	32⅛	31¾	31⅞
May	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
July	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
Pork—				
Jan.	17.35	17.50	17.35	17.47
May	16.35	16.42	16.30	16.37
Lard—				
Dec.	10.07	10.07	10.00	10.07
Jan.	9.90	10.00	9.90	9.97
May	9.50	9.57	9.50	9.53
July	9.30	9.40	9.30	9.40
Ribs—				
Jan.	8.45	8.47	8.40	8.42
May	8.60	8.67	8.60	8.65

By Associated Press.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet but firm; No. 2 spring wheat, 73@74; No. 3, 60; No. 2 red, 72⅝@73⅝; No. 2 corn, 44; No. 2 yellow, 44; No. 2 oats, 31¾; No. 3 white, 32½@33; No. 2 Rye, 48; good feeding barley, 39@42; fair to choice malting, 45@56; No. 1 flax seed, $1.44; No. 1 northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl., $17.25; lard, per 100 lbs., $10@10.02½; short ribs, sides (loose), $8.37½@8.62½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed), $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed), $9.00@9.12½; whisky—basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $11.00.

Articles—	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	33,000	27,700
Wheat, bu.	117,000	14,100
Corn, bu.	433,800	288,800
Oats, bu.	334,300	198,700
Rye, bu.	18,000	....
Barley, bu.	69,300	22,200

On the produce exchange today the butter market quiet, steady; creamery, 18@28; dairy, 17@25; eggs firm, 25; cheese, 13@13¼.

Chicago Live Stock.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts 17,000. Good to prime steers, $5.40@6.65; poor to medium, $4.25@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.40; cows, $1.25@4.40; heifers, $2.00@5.00; canners, $1.25@2.40; bulls, $2.00@4.50; calves, $3.75@7.75; Texas-fed steers, $3.50@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts 47,000. 5 to 10c lower; active. Mixed and butchers, $6.00@6.35; good to choice heavy, $6.35@6.60; rough heavy, $6.10@6.30; light, $5.75@6.20; bulk of sales, $6.20@6.40.

Sheep—Receipts 18,000. Steady to lower. Good to choice wethers, $4.00@4.60; fair to choice, mixed, $3.25@4.00; western sheep, $4.00@4.90; native lambs, $4.00@4.90.

State news is worse than no news. The New Year edition of the Gazette is the only New Year edition issued by any newspaper in Colorado Springs. Send it to your friends and help the city grow. Five cents a copy.

MIDLAND TERMINAL RY. TIME TABLES.

No. 8, Colorado Springs Express, leaves Cripple Creek 8 a. m.; arrives Colorado Springs 10:45 a. m.

No. 12, Denver Express, leaves Cripple Creek 3:30 p. m.; arrives Colorado Springs 6:20 p. m.

No. 9, Cripple Creek Mail, leaves Colorado Springs 11 a. m.; arrives Cripple Creek 1:45 p. m.

No. 11, Cripple Creek Flyer, leaves Colorado Springs 6:30 p. m.; arrives Cripple Creek 9:15 p. m.

THE SWELLEST AND QUICKEST CHICAGO TRAIN

Is the "Chicago Special" via Union Pacific, leaving Denver 1:10 p. m. and arriving Chicago 4 p. m. next day. Quickest night train leaves Denver 10:30 p. m. and arrives Chicago 7:15, second morning. See our local agent or address E. R. Griffin, general agent, Denver.

HOLIDAY RATES

To all points in Colorado via the Colorado & Southern Ry. One fare for the round trip via the Colorado & Southern. Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1, limit Jan. 2, 1903.

NOTE—If you want to send for any of your friends, you can arrange the whole thing with us. We will wire them the ticket at no expense to the depositor. Call and see us at 15 N. Tejon St.

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP ANY PLACE

On RIO GRANDE R. R. in COLORADO December 24, 25, 31 and January 1st. Good returning up to January 2d, inclusive. RIO GRANDE TICKET OFFICE, 16 N. TEJON.

Subscribe for the Gazette and have a bank account started. Full information Gazette counting room.

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP ANY PLACE

On RIO GRANDE R. R. in COLORADO December 24, 25, 31 and January 1st. Good returning up to January 2d, inclusive. RIO GRANDE TICKET OFFICE, 16 N. TEJON.

COLORADO MIDLAND RY. HOLIDAY RATES.

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

To all points in Colorado. Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1, good returning until Jan. 2 inclusive. Ticket office 13 N. Tejon street.

CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSIONS DECEMBER 31ST AND JANUARY 1ST.

VIA THE SHORT LINE.

$2.75 round trip for all trains of December 31st and January 1st, return limit January 2nd, via the Short Line from Colorado Springs, the popular and comfortable route.

HALF RATE EXCURSIONS VIA THE SHORT LINE.

Tickets will be sold by agents of the Short Line between all state points at one fare for round trip, December 24, 25, 31 and January 1, return limit January 2, account of the Holidays. The Short Line is the comfortable and direct route between Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and the Cripple Creek District.

BEST ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA

Is via Denver & Union Pacific "Overland Limited," leaving Denver at 6 p. m. is the finest train in the west. Electric lighted, bath, barber shop, library, etc. Saves you 10 hours en route to San Francisco. Through tourist car Denver to California daily at 8:20 a. m. See your local agent or address E. R. Griffin, general agent, Denver.

SPECIAL FEATURES WHICH COMMAND PATRONAGE.

It is easily explained, why all the people travel between Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and the Cripple Creek district over the Short Line. Everything new and up-to-date—smooth track—solid roadbed, handsome and comfortable equipment, including Observation Cars; prompt and convenient schedules, and incomparable scenery. There will be half rates for the holidays over the Short Line and connections: tickets on sale December 24, 25, 31 and January 1. Return limit, January 2.

CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSIONS VIA THE SHORT LINE.

DECEMBER 24, 25, 31.

$2.75, round trip from Colorado Springs. Return limit January 2. Visiting teachers should not fail to make this wonderful scenic trip.

Good Investment

FOR SALE

Two Fine Lots ON New Car Line

Sure to improve in value. Buildings going up all around

CHAS. T. FERTIG

7 Pike's Peak Avenue. Phone 03.

The First National Bank OF COLORADO CITY, COLO.

Report of the condition at the close of business November 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$ 91,331.76	Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Cash and Sight Exchange	87,624.27	Undivided Profits	3,398.29
Bonds and Premiums	13,718.75	Circulation Account	12,500.00
Redemption Account	625.00	Deposits	128,440.04
Furniture and Fixture Account	1,038.55		
	$194,338.33		$194,338.33

Edgar T. Ensign, President. Louis W. Cunningham, Vice President. B. F. Clark, Cashier.

C. M. Sherman, Francis B. Hill, R. L. Johnson, Willis R. Armstrong, Directors.

The First National Bank OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION AS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,528,316.70
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation		100,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. fund)		5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. Fund)		10,000.00
Bonds and Warrants	$330,583.24	
Due from Banks	871,067.53	
Cash	359,555.79	
		1,561,206.55
Total		$3,205,068.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	384,840.48
Circulation	96,500.00
Deposits	2,623,722.77
Total	$3,205,068.25

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

J. A. HAYES, President; A. SUTTON, Cashier; A. H. HUNT, Asst Cashier.
IRVING HOWBERT, Vice President.
H. G. LUNT. JAS. F. BURNS. JNO. G. SHIELDS. WM. A. OTIS.

A. E. CARLTON, President. E. C. NEWCOMB, Cashier.
LARRY MARONEY, Vice President. E. G. HOWELL, Asst. Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank OF CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 554,247.33
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation		50,000.00
Real Estate		6,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure U. S. Deposit	$100,000.00	
Other Bonds and Cash Securities	89,644.61	
Due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer	339,711.63	
Cash	214,674.27	
Cash Resources		743,930.51
		$1,354,177.72

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Surplus	8,000.00
Undivided Profits	34,043.61
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	1,212,135.18
	$1,354,177.79

REPORT OF

The Exchange National Bank OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency November 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 950,353.74
United States Bonds		25,000.00
Due from United States Treasurer		1,250.00
Bonds and Warrants	$1,128,318.89	
Cash and Due from Banks	1,495,353.18	2,623,672.07
		$3,600,275.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	109,524.97
Circulation	25,000.00
Deposits	3,365,750.84
	$3,600,275.81

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

J. R. M'KINNIE, Pres. W. R. BARNES, Vice Pres. A. G. SHARP, Cashier.
WILLIAM LENNOX. W. S. NICHOLS. S. J. GILES, Ass't Cashier.
A. S. HOLBROOK. FRANK F. CASTELLO.
E. W. GIDDINGS. VERNER Z. REED.

The El Paso National Bank COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Time Certificates drawn at 6 months bearing 2½ per cent. interest; at 12 months bearing 3 per cent. interest.

Small accounts accepted. Safety deposit Boxes for Rent.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans		$1,120,271.03	Capital	$ 200,000.00
United States Bonds		50,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	69,484.76
Bonds and Warrants		23,352.23	Circulation	50,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures		8,325.00	Deposits	1,934,295.69
Due from Banks	$856,202.41			
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,500.00			
Cash in Vault	186,129.78	1,044,832.19		
		$2,255,780.45		$2,255,780.45

STOCKHOLDERS.

WM. S. JACKSON, Pres. C. C. HEMMING, Vice Pres. C. L. HEMMING, Cashier. Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, E. P. Shove, Sherwood Aldrich, Asa T. Jones, C. H. White, Stean F. Mansfield, O. E. Hemenway, H. M. Blackmer, O. L. Godfrey, Henry LeB. Wills, Thos. J. Fisher, E. J. Eaton, Colorado Springs, Colo.; B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis, Mo.

New York Correspondent .... National Bank of Commerce
St. Louis Correspondent .... National Bank of Commerce

Interest on Savings Accounts

Will be credited January first, and will be ready for payment or for entry on pass-books on and after January second, at the convenience of depositors.

Deposits made on or before the tenth will draw interest from the first of January.

The Colorado Springs Trust Co.

Hagerman Building. Tejon and Kiowa Streets.

The Colorado Title & Trust Company

Mining Exchange Building, Pike's Peak and Nevada Aves.

Safe Deposit Vaults

Abstracts and Titles Guaranteed.

General Trust Business. Interest Paid on Checking Accounts and Savings Deposits. Received before January 11th will draw interest from the First.

DOLLINGER & HARRISON,

Dealers in All Leading Coals.

FREIGHT AND TRANSFER.

Telephone 89. Office 23½ N. Tejon St.

Telephone 509-A

The Electro-Therapeutic Hospital

124 S. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

A high class hospital for the reception of medical and surgical cases. This institution offers accommodations which are superior in every respect—hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, elevator and sanitary plumbing.

Trained nurses of superior skill are in attendance on the patients. The operating rooms are all fitted with all modern appliances for aseptic surgery.

Bath and massage department are in charge of graduate masseur and masseuse from Stockholm, Sweden. Electricity in all forms, including Ultra Violet Rays, X-Ray and Bacteriological laboratories; besides being furnished with all modern conveniences and the most approved medical and surgical appliances for the successful care and treatment of medical and surgical diseases.

A competent physician in attendance at all hours.

IF YOU WANT ALL THE NEWS THE GAZETTE AT 60c PER MONTH, WILL SATISFY YOUR WANTS COMPLETELY.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Jno. W. Garrett and His Work at the Traps

Some Star Performances of Colorado Springs' Crack Shot.

Anent the discussion that has been started among state shooters by the announcement of the 1,000-bird match shoot—that is to take place between Jno. W. Garrett of this city and A. E. McKenzie of Denver, on one day, of this month and the publication in the Denver papers of the scores of G. G. Pickett, a prominent shooter of that city, who has made a very good showing during the past year, some of the scores made by Mr. Garrett during his career as a shooter are given herewith.

Mr. Garrett began trap shooting in January of 1897. From the very start he had in mind to become, if possible, proficient in the art of trap shooting. To this end he made a very careful study of all the minor details connected with trap work and by close observation progressed steadily and rapidly. He took notations of the weather, as to temperature and the direction of the wind and the effect upon the flight of the targets. Mr. Garrett has every score ever made by him up to January 1, 1903 these scores cover a period of six years.

JOHN W. GARRETT.

He has kept his bad scores as well as his good ones and his averages for each year show a marked improvement over the previous ones. With the past 24 months it seems he has reached about the highest point in marksmanship that is possible for a shooter who shoots at the traps for pleasure and recreation to attain. His success is no doubt largely due to his careful study of the sport and a most systematic method of following out the details. In all his shooting, both at the trap and in the field, he uses a Winchester repeating shotgun. His favorite load for the traps is 37 grains of Du Pont's smokeless powder, loaded in a No. 12 gauge Leader shell with 1¼ ounces of No. 7½ Tatham's chilled shot.

In speaking of his shooting Mr. Garrett has the following to say: "I love shooting and hunting more than I am able to express. Since my very boyhood I have loved to hunt. The report of a gun in the field or at the trap thrills me like martial music. The very anticipation of a few hours at the trap or in the hills is stimulating and makes business cares lighter. It reminds me of when a boy how much easier it was to saw wood after school in order to get to go hunting on Saturday.

"As to trap shooting," says Mr. Garrett, "aside from some of my matches, I think the most satisfactory work I ever did was at the Denver tournament last June, where I broke 807 out of 830 targets. I made a run of 197 without a miss and one day missed but one target out of 275. The second days I shot all of the events on the program without a miss. This was a world's record. I also made the other world's record there. My recent high score and long run made on the Pastime Gun club's grounds were the best I ever made and I may never equal the scores again, yet that was but for a single day, while at Denver I had to 'get right' and 'stay right' for three days."

Mr. Garrett holds the Spaulding medal, emblematic of the state championship at 100 clay targets, and also the Colorado State Fish and Game Protective association gold watch, offered for the state championship at 50 targets. On his home grounds he has won a number of handicap trophies offered by the Colorado Springs Gun club, shooting from "scratch." Mr. Garrett shoots a great deal outside of the state as well as at home and his yearly averages given below are all the more meritorious on that account. Last year he attended the Grand American handicap at live birds at Kansas City and made a most creditable score, although he never did but little pigeon trap work previous to this big event. Following the Kansas City shoot he went to Olathe to the Kahsas state shoot and won high average for the three days against a field of over 50 of the country's best shots. From Olathe he went to the Missouri state shoot held at St. Joseph. Here his handicap was too severe and he finished with third high average. In tournaments held in this state in the past two years he has almost invariably made high average.

Sometime during January of this year Mr. Garrett will attempt a feat that has never been undertaken by any shooter in America, with A. E. McKenzie, one of Denver's crack shots, and a man of great physical endurance. The pair will shoot at 1,000 clay targets, all of which are to be shot at in one day. A match of this proportion will be a test of endurance as well as skill. It is almost universally conceded among the state shooters that Mr. Garrett will prove the winner in this match as he is well known to be a shooter with great staying powers in a match that requires anything like a long strain.

Below are some of the scores and records made by Mr. Garrett. They have been carefully compiled from his memoranda. To the shooter, they will surely be of great interest, especially since it is doubtful if there is a shooter in the west and but few in the east that can excel them. The immediate scores which follow are made up in strings or combinations of events as they were shot, but in every case represent consecutive runs or scores made as shot.

Open and individual 100-target matches shot by Mr. Garrett. Ten of his best scores are as follows:

	Per cent.
Colorado Springs, February 2, 1901, Bonbright club cup	99
Colorado Springs, February 9, 1901, Bonbright club cup	99
Colorado Springs, March 16, 1901, Bonbright club cup	99
Colorado Springs, June 8, 1901, individual match	100
Colorado Springs, June 12, 1901, Spalding medal championship	97
Colorado Springs, August 7, 1901, state shoot, Shemwell cup	98
Denver, August 30, 1901, Spalding medal championship	98
Colorado Springs, March 15, 1902, Spalding medal championship	98
Denver, June 12, 1902, handicap, open, 20 yards	98
Denver, June 14, 1902, handicap, open, 21 yards	96

Five of the best scores above average, 99 per cent.

Ten of the best scores above average, 98.2 per cent.

The longest run made were at Denver of 197 and at Colorado City of 220 straight. He has made a great many runs of over 100.

For the past six years since Mr. Garrett began trap shooting he has shot at 74,193 clay targets. Add to this his field shooting and it is safe to say he has shot over 100,000 shots.

His averages at clay targets for each year, which include all targets shot at under favorable and unfavorable conditions are as follows:

1897	92.18 per cent.	1900	90.82 per cent.
1898	88.61 per cent.	1901	93.33 per cent.
1899	89.96 per cent.	1902	94.0 per cent.

Taken from the best scores as made by Jno. W. Garrett in the years 1901 and 1902:

	Per cent.
2 perfect scores of 100 each	100.
25 scores of 99 out of 100	100.
44 scores of 98 out of 100	100.
41 scores of 97 out of 100	100.
36 perfect scores of 75 each	100.
7 perfect scores of 50 each	100.
141 scores of 49 out of 50	99.7
153 scores of 48 out of 50	99.6
222 perfect scores of 25 each	99.5
286 scores of 24 out of 25	99.2

Summary shows—

	Per cent.
5 best consecutive 100 target scores	100.
10 best consecutive 100 target scores	100.
15 best consecutive 100 target scores	100.
20 best consecutive 100 target scores	100.
30 best consecutive 100 target scores	99.7
40 best consecutive 100 target scores	99.6
50 best consecutive 100 target scores	99.5

The above 50 100-target scores are made up by forming as many consecutive strings as the scores will permit, but in no case is a skip of an event made to make this almost marvelous showing in percentage of 99.5.

Mr. Garrett shot at 500 targets in regular events at the largest tournament in the west, held in Denver last June, and broke 458. On Christmas at the Pastime Gun club grounds he broke 495 out of 500. These two shoots give a total of 1,030 shot at out of which he broke 1,013, or 98.4 per cent.

COURSERS WILL TAKE CHASE THIS MORNING

Butler Williamson and a party of local coursers will enjoy a coyote chase this morning. An early start will be made and the Garden ranch will be visited. Lunch will be taken at Mr. Williamson's lodge in Palmer park. Joe Kenyon will not lead any chase today but a large party of state coursers are expected to visit this city Sunday and hold a small match with the local dogs.

Stale news is worse than no news. The New Year edition of the Gazette is the only New Year edition issued by any newspaper in Colorado Springs. Send it to your friends and help the city grow. Five cents a copy.

New Year's Offerings for You---1903

Friday and Saturday Offer Many Good Things for Everyone.

NOTE—The Great Shoe Sale will eclipse anything of its kind ever inaugurated in Colorado Springs for genuine bargains not "job lot" goods, but regular goods, guaranteed.

Dishes Free!

Every Friday, with a purchase of $2.00 or more, we give two dishes—plate and berry dish. Remember, this most liberal offer will last for a limited time only. Be sure to get this dish set.

PELTA'S

UNDERBUYERS AND UNDERSELLERS

Shoe Sale

We carry only the very best shoes. We have no old shoes. Our stock is clean and new. We will sell you better shoes than you have ever bought for the same money. Read our shoe ad.—then come and see.

Wool Waists, Reduced

Our great stock of wool and flannel waists will be placed on sale, beginning Friday, at from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. discount. These are bona fide reductions. See north windows.

Waists made from all wool flannel, box plaited front and back, lined throughout. A very stylish waist; colors, black, navy, cardinal and rose pink, our $1.89 waist, now $1.39

Waists made from all wool granite waistings with satin stripe; colors, cream white, cardinal, black and grey, our $4.50 waist for $2.98

Waists made from fine quality all wool French Flannel, made with fine cording, trimmed with stitched bands of same and fancy pearl buttons; colors, black, royal and dark green; our $3.00 waist for $2.24

Our Annual Fascinator Sale

Cut prices on all these goods.

We will begin on Friday to give our annual fascinator sale. We do not wish to carry over any of our stock, hence in order to close them out we will offer the following great reductions on all:

A nice line in all colors, formerly sold for 25c and 35c, now 15c

A line that sold from 35c to 50c, for 39c

Large fancy squares in all colors, former price 65c, for 49c

A line of fancy colored shawls in a crepe effect and fancy border, former price 75c, for 59c

Large square shawls in all colors, with a raised effect in silk, fancy border with faggoting stitch and heavy fringe, former price $1.00, your choice 79c

Large square shawls, in black and white, a fancy effect in silk in center, a fancy border, and heavy fringe, former price $1.75, for $1.49

A line of opera shawls, different styles and prices which we will sell at a 25 per cent. discount.

50-inch opera squares in white, the latest style honeycomb effect and finished with a heavy fringe; former price $2.50, your choice $1.89

Ready-to-Wear Department

Stylish goods cut unmercifully in price. Friday and Saturday will be red letter days in this department.

NOTE—If you want a real bargain see us Friday and Saturday. See middle windows.

COATS REDUCED

3-4 length Monte Carlo made from imported kersey with beaver fur collar; our $35.00 coat $27.50

1-2 length Monte Carlo made from imported kersey; our $25.00 coat $17.50

1-2 length Monte Carlo imported kersey; our $23.00 coat $14.50

1-2 length Monte Carlo made from imported kersey; our $18.50 coat $13.00

Other Monte Carlo coats made same as above at $12.00, $10.00, $8.00, $6.00 same $3.50

SKIRTS REDUCED

Ladies' pedestrian skirts made from good quality all wool skirtings; various styles to select from, slot seams, side fold, seven gores, flare or regular flounce, trimmed with stitching of same and finished with numerous rows of stitching at bottom; regular $7.50 skirt for $3.59

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

Our Underwear fits best.

Ladies' fine fleeced garments, regular price 25c, special 21c

Ladies' heavy fleeced garments, regular price 50c, special 35c

Ladies' fine ribbed combination suits, regular price 65c, (out sizes), special 49c

Ladies' fine three-quarter wool garments, regular price 65c, special 50c

Ladies' fine ribbed Onyx Combination suits, regular price $1.25, special 98c

Children's elastic ribbed garments, 25c to 35c values, to close at 15c

Children's heavy fleeced garments, regular price 30c to 45c, special 20c

Children's wool combination suits, regular price $1.00, special 75c

Domestics

Bleached Pepperell Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide on sale, only 20c

36-inch wide Silkaline, worth 12½c, on sale ..... $ 1-3c

50 dozen unbleached Turkish towels, size 27x60 inches, never sold less than 50c, on sale, each 35c

HERE ARE MONEY SAVERS

For Friday and Saturday—Warm Goods at Warm Prices

COMFORTS

Full size silkaline comforters, filled with white cotton, tied with yarn, $1.75 quality, on sale $1.39

Extra large sateen reversible comforts, $2.25 quality, on sale $1.75

All our $3.00 and $4.50 sateen comforters on sale $2.25 and $3.75

We are showing the largest and best comfort in town for $2.00

BLANKETS

11-4 gray and tan blankets, $2.65, on sale 98c

11-4 solid gray and white blankets, with fancy borders, $1.65, on sale $1.39

Full size all wool gray and red blankets, worth $4.25, on sale $3.18

11-4 extra large all wool tan gray and sanitary gray, regular $5.50, on sale $4.98

Apron check ginghams, worth 7c, on sale 5c

Indigo Blue Calicoes, guaranteed fast colors, regular 7c, on sale 5c

Bleached and unbleached toweling, worth 6c, on sale 4c

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery

Our Hosiery is guaranteed fast colors.

Ladies' fast black ribbed woolen hose, regular 45c, special 35c

Ladies' plain black seamless wool hose, special value 20c

Ladies' fast black fleece lined hose, regular 30c, special 22c

Ladies' fast black fleece lined hose, special value 15c

Ladies' fast black hose, regular 10c, special 7c

Infants' fast black, fine Saxony hose, regular 25c and 30c, special value 18c

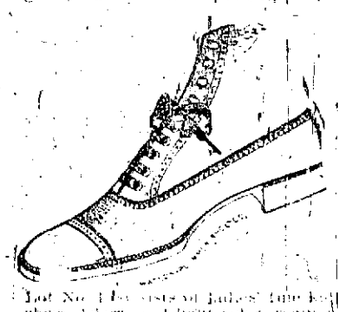
Children's fast black hose, regular 25c, special 22c

Children's fast black hose, regular 19c, special, 3 for 25c

Children's hand made Boots, special value 35c

After-Christmas Clearing Sale of Shoes

To make room for our immense spring stock, we will pick from our regular stock a few lots—some exceptional values for your money. BETTER SHOE BARGAINS are not likely to offer themselves at any store in town. You'll say so, too, after glancing over these prices.



Lot No. 1 consists of ladies' fine kid shoes, heavy and light soles, regular price $1.50 and $1.75, to close out 98c

Lot No. 2 consists of ladies' fine kid shoes, heavy and light soles, in button and lace, Macy last, sold the United States over for $2.00 regular price, $2.00 and $2.50, to close out $1.39

Lot No. 3 consists of ladies' fine kid shoes, heavy and light soles, patent tips, regular price $2.50 and $3.00, to close out $1.98

Lot No. 4 consists of men's calf shoes, box and congress styles, regular price $1.50, to close out 98c

Lot No. 5 consists of men's kangaroo calf, box calf and vici kid shoes, regular price $3.00 and $3.50, to close out $1.39

Lot No. 6 consists of men's vici kid, chocolate and congress styles, box calf and velour calf shoes, regular price $2.50 and $3.00, to close out $1.98

Lot No. 7 consists of men's vici kid, box calf and velour calf, all the latest lasts and toes, regular price $3.50 and $4.00, to close out $2.48

Remember this is a bona fide sale of our regular stock. NO ODDS AND ENDS or JOB LOTS.

Seeing is believing. Come and see for yourself.

1902

Records for the Year

FIELD, TRACK, LINKS.

The year of 1902 has been a remarkable one in all sports, amateur and professional alike, on the track, on the field and on the water. A number of world's records were broken and a number of feats heretofore deemed impossible were achieved. Following is a brief sketch of what has been done in several of the leading sports.

BASE BALL

Pittsburg, by winning 103 games and losing only 36, won the championship of the National league. This was beating the record for victories, the former record, held by Boston, being made in 1892, when they won 102 games in a double season. The Philadelphia Athletics won the championship of the American league, taking the pennant with 83 victories and 53 defeats.

Edward J. Delehanty of the Washington American league club made the highest batting average of the year, .376, in that league. According to unofficial reports, Fred Tenney of Boston, took the honors in the National.

Kansas City took the pennant of the Western league, after a close race. "Ducky" Holmes of the Des Moines club was chief stick artist with a percentage of .398 for the 23 games of the season.

FOOTBALL

Yale had indisputably the champion eleven of the eastern colleges, but lack of proper system of organization makes the exact determination of the leader an impossibility. In the middle west the University of Michigan brushed all opponents in the Big Nine aside and easily earned the title of champions. The University of Colorado took the honors in this state.

RACING

Racing during the past year has had a big increase, both in the point of records made and the interest manifested in the sport. The three great horses of the season have been Gold Heels, the champion at all distances over a mile; Chuctanunda, the best sprinter with weight-carrying capacity of the year, and Hermis, champion of champions, the three-year-old. Gold Heels sustained only one defeat, and that in his first race of the season. He afterwards won a number of big races. His best time was 2:03 4-5 for a mile and a quarter, the best time ever made over a circular course. Chuctanunda ran the fastest mile of the season at Saratoga on August 16, when he skirted the pole in 1:38.

Hermis at the close of the season earned the title of "the best horse of 1902." He won nine straight victories at the close of the season and was invincible.

In the harness events, Crespan, 2:02¼, the peerless trotter, made a new record for two miles, covering the distance in 4:17. John A. McKerron trotted a mile to a wagon in 2:08¼, also making a new record. Major Delmar made a half mile in 1:01, and one mile, by gelding, in a race, in 2:05½. Prince Alert, among the pacers, made the half in 0:57¾ and the mile, by gelding, in two minutes flat. Carl Wilkes, Edith W. and Dr. Onical were among the other fast ones. Direct Hal and Prince Direct made the mile, to pole, in 2:05¼.

ATHLETICS

Arthur F. Duffy of Georgetown university was the star athlete of the year. Duffy ran 100 yards at the intercollegiate championship games, held at Berkeley oval on May 31, in 9 3-5 seconds, a world's amateur record. The Harvard relay team, at the relay races of the University of Pennsylvania, ran a mile in three minutes and 21 2-5 seconds. Martin J. Sheridan of the Pastimes A. C., made a new record in discus throwing, 127 feet and 8¾ inches, and John Le Witt of Princeton was champion of the year in hammer throwing, with a throw of 168 feet and 7 inches. J. S. Mitchell threw the 56-pound shot 30 feet and 2 inches.

PUGILISM

Among the chief battles of the year was the one between Frank Erne and Joe Gans on May 12. The fight at Fort Erie, Canada, lost Erne the lightweight championship. James J. Jeffries defended his title to the world's heavyweight championship by defeating Bob Fitzsimmons at San Francisco on July 25.

SHOOTING

On April 25, H. C. Hirschy won the Grand American handicap at Kansas City live birds with a handicap of 29 yards, and thus earned the title of champion wing shot of America. Fred Gilbert at Indianapolis in March broke 75 straight and missed only two out of 165 birds. At the sportsmen's show in New York in March, L. P. Ittell of Allegheny City, Pa., shot 2,456 out of a possible 2,500 birds. At Denver on June 16 H. C. Hirschy broke 99 out of 100 at 21 yards.

GOLF

Walter Travis, who has been one of the most brilliant of golfers, was defeated by Lawrence Auchterlonie, who is now the American champion.

TENNIS

The American tennis team, composed of Larned, Whitman, Davis and Ward, won the international champion ship from the English team, composed of Doherty brothers and Dr. J. Pim in August. Larned, champion of 1901, won that of 1902 by defeating R. F. Doherty, the English champion.

CYCLING

George Leander and Floyd Krebs secured the honors in the long-distance racing at Madison Square garden last week, over several crack foreigners. Walstour, Champion, Fiks and Nelson are among the other leading cyclers who did good work in 1902.

CRICKET

The 13th annual cricket match between the United States and Canada was played at Philadelphia on September 12 and 13, the game resulting in an easy victory for the Americans by an inning and 104 runs to spare.

PASTIME CLUB IS TO HOLD BIG SHOOT TODAY

The members of the Pastime Gun club will hold a big shoot on their grounds north of the Mesa in Colorado City today. The shooting will begin about 9 o'clock and turkeys, merchandise, and cash prizes will be shot for. The ass nanied will include added and divided money prizes and sweepstakes.

JEFF AND FITZ WILL APPEAR IN VICTOR

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Dec. 31.—Pugilists Jeffries and Fitzsimmons will give an exhibition at the opera house on Sunday night, January 11. Jeffries speats his offer to knock out any opponent in four rounds and the local sports have engaged a big miner from Gold hill to attempt to defeat the champion.

Subscribe for the Gazette and have a bank account started. Full information Gazette counting room.

Athletics Powers Are Poosed to Easy Games in Denver

Although no games have been played by the Anthers bowling team for the past week or two, preparations are now being made for several games with Denver teams. Portugus, a member of the Independents, and a well known bowler of Denver, was in the city yesterday endeavoring to arrange a match and the local team is also negotiating with the Denver Albert club for a game with their team. Nothing definite has been done in regard to the matter as yet, but it is expected that the Anthers team will either go to Denver to play one of the teams of that city, or one of the Denver teams will come to this city to play here, some time next week.

Clarence Edsall Probable Winner of the Strang Bowling Trophy

From all indications, Clarence Edsall, a member of the Country club, will be the winner of the Strang bowling medal, with a score of 241. As far as is known, all scores that are eligible have been sent in to Mr. Strang, but as the majority of the scores that have already been turned in do not come anywhere near being close to the one made by Mr. Edsall, it is safe to say that he will become the owner of the medal.

Mr. Strang offered this medal in October to be competed for by bowlers all over the city. The only restrictions were to the contest were, first, that all scores should be made with maxim pins and, second, that all scores should be made on or before December 25. A number of the members of the local clubs where the Brunswick pins are used

CRESCENT CITY SUMMARY.

By Associated Press.

New Orleans, Dec. 31.—Results at City results:

First race, six furlongs—Melbourne Eclipse won, Memphian second, Sir third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race, six furlongs—Pyrrho won, Alpaca second, Zack Ford third. Time, 1:18.

Third race, one and one-half miles—Potheon won, Erne second, Georgia Gardner third. Time, 2:41 3-5.

Fourth race, one mile—Honolulu won, Harry New second, Harold third. Time, 1:45.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—Bard of Avon won, Mary Hunt second, Lady Alberta third. Time, 1:24 1-5.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Buddy Bender won, Marco second, Tom Mayhew third. Time, 1:17.

INGLESIDE SUMMARY.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Ingleside summary:

First race, futurity course—Mike Murphy won, Gladys Bell second, Barnum third. Time, 1:14.

Second race, mile—The Miner won and the days were the Brunswick alleys contested for the prize, and the scores made at these places have shown marked change as a result. Max Ba[illegible] was the closest to Mr. Edsall, in the time, having a total of [illegible] pins for 20 games, which is a creditable showing. H. B. Lewis, a member of the Town and Gown club, is among the leaders with a score of 3[illegible]. A number of other scores have been [illegible]

The medal is about the finest [illegible] and is made of solid silver and gold, and will prove a valuable trophy to whoever wins it. It is the intention of the gentleman who offered it, Mr. Strang, who was [illegible] weeks ago from [illegible] to have it placed on exhibition in the windows of the Brunswick alleys where it will be viewed by all who care to see it.

Trade secrets—Order and Time, 1:1[illegible]. Third race, one and one-[illegible] miles—Ancestor won, Parsifal second, Castine third. Time, 1:50.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Kosworth won, Tyro Rose second, Pin Tramp third. Time, 1:16¼.

Fifth race, one and one-half miles—Lir won, Horton second, Constellation third. Time, 1:48½.

Sixth race, futurity course—Cap II won, Nigretto second, Guy Sanford third. Time, 1:13.

Stale news is worse than no news. The New Year edition of the Gazette is the only New Year edition issued by any newspaper in Colorado Springs. Send it to your friends and help the city grow. Five cents a copy.

Notice.

All parties subscribing for the Gazette with the understanding that a bank account will be started by the Colorado Springs Trust company, please call at bank, corner Pikes Peak and Tejon streets, at once and have pass book issued.

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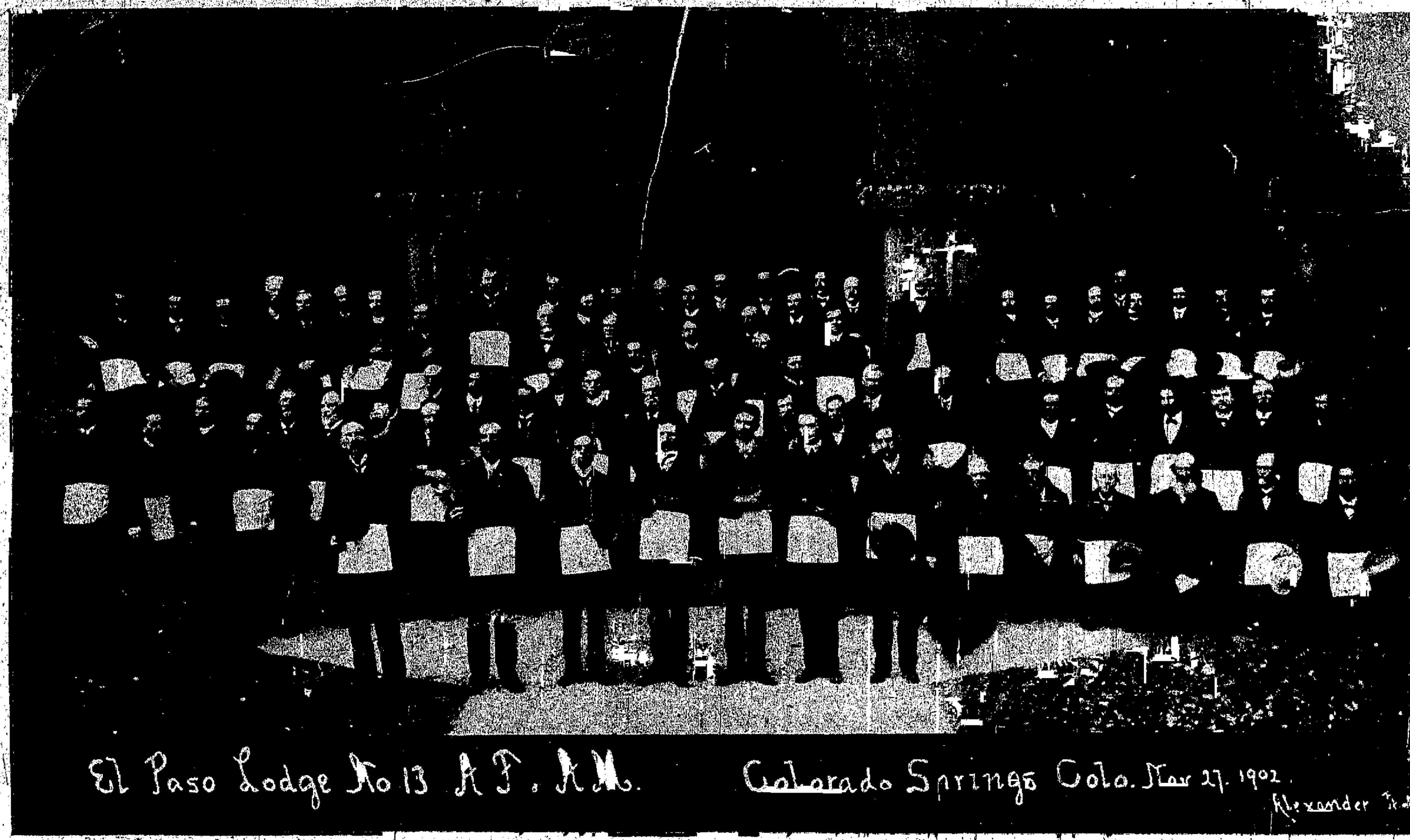


IN THE COLORADO GAME COUNTRY

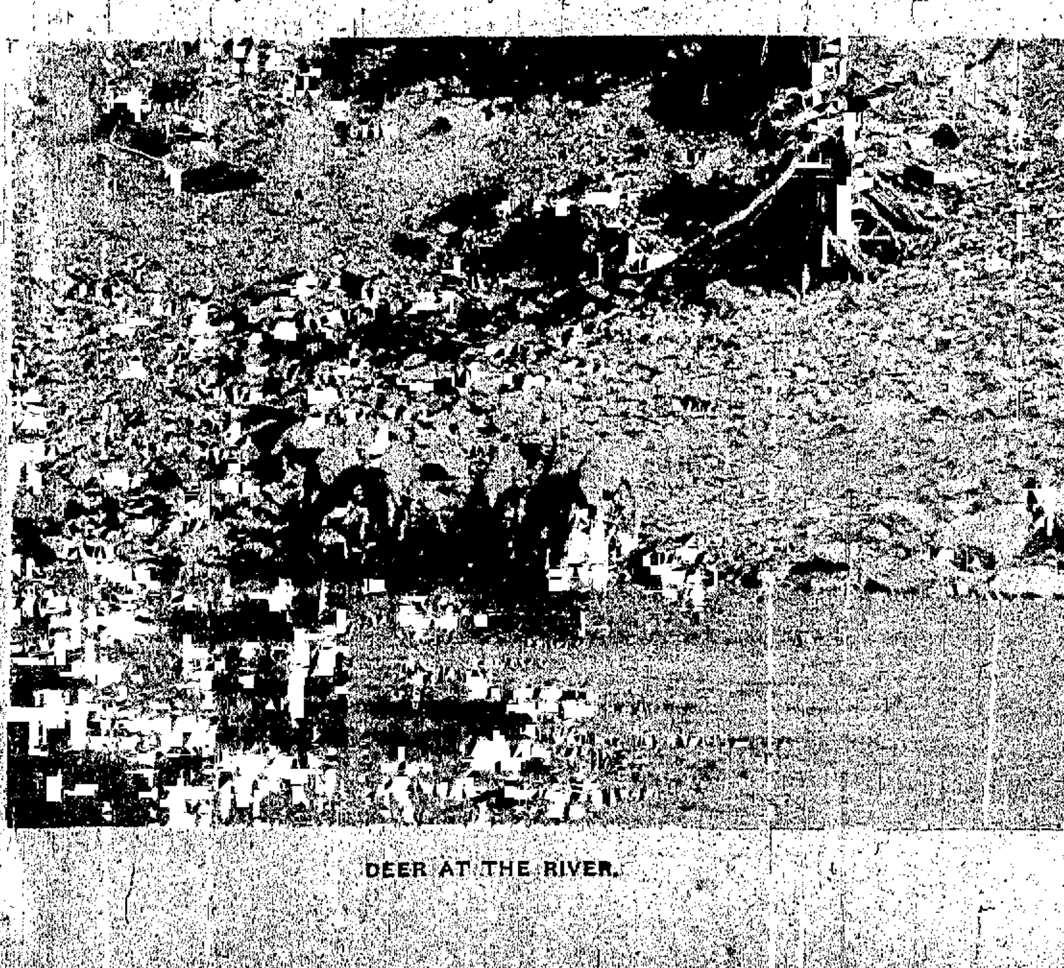
WE ARE camped near Bear river at the head of Juniper canon in a nice grassy corner where sage brush and cedar are handy for wood. At dawn we are ready to start down the canon to the trail. I did not start for several minutes after my husband, and so hurried as fast as I could to overtake him. I disliked very much to go down there alone, as we had seen a mountain lion track in the sand a day or two before. As I walked briskly along under a large cedar, a very large owl, who was sitting on a limb just above my head, flew out. Imagine how it startled me, not seeing him and with my mind on the lions whose den was just across the river. From that fright I almost ran until I came to the place where I was to watch. Here was a large pile of driftwood and brush and I soon had the camera ready. Before long a small band came down the well worn trail, first a doe and two fawns, then three young bucks and another doe. They all started across but the old doe who stayed near shore and watched them. When they approached the large rock they thought they scented danger and turned back and when they were in the midst of a mad race for shore I snapped on them, the doe standing as if to judge the race.

The following morning the air was full of frost as we took our way down the canon, and the rocks and banks were slippery with ice, which retarded us quite a little in our walk of a mile. When we come in sight of the trail a band of deer are climbing the steep mountain side so we have to wait until they are out of sight. They soon disappear and we hasten to our chosen places and quickly make the camera ready. Another small band appears on the top of the high cliff, where there is a pass, where they can get down. Then they come out in full view jumping and running in haste to get to the river to quench their thirst, for they have traveled a long way without water, and if they find a spring hardly dare drink for fear one of the many hunters will be waiting at the water for them, but in this deep canon they hardly fear danger. While they were standing, some drinking and others watching I snapped on them. When they had drank their fill they walked up the shore aways then took fright and ran back up the trail.

Next morning when we reach our stands at the crossing we find the rocks wet where many deer have shook the water from their dripping sides after crossing. No deer are in sight, but how soon there may be no one can tell. This time we have our cameras close together, so leaving my husband to watch for the deer I turn my attention to the surroundings. Little fishes were jumping in the river, then there were many little birds flying to and from the waters' edge. Now and then a flock of ducks light on the water above us where the river is wide and deep, where they dive and play, then go to the feed ground near shore. "Look," said my husband, "way up yonder comes a bunch of deer," and I catch a glimpse of their shiny coats as they disappear for a moment only to reappear quickly in another place. "About 20 I guess," said I. "No, not that many," he replied, "but here they come so mums the word." Thirsty and tired after their run down the steep mountain—how sure-footed they are, not to stumble or fall, and so active, too. I have seen a deer at full speed coming down this mountain, turn around, head up-hill quick as thought, scared at the fall of a rock he turns and is back at the top of the mountain in a hurry. His companions have not followed, so he

MRS. A. G. WALLIHAN,
Lay, Colo.

turns and rejoins them and they are soon all at the river drinking, while he stands back looking for some bugaboo to scare at. I waited until I was sure of them all to form a perfect group when I snapped the shutter. Then this old timid fellow gave a snort at which they all bolted back up the trail. And so we bid them fare well as we were to return home on the morrow.



DEER AT THE RIVER.

Periodical Poetry

The Waif.

I met a threadbare waif below the town,
Sad were his eyes, and from his dusty coat
Roses no longer crimson dangled down,
Pebbles that had been kisses decked his throat.

He held a cup, and listlessly and slow
Drank wine, as one who had no joy thereof,
And when I asked his name, he answered low:
"My name is Habit—once they called me Love."
—Agnes Lee, in the January Atlantic.

Love's Miracle.

'Tis not the touch of hands, 'tis not the light
Shining from eyes that graciously gaze
On the beloved face; 'tis not the praise
Of spoken words, or [illegible], that may aright
Reveal the spirit's worship; the [illegible] sight
Of Love's fair flower and tender leafy sprays;
But Love's fruition must be found in ways
More subtly sought, and moods more recondite.

'Tis rather in the hours when far apart
From the dear sight of her whose very thought
Hallows the soul, the hours with memories fraught,
With yearnings filled, when to the eyelids start
Unbidden tears; Love's miracle then wrought
Touches with fire the altar of the heart.
—William Morton Payne, in the January Atlantic.

Lost!

O harken to what we have to tell!
They say that he went at the stroke of a bell!—
Our good Old Year!
That never a soul hath seen him go,
Out through the sparkle of stars and snow
He passed, ere the sound of that bell was spent,
And we know not even the way he went—
Our good Old Year!

So now we are looking and searching well
To find the Ringer who rang the knell
Of our good Old Year.
For what have we done to be treated so?
He was our friend, ay, well we know
By what beautiful ways in the summer gay,
With what wonderful tales in the twilight gray,
He hath made him dear!

And what we may do we will not tell
Should we find that Ringer with rope and bell!
But this is clear,
He shall send one peal as a warning to you:
"Hear, all good folk! Make the most of the New,
Guard the hours while yours! Now heed us well,
For we lost at the very last stroke of a bell
Our good Old Year!"
—Carolyn Wells, in January St. Nicholas.

The Polar Bear.

The Polar Bear
Is soft and white,
With silver hair—
A pretty sight.

He sits upon
A snow-drift high;
Or dances on
A cake of ice.

And then mayhap
At other times,
The funny chap
The North Pole climbs.
—Virginia Woodward Cloud in January St. Nicholas.

Charade.

My second, beheaded,
Gives first, without doubt;
For obvious reasons,
Third can't find it out!
My second is evil,
Yet second and third
Will make, when combined,
A muscular word.
As a verb or a number
My fourth may appear;
You surely won't total
That this is not clear!
—A. W. Clark, in Riddle Box in January St. Nicholas.

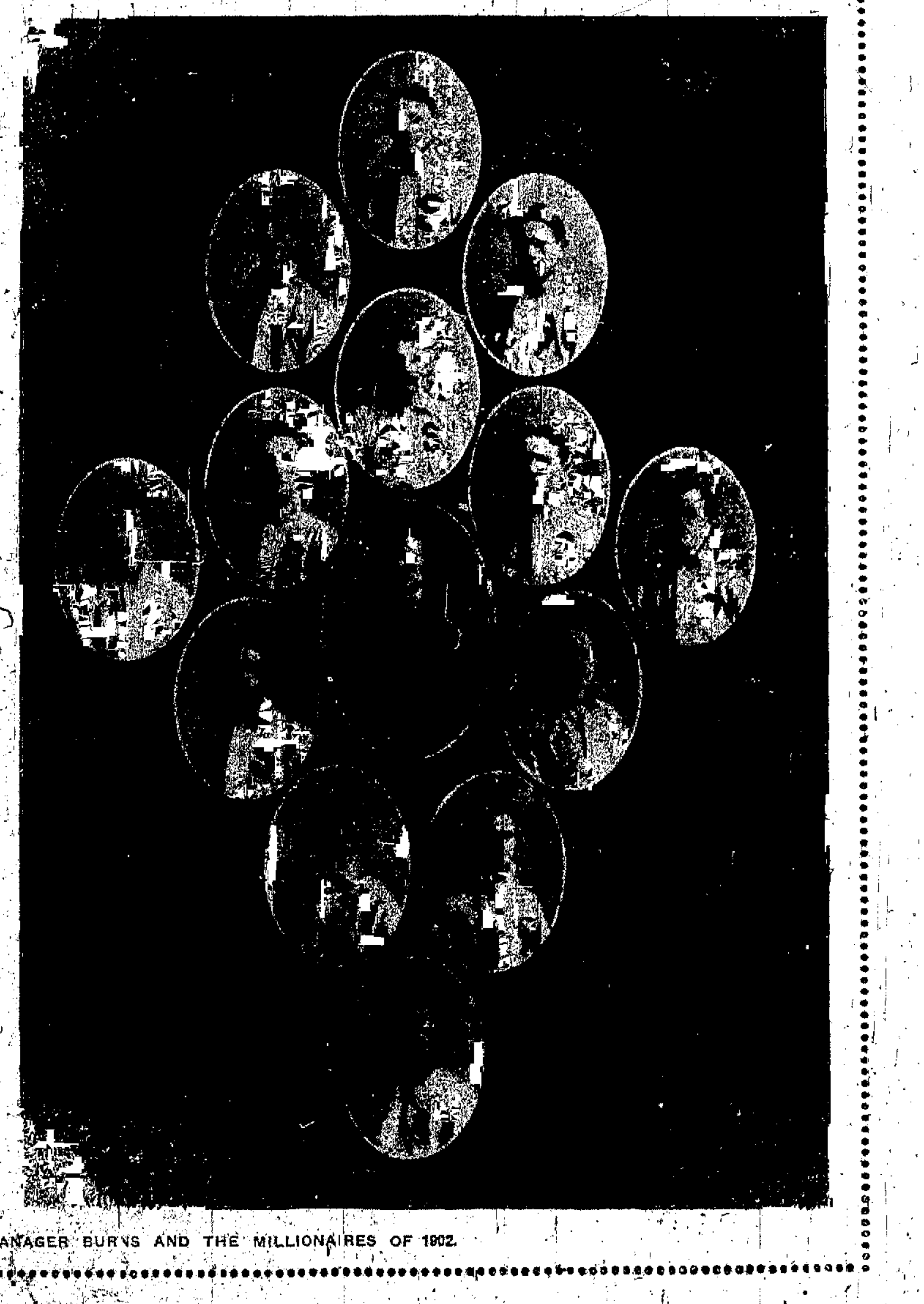
HARVESTING CROPS IN COLORADO

Very seldom indeed is a Colorado harvest injured by wet weather. One crop, however, lies in danger of more or less damage, as its harvest begins in early summer and lasts until October. This is the crop of alfalfa hay of which there are three cuttings during the season. Should the summer be showery much of the hay is discolored, if not [illegible] while lying in the swath or in the windrows, but as a usual thing the hay is secured in good condition and piled in immense stacks in the field corners, where it lies until the time comes to feed it to the stock. Hay barns are almost unknown in Colorado, so well does hay and grain keep in stacks.

The grain harvest is seldom interrupted by storms or showers and much of the grain is threshed from the shocks as dropped from the arms of the self-binders. Later on it is threshed as taken from the shock or stack, no one ever thinking of housing the unthreshed sheaves under a roof, so dry are the fall and winter seasons. The methods of harvesting are in many respects different from those in vogue in the east. The employment of machinery and the peculiar climatic conditions are mainly responsible for these differences. In haying time the mowers are seldom stopped until the fields are shorn, even when rain is falling, for there is urgent necessity in the cutting of alfalfa that the ground be cleared as fast as possible when the plant is full grown to permit the next crop to come on.

Then the chances for favorable weather are usually so good that the farmers do not consider it wise to [illegible] wait for the skies to clear. The main point with them is to get all the crop in that is possible against the coming out of the sun. In curing hay it is already [illegible] into windrows after the [illegible] permitted to lie until it is to be pulled to the stack. It is then gathered by long-toothed rakes called go-devils and carried thence to the stack, where it is elevated by machinery and spread [illegible] by men stationed on top. The potatoes are dug by machinery, hand picked and sacked by hand and either hauled by cars for shipment to market or stored in potato cellars. These are large cavelike excavations in the ground into which a loaded wagon enters at one end, is unloaded and passes out at the other.

It was only a few years ago that it was generally supposed that potato raising would never prove practical, but all this is changed now and Colorado potatoes are shipped to the markets of the south and east in immense quantities and their excellent quality have given them a wide fame. The [illegible] of the grain is almost simultaneous with the beginning of the harvest and continues during autumn and early winter. It is contracted as a general thing by crews which move from ranch to ranch with steam threshers drawn by traction engines. One such crew, under favorable conditions, will thresh out from two thousand to three thousand bushels daily. From the thresher the wheat is either hauled to town to be sold to the millers or stored in the public elevators, or again it may be stored in the farmer's private granary, situated upon the ranch.—Field and Farm.



MANAGER BURNS AND THE MILLIONAIRES OF 1902.

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INCREASED ACTIVITY IN SENATORIAL CONTEST

A Number of Interesting Developments at the State Capital Yesterday---Republicans Preparing to File Contests Against House Democrats.

Denver Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Denver, Dec. 31.—The last day of the old year showed much politics activity. Since yesterday the Arapahoe Republican representatives who are contesting for their seats have completed their arrangements for conducting their fight, which will be conducted from headquarters opened at the Brown hotel. P. B. Stewart has opened anti-Wolcott headquarters at the Brown; the taking of testimony in relation to the charges of fraud in Arapahoe county brought out many interesting features showing how the frauds were committed; a number of persons implicated in the confession of W. H. Powell are said to have left town; Mr. Powell himself is remaining in seclusion because, so the reports say, of threatened violence to his person for having made the confession; the Democratic leaders have issued a call to the Democratic state central committee to meet at the Albany hotel at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, where a plan of campaign will be consummated; the Republican managers are preparing to file contests against every Democrat elected in the house, these contests to offset those filed against the Republican senators; Judge Dixon of Pueblo is opening headquarters at the Brown, where he will conduct his campaign for election to the United States senate. L. B. Strait of Pueblo and Thomas R. Hoffmire of La Junta being in charge.

The Republican contestors from Arapahoe county are emphatic in their statements that their headquarters are not being conducted for the benefit of any candidate for the United States senate. They state that they are simply working for their own seats, which they claim rightfully belong to them. All of the candidates for the United States senate have contributed financially toward the maintaining of these headquarters. One of the primary objects of the Arapahoe Republicans is to inform the representatives-elect just as much about the frauds in Arapahoe county as possible. In order to do this the testimony that is being taken is being extended and placed on file in their headquarters. The representatives-elect can go there and look it over at their leisure.

Testimony introduced today showed that the claims of fraud are being sustained. Many witnesses swore to having seen repeaters herded from place to place and voted like sheep. Nothing as sensational as the confession of Powell was introduced during the day, but many witnesses corroborated portions of his testimony.

At the Democratic testimonial bureau witnesses were examined who stated that they were present at the several polling places where frauds are alleged to have been committed, and they did not notice or hear anything not in accordance with the law.

The examination of witnesses in the election fraud cases continued in Attorney Hodges' office this evening. W. B. Anderson, 1920 Wewatta street, testified that he lived just back of the Sherman house, at the corner of Wewatta and Nineteenth streets. He swore that there were only 14 legal residents of the Sherman house but that 96 were registered from there and that they all voted. He swore that he challenged all that were not legal but that the Democratic judges swore them in and allowed them to vote anyway.

Joseph R. Jaffa was watcher in R-8. He swore that the Democrats had 24 men whom they herded together and ran from precinct to precinct and voted them at each precinct on election day. At one time he followed them and saw them voting in the several precincts. He stated that the men in charge of the gang were well known, but he would not give their names. At one place he challenged 12 of the men who were attempting to vote, and a man of the name of Broom came out and pressed a gun against Jaffa's breast and told him to move on. He moved. Upon cross-examination, he was asked what crime he thought Brown guilty of, to which he replied, "Assault, for giving me a severe case of nervous prostration." When asked if he intended to prosecute Brown, he said he did not; that he was willing to let bygones be bygones and was satisfied to know that Brown did not pull the trigger.

The Democrats continued the taking of their testimony during the evening also. Samuel Belford, who has charge of that, stated that evidence would be produced by them to show that the charges were unfounded. Says he: "You may say for me that these charges and statements that are being made by these men are wild, extravagant, untruthful allegations and are not based upon the slightest iota of truth or genuine evidence. They are being made for the sole purpose of deceiving the public in their attempt to unseat the Democratic legislators."

It now begins to look as if there would be contests filed against every member-elect to the coming assembly. Already 34 seats are being contested and the Republicans are preparing to file papers against the Democratic members of the house. This move will be taken to counterbalance the charges filed against the Republican senators. If all contestees are thrown out, the house would be wholly Republican and the senate solidly Democratic.

W. B. Goblin, representative-elect from Otero county, has entered the race for speakership. He is said to favor Judge Dixon of Pueblo for the United States senate. S. W. Jones of Summit county, who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., ill, is back in Colorado, and is stopping at 1108 Lincoln avenue in this city. He is still under the care of a physician, but states that he will be on hand when the legislature convenes next Wednesday.

FUEL AGREEMENT—It is announced that an agreement has been reached between the Colorado Fuel & Iron company and the Utah Fuel company whereby each is to retire from the other's state. This it is said has come about as a result of the recent election in the Fuel & Iron company. Such a compromise was effected.

NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS—The new year was ushered in tonight in much the same manner as always marks the beginning of a new cycle. Watch-night meetings were held, whistles were blown, bells rung and resolutions made. The watch services were held at the principal churches. The ones at Trinity and the Central Presbyterian being largely attended. Tomorrow the old Dutch custom of making New Year calls will be brought into vogue by a number of the residents on Capitol hill and there will also be a number of receptions. Governor Orman and staff will receive in the governor's reception room at the capitol. General Funston and staff and the commander and other officers at Ft. Logan will be among the callers. Representatives of foreign governments according to the custom will also pay their respects to the governor during the day. Mayor Wright will hold a reception at the city hall while the fire department will hold a Christmas and New Year entertainment in their old gymnasium room. Business will be suspended during the day.

FATAL WRECK—A fatal wreck occurred on the South Park division of the Colorado & Southern road about four miles from Breckenridge this morning. Engineer Daniel Williams was killed and the fireman, Frank Younger, was badly burned about the arms and legs but it is thought he will recover. The accommodation train which left Denver at 6:15 last night was ditched at Pittsburgh and the engine and three cars rolled down the embankment a distance of 50 feet. The supposition is that the train was too heavy for the engine and a runaway resulted. Williams, the engineer, was badly scalded. Williams was unmarried. He resided at Como.

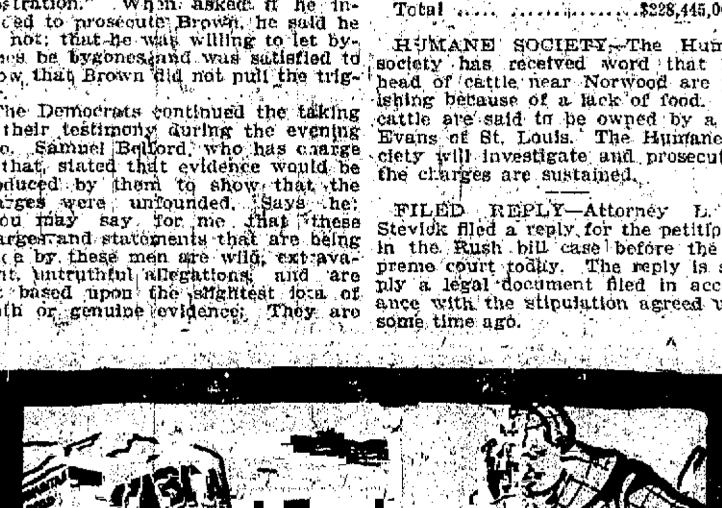
COLD AT RED CLIFF—A report from Red Cliff, says: "The severest cold spell so far this winter was experienced here yesterday and today. The thermometer registered this morning from 25 to 28 below zero. No wind or snow accompanies the cold wave. The intense cold has about put the town water works out of business and causes much inconvenience in the homes."

BANK CLEARINGS—The bank clearings of this city for the year are as follows:

First National	$94,877,087.76
Colorado National	59,802,900.53
Denver National	52,066,189.81
National Bank of Commerce	19,367,599.16
Continental National	2,331,288.63
Total	$228,445,065.89

HUMANE SOCIETY—The Humane society has received word that 1,200 head of cattle near Norwood are perishing because of a lack of food. The cattle are said to be owned by a Mr. Evans of St. Louis. The Humane society will investigate and prosecute if the charges are sustained.

FILED REPLY—Attorney L. R. Stevick filed a reply for the petitioners in the Rush bill case before the supreme court today. The reply is simply a legal document filed in accordance with the stipulation agreed upon some time ago.



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WATCH NIGHT SERVICE IN CRIPPLE CREEK

Held at First Methodist Church---Real Estate Deal Involving $20,000.

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 31.—An old-fashioned watch night service is being held at the First Methodist church in connection with the revival service that is being held every evening. The regular service began at 8 o'clock with a sermon and at 10:45 there was another service continuing until midnight.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—About 100 members of the Colorado Springs lodge Knights of Columbus will spend next Sunday in this city. The party will come here in special coaches attached to the morning train on the Short Line and they will return to Colorado Springs Monday morning. While they are here special lodge work will be exemplified and in the evening a banquet will be given.

SUDDEN DEATH—At the residence 325 W. Pike's Peak avenue, this morning, Miss Babe Hammond found the dead body of her mother in bed. An autopsy was held this afternoon by Dr. King, who decided that death resulted from congestion of the lungs and heart failure. The deceased was the mother-in-law of Joe Davis of the West Side fire department. The widower is a cattleman engaged in the business near Canon City, from where he will return tonight. The deceased also leaves another daughter.

MARRIAGE LICENSE—Marriage license was issued today to John W. Linnell and Sarah Wall of Victor.

REAL ESTATE DEAL—Three improved lots in the business part of the city were sold today by J. S. Allen to Bessie B. Creswell for $20,000.

WAR THREATENED—Today Fred Baxter and Bert Ulmer, the latter the manager of Pugilist Kid Bennett, had an altercation in a Bennett avenue saloon. Both went away to get guns, with which they returned, but in the meantime the police and deputy sheriff had been summoned by telephone and a large crowd had collected. The combatants were disarmed and sent home without fighting.

DISTRICT COURT—Next Saturday Judge Seeds will hear motions in the district court.

FOR EXAMPLE—George B. Conant, a prominent grocer, obtained judgment in Justice Harrington's court against J. S. Giroux for a grocery bill for $1.50. Conant said that he did not care for the amount but wanted to make an example.

RHEUMATISM—Jack Lyons was taken to the hospital today suffering with rheumatism. He is a cousin of the famous Bob Lyons, the miner who has won many state drilling contests.

FUNERAL—The funeral of George Boyd occured this afternoon. It was attended by the local Eagles and members of the bartenders association, headed by a military band.

INSTALLATION—Federal Labor union No. 19 will hold its installation of officers next Monday night. The installation will be followed by an entertainment of musical and literary numbers, and refreshments will be served.

WELCOMED HOME—B. R. Adenbrooke and his bride, formerly Alice M. Baltzelle, who were married in Colorado Springs yesterday, returned tonight. They were met at the train by committees of the District Press club and of the Newspaper Writers union, who escorted them to their pretty home. These organizations and the Sulphate club, of which Mr. Adenbrooke is a member, will give him and his bride a grand reception in the near future. The groom is the district correspondent of the Colorado Springs Gazette and the bride is a graduate of the Cripple Creek High school who has been teaching school for two years and is one of the most charming young ladies of the district.

RETURNED TO KANSAS—O. H. Kinman has returned to his home at Courtland, Kansas, after having been the guest of City Clerk Weyand's family for two weeks.

MODERN WOODMEN—The Modern Woodmen are giving a ball at the Odd Fellows hall tonight.

DRAMATIC CLUB—The United Moderns Dramatic club will put on another play next month. F. J. Somerville has been appointed secretary and treasurer to succeed Mr. Knox.

SWEDISH SERVICE—On New Year day the Swedish people will follow the old country custom of holding an annual service at 5:30 p. m.

TO MOVE—Henry Dubelski the diamond merchant, will move his business to Denver the first of the year.

PRIZE SHOOT—The Cripple Creek Shotgun club will hold a prize shoot at its range on Mineral hill on New Year day. Several shots from Colorado Springs and Pueblo will compete for the prizes.

TO INSTALL OFFICERS—On New Year night the Rebekahs will hold installation of their newly elected officers.

ENTERTAINMENT—The First Congregational church society is preparing an entertainment to be given next Friday evening.

HANDSOME EDITION—Tomorrow morning the Cripple Creek Times will issue the most magnificent New Year number ever published by any paper of the district. It is in magazine form, containing 120 pages, each printed on fine book paper. Each magazine weighs one and a quarter pounds. The cover is in three colors and has a magnificent view of St. Peter's Dome.

NEXT SUNDAY.
CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSION.
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IMPORTANT MEETING OF PUEBLO ELKS

Question of Building a New Home Is Under Consideration---Y. M. C. A. Reception.

Pueblo Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette
With the Colorado Securities Co.

Pueblo, Dec. 31.—Elks lodge No. 90 is holding the social session of all social sessions tonight. Besides watching the old year out and the new one in the question of the building of a new home is being considered, ex-Governor Adams acting as chairman of the session.

AGAIN APPEALS—City Attorney Galligan asks the district court to set aside the verdict in the case of Mitchell vs. the city. Several technicalities are cited as grounds for the action. The case has been tried twice and is one in which Mitchell asks for $5,000 damages for the death of his wife, which was caused by a limb being blown from a tree over a year ago.

LYNCHING THREATENED—Ed Shacklett, a local prize fighter who goes under the name of Ed West, was arrested this evening by City Detective Wilson on information filed by the district attorney charging him with criminal assault on Malinda Lee, a 13-year-old girl, on the 17th of October. There is strong talk of lynching. Shacklett was married a few weeks ago. The cause leading up to this information was that the girl had left home recently and her mother had asked the police to look her up. They arrested her last night down town and the statement was obtained from her by the chief of police and detective soon after her arrest.

OSGOOD BANQUET—At the reception given J. C. Osgood of the C. F. and I. company last night by the heads of departments at the steel works, the following gentlemen were guests of honor: J. A. Kebler, A. C. Cass, D. C. Beaman, J. L. Jerome, J. M. Herbert, Frank Trumbull, C. S. Robinson, T. J. Kebler, J. F. Wilburn. There were 30 heads of departments present and the affair was one of the greatest of its kind ever held here. Mr. Osgood delivered an address in which he complimented the men and advocated close affiliation between the men and the superintendents. He also favored promotion in cases where worth was displayed and favored pensioning old and disabled employes.

THIELMAN FINED—Matt Thielman was fined $25 in police court this morning for attacking J. Goldstein, a Bessemer tailor and seriously injuring him.

LAW FIRM—Attorney John H. Dixon has formed a law partnership with former Supreme Judge J. C. Helm. The new firm will open offices in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS—Deputy Sheriff George B. Harper has been appointed deputy surveyor of customs for Pueblo.

RECEPTION—The Women's auxiliary will hold the New Year reception of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon and evening from 2 o'clock until 11. A musical and literary program will be rendered by the various young people's religious societies of the city.

BURGLARY—Detective Wheeler Day was notified of a burglary committed at the Polin Cloak company's store last night and inside of two hours had apprehended and arrested a negro named Kingsley, who had some of the goods in his possession.

PERNICIOUS PRACTICE—Three Italians were arrested last night with revolvers in their possession. It cost them their guns and $20 each to get free. Captain Bell states that there are too many guns being carried and a stop must be put to the practice.

NO BOYCOTT—The Building and Trades council has refused to sanction the proposition to boycott the meat markets who have boycotted the combine, but an effort will now be made to have the trades assembly declare a boycott on those two firms.

BOWLING—The Kuppinger bowling team defeated the Hoffmans last night in a match game with a score of 2,596 to 2,362. Young was the leader with a score of 636.

DAMAGE SUIT—Carl Shultz has filed suit against Fred Evenback, the well-known electrician, for $2,000 damages. Plaintiff states that he was assaulted and beaten so seriously by defendant on October 24 that he had hemorrhage of the lungs in consequence.

GOLDFIELD

Special to the Gazette.

Goldfield, Dec. 31.—John McLean, a miner who worked for a while on the Vindicator, died at his home this morning of pneumonia. He was taken ill last Friday night, after attending the installation of officers of the Goldfield Masonic lodge. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will be under the auspices of the Goldfield lodge of Masons at the Presbyterian church. The remains will be shipped to Denver.

A masquerade ball will be given tomorrow night at Red Men's hall.

Mrs. E. B. Saunders, who has been visiting her parents at Silver Plume for a month, has returned home.

The funeral of Willa Withrow, who died on Monday, has been deferred on account of the condition of the baby child of Mr. and Mrs. George Withrow. The baby is very low and is expected to die at any time.

ALTMAN

Special to the Gazette.

Altman, Dec. 31.—A New Year eve social was given tonight by Rev. and Mrs. Saywell at their home. Games, music and recitations formed a pleasing program, after which lunch was served. From 11:30 o'clock until midnight prayer service was held.

Free Coinage Volunteer fire company No. 1, has seven new applications for membership which will bring the total force up to 16 members. Mr. Noble was appointed to call on the former Foreman, George McMillen, to secure the funds belonging to the department.

Albert Wagner, president of the Pharmacist Mining company, is looking over the interests of his corporation.

B. Neville, president of the Free Coinage mine was here yesterday closing up the year's business.

Wm. Whalen, president of the Central Mining company, came from Colorado Springs, checking up the affairs of the company.

ELKTON

Special to the Gazette.

Elkton, Dec. 31.—Mrs. S. S. Orser is slightly ill and confined to her bed.

Miss Grace Fairchild is seriously ill at her home.

Harry Cornish of Anaconda has gone to Canon City to spend the New Year vacation with his friends.

VICTOR'S WATER SUPPLY IS PERFECTLY SAFE

Complete Report Has Been Received From the State Health Board.

Victor Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Victor, Dec. 31.—Dr. Benson, the city physician, has received the following letter from the state health board: "I beg to submit herewith the report of the analysis of the water sent me for examination. On a separate sheet will be found detailed figures expressing the result of the various tests performed. In addition thereto I beg to state that careful search was made for poisonous metals, particularly arsenic, lead and copper and none of these were found in any appreciable quantities. As a result of the examination and in view of the great depth from which the water is derived precluding the possibility of pollution, the water may be considered perfectly safe for drinking purposes. Signed Philip Hillkowitz, chemist for state board of health."

This report was made on samples of water taken from the Vindicator, which is now being used for the domestic city supply. Many feared that the water would be poisonous and rejoicing is commensurably great.

PORTLAND AFFAIRS—James Burns, president of the Portland Mining company, arrived in the city last night and went to Goldfield, where he has been in conference with some of his lieutenants. While he did not so state, it is believed that his business at this time is in connection with the proposed increased output of the Portland mine during the ensuing year.

FUNERAL—The funeral of the baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. George Martin will be held tomorrow. The sermon will be by the Rev. Davis and burial will be at Sunnyside cemetery. The little one died at 2 o'clock this morning from pneumonia.

REAL ESTATE—Rev. Mr. Davisson of the First Baptist church, has gone into the real estate business, having purchased a half interest in the J. M. Pine agency.

INTERMENT IN DENVER—The funeral of John Bruce, who committed suicide yesterday morning will be held tomorrow afternoon. The remains will be shipped on the Short Line for Denver. The services will be under the auspices of the local Knights of Pythias lodge. It will also be attended by the local lodge of Elks of which the deceased was also a member.

ON THE STAGE—Charles Vinton and his sister, the precocious children of Professor Vinton, have made an engagement with a dramatic company and will give their specialties throughout the state.

ELKS CLUB—A. L. Annis has been chosen as manager of the Elks new club house, formerly the Gold Coin club rooms. The formal opening will be given January 15.

BRILLIANT BALL—The Degree of Honor is giving its first annual ball in Armory hall tonight. It is a brilliant affair. Expensive prizes are being given for the best dancers.

MARRIED—At St. Victor's church tonight in the presence of a crowded congregation occurred the wedding of George V. Hughes of this city and Marguerite Hally of Goldfield.

INDEPENDENCE

Special to the Gazette.

Independence, Dec. 31.—President J. Campbell of the Vindicator mine is here from Denver looking after his mining interests.

A very pleasant public farewell on the part year was given tonight by the ladies of the M. E. church. A delightful entertainment was given and refreshments were served, for all of which no charge was made.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church will meet tomorrow at ... o'clock with Mrs. J. D. Whitehead.

Mrs. Mary Gustafson has returned to Salt Lake City after visiting here ... here.

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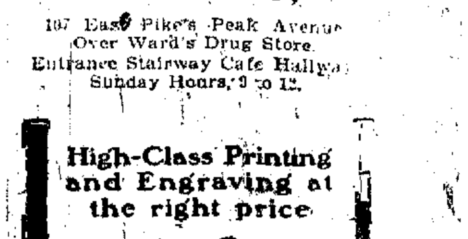

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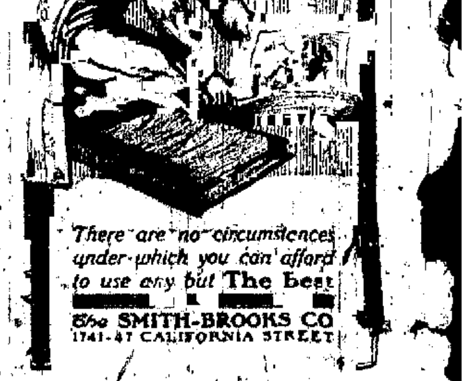

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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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Hotel Green.......... Pasadena, Calif.
Hotel Coronado.......... Coronado Beach, Calif.

[illegible]

WE REJOICE greatly in the prosperity of all our neighbors, but we must deserve the privilege of declaring that Colorado Springs is, and will continue to be, the best place to live and to do business in, in the Rocky Mountain region, and indeed, in all the United States.

Scarcely a day passes in which some evidence of this fact is not brought to our attention. People who remain in Colorado Springs for a considerable period of time are apt to forget, according to human nature, the real merits and advantages of this place, and to sigh for other conditions and circumstances which they imagine to be quite different from what they really are. And so some of our invalids go to California only to be disappointed with the climate there. Others among our business men engage in new ventures or risk their money in glittering speculations in other sections only to find by experience that Colorado is best of all. And still others, misled by old memories, return to their former homes in the east to discover the conditions of life there quite different from what they had imagined and not at all to their taste.

Quite recently the Gazette has had an experience along these lines in which some employes were tempted by flattering offers made to them to remove to a distant state, only to find after a short experience that they most heartily wished themselves back in their former positions.

The fact of the matter is that there are no opportunities anywhere in the United States superior to those now existing in Colorado Springs. And when these are supplemented by the advantages of our unequaled climate, the unsurpassed quality and character of our population, and the many things in various ways that tend to make life pleasant and satisfactory, any resident of Colorado Springs is extremely foolish to think of going to any other city either for business or residence reasons.

Colorado Springs certainly has good reason to rejoice in the prosperity of her neighbors. We are all glad to know that their long period of depression and of hard times is at an end. We are pleased that Denver, Pueblo and other cities of Colorado are progressing with mighty steps, and that the mining and the agricultural regions of the state are sharing in the general prosperity. We are glad to know that our neighbors are doing well, and these things will certainly be a benefit and a help to us also.

But Colorado Springs is not going to lose its position of leadership because it is gaining the support of its neighbors instead of depending upon its own unaided efforts. The growth of every part of this state will contribute to our prosperity, and the same reasons that have made Colorado Springs great and prosperous in the past will continue to exert their influence upon our affairs.

The newcomer to Colorado Springs in 1903 will still find this to be the best residence city of the west and the headquarters for the mining and other investment interests of the Rocky Mountain region.

The health seeker, the capitalist or the home seeker who comes to Colorado with the intention of locating or investing in any part of the state should come first of all to Colorado Springs, at which point a better general view of the situation may be had than at any other. There are no better opportunities for investment and for business than exist right in this city, and there is none other so centrally located and so easily accessible to all parts of the state. From this point, if the newcomer so desires, he may readily investigate all the wonderful resources of the great natural treasure house of Colorado, and to this point, if he is wise and able to do so, he will return after his excursions to establish his permanent home and to live and to maintain his family under the conditions and among the circumstances most conducive to true and enjoyable living.

THE GAZETTE'S COLOR SUPPLEMENT.

WITH this New Year number of the Gazette we take great pleasure in presenting to our readers the fourth in the series of local art supplements which have thus far proven so notable a feature of recent special editions.

Mr. Craig's Indian, Mr. Goodwin's Ducks, and the remarkable specimen of color photography of the Seven Falls have been generally approved by a wide circle and have reflected a great deal of credit upon local artists and the Gazette.

The color supplement today is reproduced from a painting by Mr. Leslie J. Skelton, the well-known and successful artist of this city, and it is the general verdict of those who have seen it in advance of its publication that it is superior to all the former supplements of this kind. Mr. Skelton's work is too well known to Colorado Springs residents to require commendation here, and the storm picture of the Colorado mountains will speak favorably for itself to all our subscribers. In order to secure a larger plate than formerly, and to present it in the best form for framing and permanent preservation, it has been judged wise to send it out in the form of a separate sheet supplement and not to make it a part of a regular cover as has been the custom.

As in the case of former numbers of this art series, the work of plate making and printing has been done by the United States Colortype company of Denver, a Colorado institution that has justly gained a position as the leader of American color printers. As a representative of Colorado art, as a beautiful reminder of the grand and the sublime in Colorado mountain scenery, as a specimen of high-class color work printing and as a testimonial of the enterprise of the Colorado Springs newspaper, this "Gathering Storm in Estes Park" by Mr. Skelton is well worthy of being the New Year greeting of the Gazette to its readers in Colorado and the east.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESORT.

WITH all its claims to the attention of the tourist, the home seeker, the investor and the business man, Colorado Springs maintains its position as being pre-eminently the greatest American health resort, and especially for those persons afflicted with incipient, or primitive tuberculosis.

There are hundreds and even thousands of people who are living happy and useful lives in Colorado at the present time who owe their continued existence on earth to the health-giving and health-restoring qualities of Colorado air, Colorado sunshine and the irresistible influences toward outdoor exercise which result from these two.

No fact in the physician's knowledge is better established, and none more conclusively proven by indisputable evidence and experience than that the warm, dry air at this altitude is a specific for tuberculosis in many cases.

This possibility of the cure of one of the most deadly and most dangerous diseases known to this country is not only a matter of material benefit to the people of Colorado Springs, a resource to be exploited with the same business shrewdness and good judgment that characterize our people in other things, but it is also a duty owed by us to suffering thousands of our fellow countrymen throughout the eastern and middle states to let them know that here in the new land at the foot of the Rocky mountains it is possible not only for those who find themselves in the grip of the destroyer to break the grip of this disease, but that others who have not yet come into actual danger may free themselves from the hereditary taint of blood, and may in this favored land engage in life's work upon the same footing as those of sounder constitutions.

In sending out this New Year edition, therefore, the Gazette takes pleasure in calling attention to the able article by Dr. White of this city, published on page 59 of the magazine supplement and entitled "The Sanatorium Treatment for Tuberculosis." Dr. White has had much experience in this line of work, and his article is well worthy of attention.

The board of trustees of Colorado college have formally voted to establish in Colorado Springs a school of engineering, to be an integral part of Colorado college. For more than a quarter of a century Colorado college has been a leader in education in the west, and has given our young men and women an education of the broadest and most liberal kind. The president and board of trustees believe that the time is now come to take another step forward and develop a department of applied science. Colorado Springs is probably better situated for a school of engineering than any other city in the west. Only a short distance away are the gold mines of Cripple Creek and the manufactories of Pueblo, and here at home we have several reduction plants and mountain railways.

The college authorities hesitated for some time before taking this step, as it was thought best not to attempt the establishment of a school of engineering unless it could be made the best in the state. But the decision has been reached to go ahead, and there is little doubt that the new school of engineering will succeed. It is hoped that the people of Colorado Springs will realize the importance of this school to the city. It will undoubtedly bring to us many new families and hundreds of additional students and it will add greatly to the prestige of our fair city. Too much credit can not be given to President Slocum for his readiness and ability to meet new conditions and the energy and courage which he has displayed.

The Gazette presents its readers today with something new in the way of a New Year paper. The magazine form for so large a paper is certainly much more convenient and satisfactory, and we trust the change will be generally approved by our readers.

It is a kindly and courteous thing to wish each other a happy New Year, but it is much better to give a little effort toward making it so.

Gazette Gayeties

THOU EGG!

Thou egg!
Cold-stored since
Last July (or earlier)
This is thy day!
So hear us cackle as we
Sing thy lay!
Although, perchance, this very morn
We broke
Thy shell and found
That what had once been yolk
Was only a wee
Feathered thing that lay
Long months in wait for this
Emancipation day;
Although, mayhap, when from our
Breakfast plate
We lifted thee and did anticipate
That to our hungry being
There would come
A feast to gladden the unfilled tumtum
But, breaking thee, through
All the house was spread
An incense
Ne'er distilled from violet-bed;
Although from one of
Thy own hardened kind
There sprang the
Hen that we, alas! "bought blind"
By ordering the
Same across the 'phone
And that would shame a chicken
Made of stone;
Although thou art responsible, no doubt,
For many hard-earned sheckels
We are "out"
Through dallying at the circus
With thy shell
To find the ball whose place
We knew full well;
Although, oh egg, we ought to
Hate thee much
For all these things and
Many others such,
Yet on this day we love and
Honor thee
And give thee place in
All our revelry;
We love thee fried, boiled, scrambled,
Poached on toast;
But oh, proud egg; today we
Love thee most
When we remember, as we
Homeward jog,
How sweet thou tasted in that
Last egg-nog!

An Apparent Paradox.

"Have you made any new resolutions?"

"Oh, yes; I've resolved not to make any."

Willing to Compromise.

"I say, old man, have you got five dollars you can loan me?"

"Hardly!"

"Very well, that will do. I'll get the rest from someone else."

"Calling" Cards, Possibly.

"Henry, where's that money you were going to give me?"

"Sorry, my dear, but I blew it in on New Year cards."

She, being a good wife, pursued the matter no farther, remembering that he had been out to a stag party the previous evening.

Good Bye, Old Year!

Good bye, old year!
Without a single tear
We bid thee go!
Nor do we know
One shall regret that now thy end is here!
Good bye, old year!

Old year, farewell!
Thy somber funeral knell
Is music sweet!
Mark how we greet
With smiles, the Unknown Year that comes to dwell!
Old year, farewell!

Oldest of tales!
Possession—then the interest pales—
The toy is cast
Aside at last
And for the Unknown New the grown child wails—
Saddest of tales!

Yet this is Life!
One drops out of the strife—
We wave good bye
To him—and sigh—
Then laugh—and greet the New, with promise rife!
Yes—this is Life!

And this is Love!
Today a glimpse of heav'n above—
Faith—and sweet hope—
Mark how we grope
Tomorrow in Doubt's darkest grove!
But—this is Love!

Good bye, old year!
Why care that without tear
We bid thee go?
'Tis always so
With Life and Love, and all that we hold dear!
Good bye, old year!

Nowadays.

"Were they engaged long?"

"Goodness, I should say so! Nearly six weeks."

Circumstances Alter Cases.

"Dearie, I can't be home for dinner tonight."

"That's all right, dear. Charlie Gayboy is coming, so I won't be alone."

"Oh, well, perhaps I can get through in time to be here, after all."

The Way of a Maid.

"Why do you always speak so highly of Jack Goldrocks. I thought he was a rival of yours."

"So he is; and if I abuse him Madge will hate me and love him."

J. W. W.

How Poe Looked.

From an elaborate description by Dr. Chivers printed in "The Poe-Chivers Papers" in the January Century, we take these paragraphs:

His arms and hands were slender, and tapered very gracefully and gently, down to the ends of his fingers, which were very tender, gentlemanly, and lady-like! In fact, his hands were truly remarkable for their roseate softness and lily-white, feminine delicacy. You could have judged of his nobility by his hands.

His face was rather oval—tapering in its contour rather suddenly to the chin, which was very classical—and, especially when he smiled, really handsome. His countenance was tropical in its aspect—precisely the reverse of his heart which, like the fountains of Solomon, had long been kept sealed up, as something sacred, from the vulgar gaze of the world—his face, whenever he wrote long at any one time, putting on a sickly, sallow, and rather pallid hue—but never to such an extent as (to) indicate indisposition. His digestion was always good—which is prima facie evidence that he was never a student.

His dress was always remarkably neat for one in his circumstances. But I do not believe that it would have done for him to have had money. He was ruined in his youth. His college life in Virginia was the cause of all his after-inebriation. That was the infernal whirlpool into which was driven the beautiful milk-white ship of his soul, never to be reclaimed. Is it not one of the most remarkable things in the world, that any man of his abilities should have been so amenable to the dictations of others?

The Century for January

Following the articles on the Beef and Steel trusts already published, the Century gives place in the January number to a paper on "The So-Called Sugar Trust," by Franklin Clarkin, which, in part, is an authentic report of the origin and workings of the trust from the point of view of Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, the head of the American Sugar Refining company. Its relations to the sugar margin, to the labor element, and to the question of overcapitalization receive special attention. A paper by Dr. Albert Shaw on "The President and the Trusts" presents what seems to be an authoritative statement of Mr. Roosevelt's position—his record, and the platform on which he elects to stand.

The Century has made a "find" in the discovery of "The Poe-Chivers Papers," a generous installment of which appears in this number. They consist of unprinted letters of Poe, with a personal sketch of him by his friend, Dr. Chivers of Georgia, besides interesting conversations in which Poe gives his opinions of Shelly, Tennyson, Keats and others. These papers, which are perhaps among the last material of the sort to be published concerning Poe, are edited by Professor Woodberry and accompanied by portraits of Poe and Chivers. Another paper of literary personalia is the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell's brief article on "Qualities of Warner's Humor." A paper in the nature of literary aftermath of the West Indian eruptions is contributed by George Carroll Curtis under the title of "Looking Into the Caribbean Craters." It is a personal narrative of perilous ascents to the active craters of La Soufriere and Pelee, with drawings and photographs by the author, who, it will be remembered, was the first to reach the crater of La Soufriere and the first to reach the very highest point of Pelee. This paper rounds out the Century's notable treatment of these great catastrophes.

The fiction of the number includes the third part of "The Yellow Van," by Richard Whiteing; a short story, "The Wife of Chino," by the late Frank Norris, author of "The Octopus;" another by John Luther Long, author of "Madame Butterfly," entitled "Sixty Jane;" a humorous story by Robert Haven Schauffler called "A Russian Climax," and the first part of "When the Consul Came to Peking," by a new writer, Abigail H. Fitch—all these stories accompanied by pictures—and last, but not least, the second part of "Lovey Mary," the new story by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Alice Caldwell Hegan, for which Mrs. Shinn has made attractive sketches. The installment is full of Mrs. Wiggs who, in response to the letter of an astrologer, forwards a matrimonial venture on the part of Miss Hazy. The chapter recounting the resulting romance and the "losing" of Mr. Stubbins is a short story in itself.

A variant of recent articles in the Century on woman and marriage is found in Lillie Hamilton French's papers, "My Old Maid's Corner," the first of which, treating of "Some Very Particular Old Maids," appears in this number. In her defense of spinsterhood Miss French touches off the foibles of married people with much geniality.

In "The Prologue of the American Revolution," by Professor Justin H. Smith, an account is given of Arnold's "Battle With the Wilderness" in the expedition against Quebec, the hardships and heroisms of which will be in the nature of a revelation to many readers. Two other illustrated papers of general magazine interest are "Paris Pawnshops," by Cleveland Moffett, a picturesque account of the official mont-de-piete of Paris, and a travel article, "From Cairo to Khartum," by William Gage Erving, the journey by river and rail today, a narrative preliminary to that of his return voyage down the Nile in an Adirondack canoe.

The number has the distinction of a frontispiece by Cole in his Old Spanish Master series, a cut of the superb portrait of El Greco by himself, and the number is illustrated by Castaigne, Lungren, Fenn, Adamson, Marchand, Sterner, Steele, Granville Smith and others.

In "Topics of the Time" there is a single editorial on "The Better Way as to Labor," the text being an employer's saying, "We beat them with kindness." There is an open letter on "The American Invasion of Canada's Wheat Belt," by Agnes Laut, and miscellanea is humor.

HOW TIME IS MADE.

Uncle Sam Regulates His Clocks by One of the Fixed Stars

Strange as it may seem, Uncle Sam does not make use of the sun for reckoning time, but, as already described in St. Nicholas, he turns his attention to some of the regular steady-going stars, or "fixed stars," as they are called. Every clear night an astronomer with a big telescope looks at certain of these stars and makes his calculations, from which he can tell just when the sun would cross the 75th meridian. One of the great clocks in the observatory is called the transmitter, because it transmits or sends out the signal that keeps standard time. This clock is set and regulated by the star-time, and then every day at three minutes and 15 seconds before 12 a switch is turned on and the beats of the pendulum of this clock are sent by electricity over the wires to the telegraph offices in Washington and New York. When the telegraph operators hear this sound on their instruments they know that the noon signal is about to be sent out, and they at once begin to connect the telegraph wires with other towns and cities, until in a minute or two the "tick, tick" of the clock at Washington is heard in hundreds of telegraph offices. The beats stop at 10 seconds before 12 as a notice that the next "tick" will be the noon signal, and so as to give the operators time to connect their wires with the standard time-balls and clocks. There are time-balls in a great many cities—usually on top of some prominent building, where they can easily be seen. The one at Washington is on the roof of the state, war, and navy department building, at the top of a high pole, ready to drop the instant the signal comes over the wire. In the government offices at Washington and in many places in other cities there are large clocks connected with the observatory by electricity. These are so arranged that when the 12 o'clock signal is flashed over the wires, the hands of each one of these clocks spring to 12, no matter what time the clock may show; in this way hundreds of clocks are set to the correct time each day.

Well, the moment the sun is supposed to cross the 75th meridian, the telegraph instruments give a single tick, the time-balls drop, the clocks begin to strike and everybody in the district knows it is 12 o'clock.—(Clifford Howard in January St. Nicholas.)

Benedict Arnold in 1775.

The prestige of Arnold at the beginning of the revolution is thus reflected in Prof. Justin H. Smith's description in the January Century of the heroic "battle with the wilderness" in the march to Quebec, under Arnold's command:

"The name of the leader, too, excited enthusiasm. Dorothy Dudley and the rest of the ladies in Cambridge loved to gossip about a man whom they described as 'daringly and desperately brave, sanguinely hopeful, of restless activity, intelligent and enterprising, gay and gallant; and the soldier lads told one another admiringly how he marched through the wicket-gate of old Ticonderoga shoulder to shoulder with Ethan Allen; how he threatened to break into the magazine at New Haven unless the selectmen would hand over the keys within five minutes, when his company heard the news of Lexington, and wanted to set out for Cambridge; and even how he used to astonish the other boys, years before, by seizing the great water-wheel and going around with it through water and through air."

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THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

The special "Transportation" number of the Scientific American, bearing date of December 13, contains an article which shows up very impressively the colossal proportions of the railroad system of the United States. The following extracts are of particular interest:

"If one were called upon to name the field of engineering in which the vast scale upon which things are done in this country is most strikingly shown, he would be safe in pointing to the colossal railroad system of the United States. In respect of the total length of track, the total number of locomotives and cars, the veritable army of employes, and the gross value of capital invested, our railway system is so huge that it stands absolutely in a class by itself among the railroad systems of the world. It is equally true that in respect of the character of its track, rolling-stock, general equipment, and methods of operation, it is marked by national characteristics which distinguish it far more sharply from the great European and Asiatic roads, than they are distinguished from each other.

"When we remember that there are in the United States today nearly 200,000 miles of railroad track, or about 50,000 miles more than there are in the five other great railroad systems of the world combined, namely, Germany, France, Russia, Great Britain and British India, it is difficult to realize that at the date of the foundation of the Scientific American in 1845, there was less than 5,000 miles of track in this country, and that this was made up of a few short, disconnected and scattered lines in the Atlantic and southern states, and some unrelated systems in the middle states.

"In attempting to impress upon the mind the magnitude of the properties and the operations represented by the statistics of such huge properties as the railroads of the United States, where the figures run into the millions and billions, it is necessary to translate these figures into concrete terms and refer them to some widely known standard of measurement, whether of distance, weight, or bulk. In the present instance, our artist has endeavored—and we think very successfully—to transform the statistics of our railroads into concrete form by taking as a unit of measurement the greatest single constructive work of man, the great pyramid of Egypt. It measures some 756 feet on the base by 481 feet in height, and contains about 91½ million cubic feet.

"Now, to arrive at an estimate of what it has taken in material to build this length of railroad, let us assume that a fair average size of rail is one weighing 75 pounds to the yard. On this basis it is an easy calculation to determine that the total weight of these rails is over 25,000,000 tons; and if the mass were melted and cast in solid pyramidal form it would contain 105,540,000 cubic feet, and would be over 15 per cent. larger than the great pyramid itself. If the rails were cast in one rectangular block, it would form a mass 436 feet square on the base and equal in height to the Washington monument, which towers 550 feet above its base.

"A fair average tie would be 10 inches in width and seven inches in depth and nine feet long, and a good average spacing would be 24 inches, center to center of the ties, or say 2,500 to the mile. On this basis we find that, could all these ties be gathered together on the Nile desert and piled one upon another into a pyramid of the same proportions as that at Gizeh, it would form a pile 24 times as great as the pyramid of the Pharaohs, measuring 2,200 feet on its base and reaching 1,390 feet into the air.

"Assuming an average depth of 12 inches of ballast, we find that if the railroad builders of the United States had concentrated their efforts, as did the Egyptians of old on the banks of the Nile, they would, in a period of years not much greater than that required to build the pyramid, have raised a pyramid of their own 135 times greater in bulk than the tomb of Cheops. This vast pile would measure 3,900 feet on each side at the base, and would lift its head nearly half a mile into the air, or to be exact just 2,500 feet.

"At the close of the fiscal year 1901, there were in service on the United States railroads 39,729 locomotives. Assuming that the average locomotive fills a block 10 feet wide by 15 feet high by 50 feet long, and that all these locomotives could be brought into review at Gizeh and there piled up into one great block, a locomotive that would fill the block would be 510 feet in height and 1,700 feet, or say a third of a mile in length, its smokestack towering 29 feet above the summit of the pyramid.

"There are 35,800 passenger, mail and baggage cars on our railroads, and a typical car representing the space occupied by these would be 500 feet high and 1,900 feet in length, and it would take 3½ great pyramids to equal it in bulk.

"As far as the equipment is concerned, it is in the extraordinary number of its freight cars employed that we get the best idea of the great scale upon which our railroads are operated. The total number of cars is 1,409,472. A single box car representing the space occupied by all these freight cars would be two-thirds of a mile in length and one quarter of a mile in height. The pyramid of Cheops would reach about to the floor of the car. Were the Eiffel tower set alongside it, it would reach only two-thirds of the distance to its roof, while the whole Brooklyn bridge, with its anchorages, could be placed bodily inside the car, and if the foundations of its piers rested upon the car floor, the summit of its towers would still reach only half way to the roof of the car.

"Perhaps, after all, the most remarkable figures are those which show the total value of the railroad system of the United States, which expressed in figures is $13,308,029,032. If this sum were represented in $10 gold pieces, and these pieces were set on edge side by side, they would reach more than half the way from New York to San Francisco, or for a distance of 1,700 miles. Or were this coin melted and run into a single casting, it would form a column 15 feet in diameter and 250 feet in height."

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WASHINGTON

(W. T. Manning.)

Washington, Dec. 27.—When congress, after its holiday frolic, reconvenes in the first week of the new year, the wheels of legislation will run as fast as ever they can be driven under the Reed rules specially designed to promote expedition. By that time the various committees will have provided an immense quantity of raw material in the form of appropriations and other bills that are deemed of major importance and debate upon them will be cut down to the minimum. The object in view is to avoid the necessity of a special session of the Fifty-eight congress, which the Republican leaders are anxious to avoid and those of the opposition have little or no interest in having summoned. This is the program that has been agreed upon as the result of informal talks and consultations among the dozen men in both houses who practically determine what the law-making power shall and shall not do to an extent which those that never studied the machinery find it difficult to believe possible under our governmental forms. If late in January the situation should be of a character to make a special session probable, the power of the caucus will be invoked and the measures to be enacted decided upon. This will, of course, mean the legislative death of all other bills that clog the calendar.

The senate judiciary committee is the body in the upper house from which trust regulation bills, which the president so loudly proclaimed last summer and fall should be enacted, must come, if they come at all. The gentlemen who make up that powerful little conclave are not doing anything on the subject. Among them the predominant opinion is that it would be a waste of time and effort to enter upon the discussion between now and the fourth of March that the attempt to put any kind of a bill through under the unrestricted debate rules of the senate would be absurd. If the house of representatives can agree upon a measure of restraint and regulation that seems just and adequate the senate will not be slow to act upon it, but for the reasons indicated it will not itself assume the initiative.

Washington has what is known as an "Oldest Inhabitants Association," the name of which is sufficiently descriptive of its membership. The most venerable of them cannot recall the time when the White house was, from the social and fashionable point of view, so resplendent as it is at present. The receptions, banquets, luncheons and teas which mark the opening of the reconstructed old edifice, are superb in every way and a fashionable old bachelor who goes everywhere, tells me that there is a marked improvement in the wines set out on state occasions. He does not consider the president as an expert in vintages, and thinks that in the first purchases after his accession, Mr. Roosevelt must have been badly fooled and cheated.

In diplomatic circles there is a good deal of quiet congratulation over the result of the Venezuela affair. I mean, of course, among the European members of the corps. As to the Central and South American members of the body, they are far from happy. The reason of their disquietude, uneasiness or whatever else it may be called, is, that their respective countries are almost all indebted to Europe, and they apprehend that the day of reckoning will not be long delayed. They believe that the Anglo-German-Italian combination will stick together, and that the Venezuelan precedent will be followed from time to time for years to come. Many members of congress take the same view of the matter and foresee trouble ahead for the United States.

The dispatches to sensational newspapers from this city, which represent the president as "fighting," or determined to fight vigorously," for the adoption by congress of this or that favorite policy of his, do Mr. Roosevelt very great injustice. He is, of course, anxious that his recommendations, as many of them as possible, should be accepted, but he is not in a bellicose mood with respect to them now, however, he may feel in the future. Conciliation is the game he is playing, the making of friends, not enemies, and all his powers of persuasion are put forth to that end. Neither senators nor representatives can be bullied, and Mr. Roosevelt has too much sagacity to attempt to do anything of the kind. Andrew Johnson was the first president to venture upon that insanity and endeavor to build up a party of his own. All know what became of him. President Johnson, it will be remembered, made a stumping tour of the country with the object of coercing the congress of his day. Some of President Roosevelt's closest friends are now pretty well agreed that it was a bad blunder last summer and fall to follow the Johnsonian precedent.

The naval interests, that is the officers and the big shipyard owners, see in the Venezuelan incident a potent argument for the continued upbuilding of our sea force. It is pointed out that the European nations, particularly England and Germany, notwithstanding all their professions of friendship, cannot be too closely watched, that the only secure ground on which to stand in the future is ability to meet any combination of forces that may be formed on the other side of the Atlantic. To this end more ships are needed and more men with command rank. When the war vessels now under contract are finished, which will be in less than two years, there will be neither officers nor men sufficient to man them. Every one of them should be sent to sea at once and thoroughly tested in long cruises, so that their good points as well as their defects may be brought out. The feeling among congressmen of all parties is now nearly unanimous that the navy must be kept up to the very highest state of efficiency and not allowed to deteriorate into its former pitiable decrepitude.

"In all the great situations of life," remarked a high official of the state department the other morning, "there is almost always a touch of the ludicrous. Take Venezuela, for instance. Is it not truly comic to see the 'Dago' government—pardon the expression—and the other little ones, crawling in under the legs of the kaiser and king with their little peanut bills?"

"General Grant's father and the late Mrs. Grant were," says an old army officer, "the only persons in the world who called the conqueror of the rebellion by his first name. To the father he was 'Ulysses,' to the wife 'Liss.' Even when Grant lived in St. Louis and Galena, poor and obscure, his most intimate friends always addressed him as 'captain.' In referring to her husband in conversation Mrs. Grant always spoke of him as 'the general.' When Grant visited Spain on his world trip, the king held a military review in his honor. Mrs. Grant saw the review from a royal carriage. As the king and the ex-president rode up to the carriage, Mrs. Grant turned to the lady who accompanied her and said: 'Look at the general. Isn't he handsome?' Grant certainly looked well mounted. Like Washington, he was one of the very best horsemen of his generation."

In a business point of view the change of presidential inauguration day from stormy March to sunshiny April will be of great benefit. The fact is that during recent years this has been the mainspring of the whole agitation. Deeply interested in the question are the railroad companies, which find it difficult to organize inauguration excursions because of the apprehension of inclement weather with all the discomforts it involves. Then there are the hotels. This dull season begins quadrennially immediately after the fourth of March, so that the profits of the preceding winter nearly vanish during the long summer and the early fall that follow. The boarding house legions are, of course, deeply interested in the change, and their influence in procuring votes has been very considerable. The fashionable set has not been exercised about the subject one way or the other.

Hunting Musk Oxen in the Arctic.

Hunting musk oxen in northern Greenland and Grinnell Land, though entailing a great deal of work is not difficult, and seeing the animals is tantamount to securing them. Either from natural stupidity or as the result of their freedom from molestation in their Arctic fastnesses, they are comparatively tame. A large herd, on the approach of men and dogs, leisurely forms in a bunch, tails together, heads radiating, calves, if any, under their mothers, and the big bull leader standing outside of the bunch, head down and pawing the ground, ready for a charge in any direction. Single animals or two or three together, run only to the nearest rock, ledge, hill-top or other natural feature, which may afford them some protection in the rear, when they turn and face the enemy, falling an easy prey to the rifle.

If there is not much skill required in killing musk oxen, it frequently requires a quick eye and trigger to save a dog from being crushed or tossed, mangled, into the air.

As will easily be seen this peculiarity means their extermination in any locality within a few years after man gains a foothold.—(Com. Robert E. Peary in Leslie's Monthly for January.

Be Quick.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

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YOUR LUCKY STAR.

The navigator has a right to believe in a lucky star, for he shapes his course by stars and planets, and not seldom has "hitched his vessel to a star" and been towed into port. But the average mortal who presumes on his lucky star is sure to be disappointed. A man's lucky star will not lead him to success if he neglects his business, nor save him from sickness if he disregards the laws of health. Good health is not a matter of good luck, but chiefly a matter of careful eating and drinking. For life is sustained by food and the health of the whole body may be said to depend upon the health of the stomach and the capacity to digest and assimilate the food eaten. A train of physical evils follows in the track of indigestion, which, in spite of its commonness, is one of the most serious diseases which can afflict the body.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures indigestion and other diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the building up of the body in the only way possible; by food digested and assimilated.

"It is with heartfelt gratitude that I send this testimonial which I wish you to publish," writes Mr. Willis Seaman, of Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y. "I had stomach trouble from childhood and suffered with it more or less as I grew up. At the age of twenty-six I was broken down with dyspepsia. My suffering was terrible. Could not eat without distress. Could only eat a few certain things and was not able to work half the time. Every thing I tried only gave me temporary relief. My wife finally persuaded me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I took six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I then felt so well that I stopped taking medicine. Several months have passed and I can do the hardest kind of work, can eat anything that is set before me and enjoy it. I am twenty-seven years old and this is the first time I have ever been well."

Sick people, especially those suffering from chronic diseases, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*, and so obtain (without charge) the opinion of a specialist on their ailments. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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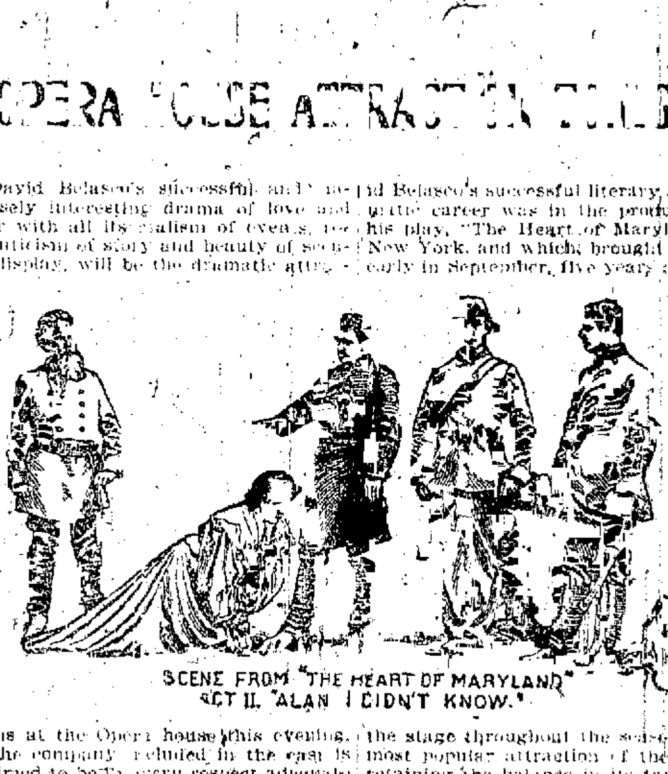
Amusements

OPERA HOUSE ATTRACTION TONIGHT

David Belasco's successful and intensely interesting drama of love and war with all its realism of events, romanticism of story and beauty of scenic display, will be the dramatic attraction at the Opera house this evening.



SCENE FROM "THE HEART OF MARYLAND" ACT II. "ALAN I DIDN'T KNOW."

The company included in the cast is claimed to be in every respect adequate to the effective interpretation of the various characters.

The most pronounced triumph of David Belasco's successful literary and dramatic career was in the production of his play, "The Heart of Maryland," in New York, and which, brought forward early in September, five years ago, held the stage throughout the season as the most popular attraction of the day, and retaining the balance in its favor until the close of the season. Since then it has been presented with the same result in all the leading cities.

"FOXY QUILLER."

The great, laughing, musical hit, "Foxy Quiller," de Koven and Smith's most successful opera, with Mr. Richard Golden in the title role, will be presented at the Opera house on next Saturday evening.

The star of the production, genial Richard Golden, gives a humorously effective characterization of a far-seeing detective. In the support are Adolph Zink, the Lilliputian comedian, who enacts the role of a Japanese dwarf who has a tendency to kleptomania; Miss Carlotta Gillman, the prima donna of the company; Mr. Harry [illegible] as the vengeful Corsican; Miss Daisy Hamlin as the winsome heroine of the sailor's romance, Mr. Melville Collins, as Ned Royster, captain of a trading ship, who is in love. Mr. Geo. Head, the eminent basso, late of the Bostonians; Miss Edna Bronson, Miss Marie Christie and others. The organization is as large numerically as it is talented and the chorus is said to be the most beautiful of any traveling combination in this country. The inductive and deductive reasoning of the famous detective, Quiller, is most original and highly effective. The scenic investiture and the costuming are most elaborate.

"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."

A superb company of artists will be seen at the Opera house next Tuesday evening in the great Knickerbocker theater, New York, success, "When We Were Twenty-one," which is undoubtedly the greatest play of modern times. The story briefly told is as follows: Dick Carewe, a London barrister and his three comrades, the doctor, the soldier man and Waddles, are bound together by ties of life-long friendship. Together they guard, rear and protect the life of the "imp," the only son of a dead comrade. The "imp" is just 21 and as wild as young men of that age sometimes are. He has married a woman much older than himself, who proves to be an adventuress of the worst type. Dick and his friends set about saving the "imp" from the snare into which he has fallen and after many vicissitudes they succeed.

Stale news is worse than no news. The New Year edition of the Gazette is the only New Year edition issued by any newspaper in Colorado Springs. Send it to your friends and help the city grow. Five cents a copy.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILWAY"
Is a significant name, the right to which is much in controversy. "The Rock Island System" has grown to a magnitude of more than eight thousand miles, covering an area of nearly two million square miles of fertile and productive territory, and its service has kept pace with its growth.
Ticket Office 3 Pike's Peak avenue.
W. W. Wood, C. P. & T. A.

$26.55 EL PASO, TEX., AND RETURN Via Colorado & Southern Railway, account Mid-Winter Carnival. Tickets on sale January 10, 11, limit January 31st.
Call at city office, 15 North Tejon street, for full particulars.

$19.00 TO KANSAS CITY AND BACK
VIA ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE.
Tickets on sale Jan. 11 and 12.
May be extended to Jan. 31 for return.
Get full particulars at city ticket office, 2 Pike's Peak Ave.

DECEMBER 31ST AND JANUARY 1ST.
CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSIONS.
VIA THE SHORT LINE.
All trains from Colorado Springs over the Short Line, December 31st and January 1st, return limit January 2nd, rate $2.75 round trip. An enjoyable trip.

HOLIDAY RATES.
ONE FARE ROUND TRIP to ALL POINTS in COLORADO on DENVER and RIO GRANDE R. R., December 24, 25 and 31st and January 1st, good returning to January 2d, inclusive. RIO GRANDE CITY TICKET OFFICE 16 North Tejon.

OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, Jan'y 1st

New Year's Attraction, DAVID BELASCO'S Romantic and Realistic Drama,

THE HEART OF MARYLAND

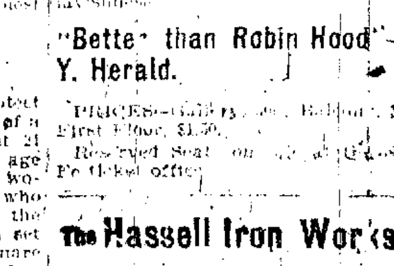
Presented by David Belasco's Company.

[illegible]

OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, JAN 3.

[illegible]



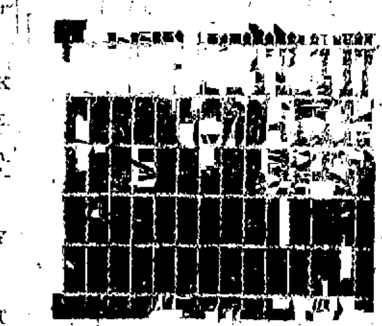
[illegible]

"Better than Robin Hood"—N. Y. Herald.

PRICES—Gallery [illegible], Balcony, $1.00; First Floor, $1.50.

Reserved Seats on sale at [illegible] Santa Fe ticket office.

The Hassell Iron Works Co.



Steel Picket Fence, set with Iron Posts and Rail, 35c. per ft. Pickets 2½ in. apart. Other styles at slight advance. Wrought Iron, 50c.

Office and Salesroom at Works, Corner Sierra Madre Street and Moreno Avenue.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

I

Neath a coverlet of snow
Nature drear and stiff is lying,
While the consummated year
On an icy couch is dying.

Over all her prostrate form
Chilling, freezing, winds are blowing;
Underneath increasing ice
Sluggish tides of life are flowing.

II

Summer, spring and fall have vanished,
Friends and fortune all have fled,
And the solemn bell at midnight
Dismal tolls, "The year is dead!"

Hark! A cry, as infant wailing,
Comes from bells that wildly ring.
Hark! A shout, as nations hailing,
Full of hope, their new crowned king.

III

See, he comes, the youthful monarch,
Health and promise in his form!
Heeds he not the shouts of welcome,
Heeds he not the howling storm.

Underneath his feet are springing
Grass and grain and fruits and flowers;
In his train are servants bringing
Choirs of birds and summer showers.

IV

On his brow is firmly sitting
Hope's eternal golden crown,
And above him angels, flitting,
Pour celestial music down—

Music thrilling all the nations,
Singing to all hearts of peace,
Nerving all to fill their stations,
Trusting that old wrongs shall cease.

V

Give Time's youthful monarch welcome!
Hail his coming with a cheer
Full and free and long and loving;
Welcome to the newborn year!

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A. S. PEASE

WILL LAWLER

PREPARATIONS FOR JUMPING OIL CLAIMS IN WYOMING

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, Dec. 31.—A special to the Tribune from Evanston, Wyo., says:

The next few hours promises to bring to Uinta county scenes of excitement never before equalled in the history of Wyoming. As the first day of the New Year approaches plans are being carried out to gobble up every foot of oil land which has not been already protected by the required assessment work. Up to a few days ago it was believed that practically all the land would be thus protected but closer investigation shows that at least one-third of the oil field or an area of 800 square miles will be opened for refiling at 12:01 tomorrow morning, it evidently being the intention of the original locators to protect their rights by the use of firearms if occasion requires.

Evanston has been practically divested of its male population and nearly all places of business have been closed, the men being stationed throughout the oil belt ready to commence driving their claim stakes at the dawn of the New Year. All are fully armed with Winchesters and shotguns and bloodshed may follow.

Sheriff James and several deputies will attempt to quell any disturbance that may arise in the vicinity of Spring Valley but it is believed that this small force of officers will be unable to cope with the situation.

PRODUCTION OF THE LEADVILLE DISTRICT

By Associated Press.

Leadville, Dec. 31.—The Herald-Democrat's figures on the production of the Leadville district show a total valuation for the past 25 years of $298,000,000. The valuation of the product for 1902 is $9,468,544, divided as follows:

Gold, $1,302,680; silver, $3,051,195; lead, $1,694,410; copper, $308,499; spelter, $3,103,448; manganese, $8,400. The total tonnage for the year is given at 748,7_6 tons, being principally oxidized iron and sulphides.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD OUTPUT FOR DECEMBER

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 31—Following is the production for the month of December of Cripple Creek mines:

Mill or Smelter.	Tonnage.	Av. Val. per Ton.	Total Value.
Arequa	1,500	$ 6.50	$ 9,750
Smelters	10,000	50.00	500,000
Portland	6,000	25.00	150,000
Dorcas	2,250	30.00	22,500
Telluride	2,000	35.00	70,000
Economic	2,600	30.44	86,264
Union	11,000	25.00	275,000
U. S. R. & R.	30,000	30.00	750,000
Ironclad	600	10.00	6,000
Totals	61,400	*$30.96	$1,919,514

*Average.

UTAH PRODUCTION

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, Dec. 31.—The mineral production of Utah as given to the Tribune was valued at $21,016,885, which is an increase of $1,946,049 over the production of 1901. During 1902 the production of the principal metals was as follows: Gold, 194,863 ounces; silver, 15,692,733 ounces; copper, 26,373,780 pounds; lead, 146,078,597 pounds.

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JAMES HUTCHINSON DIED SUDDENLY AT BOISE, IDAHO

By Associated Press.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 31.—James Hutchinson, former manager of the Trade Dollar mines at Silver City, Idaho, died at 9:20 tonight, having been stricken with apoplexy at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Deceased was 65 years of age. He was widely known throughout the west as a mining man. For 20 years he was superintendent of the Gregory mine in Gilpin county, Colo., and afterwards was superintendent of the Aspen mine at Aspen in that state. In 1889 he was appointed state mine inspector for Colorado. In 1893 he took charge of the Trade Dollar property and remained as manager until failing health obliged him to resign a few weeks ago. Mr. Hutchinson was a native of Cornwall. Five children survive him, one of whom is Joseph H. Hutchinson, also well known in Colorado and in this state.

VENEZUELAN DIFFICULTIES WITH ALLIED POWERS

By Associated Press.

Willemstad, Dec. 31.—General Matos, the head of the revolutionary movement against President Castro, referring to Venezuelan difficulties with the allied powers, said:

"The pending question has two objects—one is the recovery of certain sums of money owed by Venezuela and the other is that of claims for injuries received by foreigners resident in the republic. I see no exceeding gravity in either of these two matters, because every legitimate debt must be paid and because the laws of the republic and its treaties with foreign nations and in special cases international law, determine in every instance the proceedings under the circumstances to be followed by civilized nations who desire to uphold their honor and make their country respected among the nations."

La Guayra, Dec. 31.—An Italian cruiser last night chased a big Venezuelan schooner off this port. The occurrence was seen from here. Under cover of darkness the schooner managed to get away.

PAUL REVERE'S HOUSE WILL BE PRESERVED

By Associated Press.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Paul Revere's old home, one of the few structures of pre-revolutionary interest in Boston, was bought by John P. Reynolds, Jr., a real estate dealer, today. He proposes to preserve it. The house is in North square, in the heart of the thickly settled north end, and was built in 1676, Revere buying it 104 years later, and it was from the door of this very building that he went forth to his famous ride on the 19th of April, 1775.

Mr. Reynolds will ask others to assist him in restoring the building before handing it over to the care of some patriotic society.

THE FIREMEN AT HOUSTON HAVE DECLARED A STRIKE

By Associated Press.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 31.—The firemen of the city notified the mayor today that they would cease work tonight for the present wages but would stay on duty for 48 hours free of cost. The firemen recently organized a labor union and yesterday made a demand for an increase in wages. The strike was precipitated by a report that the committee having the matter in charge will recommend only a partial increase. Seventy-three men are affected, the officials being included. A special session of the council will be held to consider the matter.

THE REPORTED THREAT OF BOMBARDMENT UNFOUNDED

By Associated Press.

Caracas, Dec. 31.—The report that the German cruiser Falke is threatening to bombard Maracaibo is untrue. In the first place the cruiser cannot enter the lake of Maracaibo and as Maracaibo is ten miles from the bar it would be impossible for the Falke to bombard it. In the second place it is asserted in Maracaibo that the postmaster there has not withheld the mail of the German merchants. Maracaibo is quiet. The blockade is working injury to commerce and especially to American interests.

Read the Want Ads.

COLUMBIA WINS

ELEVENTH QUADRANGLE COLLEGE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Broke Even With Yale in the Final Round—Challenge for International Match Accepted.

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 31.—The eleventh quadrangle college chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton came to an end tonight. Columbia, with half a point in the lead broke even in her games with Yale in the final round and thereby won the tournament, the representatives of the blue remaining one point behind. The achievement is entirely due to George W. Tucker, Jr., who in a splendid game downed his adversary, E. Hush. On the other hand, Barshell was defeated by N. Hull. The games between Sawin and Sewell and Keeler and Adams were drawn. Harvard tallied three against Princeton. Rice and Clerk easily disposed of their opponents, Richardson and Bissell, while the other two games were drawn. Harvard was awarded a win for the Rice-Sewall game, left for adjudication on Tuesday.

The final score:

Name	Won.	Lost.
Columbia	7½	4½
Harvard	6	6
Yale	7	6
Princeton	3½	8½

Today the presidents of the four chess clubs accepted the challenge of Oxford and Cambridge for the fifth annual cable chess match for the Isaac L. Rice trophy. The clubs accepted the invitations of the Boston Athletic association for the American club to use its gymnasium for the cable match. These men were appointed members of the team for this side:

C. T. Rice and Percy W. Bridgeman of Harvard; F. H. Sewall and Howard A. Keeler of Columbia; James F. Sawin of Yale and Charles S. Richardson of Princeton with George W. Tucker, Jr., of Columbia, John H. Hankinson of Princeton and Edward B. Hull of Yale as substitutes.

MILWAUKEE TO BE SCENE OF BIG PIGEON SLAUGHTER

By Associated Press.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31.—The Sentinel tomorrow will say:

Milwaukee will get the Grand American handicap, the blue ribbon event in pigeon shooting and present prospects indicate that it will be held next June. Elmer E. Shaner, who has managed all of the big shoots since they were first held in the east and was in charge of the Kansas City events last year, has been asked to manage the Milwaukee tournament. The tournament will be held under the auspices of all the gun clubs in Milwaukee.

FULFILLED CONDITIONS OF PEARSONS' GIFT

By Associated Press.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 31.—The trustees of Fargo college received a gift of $50,000 today from Dr. Pearsons of Chicago for the endowment fund. The gift was in accordance with conditions made some years ago which have been complied with.

FIRE IN NEW YORK

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 31.—Fire today did damage to the amount of $200,000 in a seven-story building, 167 to 171 Wooster street, occupied by small factories and printing establishments. The occupants of the building, including many girls, had narrow escapes and a number of firemen were knocked down by an explosion in the basement. The firemen were leaving the scene, thinking they had the fire extinguished, when it broke out again. The second blaze caused the greater part of the damage.

ELEVATOR DESTROYED.

By Associated Press.

Baltimore, Dec. 31.—Northern Central railroad general elevator No. 3 was destroyed by fire tonight. The elevator had a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels and is said to have been half full of grain. No estimate of the monetary loss can be given tonight but it is thought it will reach half a million.

EDDIE TOY IS BESTED BY SULLIVAN OF BROOKLYN

St. Louis, Dec. 31.—Brooklyn Tommy Sullivan won the decision over Eddie Toy of San Francisco in a 20-round boxing contest at the West End club tonight. Toy put up a hard fight but the contest clearly belonged to Sullivan from the start, Toy being badly punished throughout.

GANS-SIEGER BOUT WAS DECLARED A DRAW

By Associated Press.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Joe Gans of Baltimore and Charles Sieger of Hoboken faced each other for 10 rounds at the Criterion Athletic club tonight and the battle was declared a draw. Gans looked to be a winner when they lined up in the first round, but in the next three he was careful and did not try to punch Sieger. In the seventh round Gans almost finished his opponent and again in the eighth, ninth and tenth he made savage attacks but could not get the right opening. Sieger did not have a chance to win but proved so strong and cautious that Gans could not land the knockout blow.

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A BELGIAN PARTY WAS EATEN BY CANNIBALS

By Associated Press.

Brussels, Dec. 31.—The Congo administration has received news that Lieut. Megnse and his party, who were in charge of Port Rand on the frontier of Uganda, were attacked by a cannibal tribe on June 14 last and that the entire party was murdered and eaten.

OATS BURNED.

By Associated Press.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 31.—Fire tonight destroyed the elevator and 100,000 bushels of oats belonging to the Great Western Cereal company of Fort Dodge. The loss is $125,000. Friction of the machinery caused a spark which resulted in an explosion on the top floor of the building.

COUNTY COURT HAD BIG BUSINESS DURING 1902

Clerk H. M. Mason of the county court has completed his first annual report and it shows that an enormous amount of business has been done by that tribunal. It is the first report of the kind ever made and is as follows:

Total number of civil cases filed	301
Total number of civil cases disposed of	250
Total number of civil cases tried	211
Decrees and judgments entered	181
Jury disagreements	[illegible]
Lunacy commitments	31
Criminal cases disposed of	14
Adoptions	[illegible]
Allowed to prosecute as poor person	[illegible]
Sent to state home for dependents	[illegible]
Citizenship papers (first)	[illegible]
Citizenship papers (final)	16
Drunkards sent to Keeley institute	[illegible]
Total number of clerk's and judge's orders entered of record in above proceedings	1238
Number of probate cases filed	120
Number of estates settled	85
Wills admitted to probate and recorded	25
Wills refused probate	[illegible]
Final reports approved and recorded	82
Annual reports approved and recorded	40
Decrees for sale of real estate	17
Decrees for sale of personal property	10
Appraisement bills approved and recorded	40
Inventories	101
Total number of clerk's and judge's orders entered of record in above proceedings	1385
Total number of orders entered of record in probate, civil and criminal cases	2623
Total number of record pages	1296

Some Popular Books.

In awarding the prize subscriptions last month it was promised that from the lists sent in by competitors a selection would be made showing what books were considered the best for readers of 10 years old and younger. In order that the tastes of our readers might be shown, we have noted the books named in their lists, and also kept a record of the number of votes given to each book. Before giving the result of the vote, we wish to say that the votes are those of young readers, with very few exceptions, and that, although the contestants were over 10 years of age, yet all understood that they were selecting books for readers younger than themselves. In many cases letters were sent with the lists saying that the books were those enjoyed by the contestant when young, or were those preferred by a young brother or sister. In short, the vote may be taken as indicating what children consider the favorite books for little ones. There were 84 lists submitted, naming about 840 books—of course, many being repetitions.

The books receiving the highest number of votes were "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Alice in Wonderland," the little lord beating the little lady by only one or two votes. Next to those came an older favorite, Hawthorne's "Wonderbook" ("Tanglewood Tales") coming much lower in the voting, and then Mrs. Wiggin's "The Birds' Christmas Carol," followed closely, and was itself almost overtaken by Ernest Seton's "Wild Animals I Have Known"—which was only one step ahead of Charles Kingsley's "Water Babies."

Next, and marching side by side with an even vote, came Kipling's "Jungle Book" and Anna Sewell's "Black Beauty," both animal stories dealing with animals as if they were more or less human. The next book also has the same quality—"Nights With Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris.

After these came three upon which the votes were even: Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses," Miss Mulock's "Adventures of a Brownie," and Palmer Cox's "Brownies"—the votes for the latter being made up of votes for any book of the series, as they are much alike. Three more with even votes followed: Miss Mulock's "Little Lame Prince," Miss Saunder's "Beautiful Joe," and Foster's "Bible Stories." Again with even votes came these four: "The Swiss Family Robinson," "Five Little Peppers," by Margaret Sidney; "Fifty Famous Stories Retold," by James Baldwin, and Miss Alcott's "Little Men." The round score of books is completed by "Robinson Crusoe" or Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," each having the same claim to popularity.—(From "Books and Reading," in January St. Nicholas.

Subscribe for the Gazette and have a bank account started. Full information Gazette counting room.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Furnished by the Pueblo Business Men's Association

PUEBLO

As an Industrial Center.

The remarkable increase in industrial activity throughout the United States, and especially in the great west, the tendency of manufacturers to locate as near to the central markets and raw material as possible and certain claims as to the unexcelled advantages offered by Pueblo, have created a demand for more, but brief, information in respect to the facilities offered by the foremost manufacturing city of the western half of the union for the manufacture and distribution of merchandise.

Location.

The future of Pueblo is based on its achievements in the past, and those achievements are a product of its location rather than of any unusual ability on the part of its inhabitants. Pueblo is situated in the center of the naturally richest valley (the Arkansas of Colorado) in the world, as a glance at the accompanying map and the resources of its towns will prove. The Arkansas valley is an empire in itself in wealth and territory. Pueblo is within easy rail communication with the richest gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and coal mines in the world. It is the gateway between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and the bulk of the railroad business between the seaboards must of necessity pass through Pueblo.

Transportation.

It is well known that Pueblo is the greatest railroad center in the country, population considered. That means that more tonnage is handled in Pueblo than any other city of even double its population. The tonnage at present being approximately one million tons per month. The railroads centering in Pueblo are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Colorado & Southern, Colorado & Wyoming, Denver & Rio Grande, Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, with unsurpassed terminal facilities and reasonable switching charges. The manufacturer can thus enjoy advantages obtained in but few cities, and can place his goods in any market in the world at rates enabling him to compete with all.

Labor.

A problem with many manufacturers in recent years has been the location of their works on cheap lands, with good shipping facilities and yet be near enough to some thickly settled territory to get large numbers of hands on short notice. The location of Pueblo covers all these points and there is no er any trouble in securing competent employes.

Climate.

Pueblo possesses a climate that cannot be excelled. The wage earner enjoys it because here he can work all the year round, practically in his shirt-sleeves, in the coldest weather. The report of the United States signal station, located here, for the year 1901, gives the actual climatic conditions, which are as follows: "The mean temperature for 1901 was 53 degrees. There were 203 clear days, 130 partly cloudy and 32 days cloudy. There were 3,523 hours of sunshine, or 80 per cent of the possible; 50 days with 100 per cent, 158 days, 90 per cent, and only five days when the sun was not visible."

Opportunities.

Probably no city on the American continent offers so many opportunities for investment that will give better interest on the investment than does Pueblo. It would be hard indeed to name any investment, properly managed, that will not grow and produce good financial results. Real estate is at lower prices than it can ever be bought for again, while manufacture and commerce business is steadily increasing. The question whether industries will prosper in Pueblo or not is answered by the history of the city and the vast sum of money that is constantly being put into extensions and new plants. Its growth is phenomenal, and its permanency is established, and its future offers fortunes to those with capital and brains to take advantage of the opportunities that are open to the hustler who will come to Pueblo.

Pueblo's steel and iron works, when completed, will be the largest individual plant in the world, covering five square miles and employing 30,000 hands. Pueblo is the largest smelting city in the world. Annual output, $35,000,000. Pueblo spent $12,000,000 in factories, buildings and improvements in 1902. The raw materials in and adjacent to Pueblo are alabaster fire and pottery clay, silica (99½ per cent pure), iron ore, lead, zinc, copper, silver, gold, oil, gas, salt, mineral waters of all kinds, cement, granite, limestone, red, white and all shades of brown stone, marble of all colors from white to black, Fuller's earth, mica, soap weed for soap, alum, [illegible] asbestos, [illegible] graphite, [illegible] soda, bismuth [illegible].

Pueblo [illegible] dries, [illegible] ery, [illegible] pressed brick, [illegible] brewery, [illegible] dr, stone and [illegible] dlery, [illegible] boxes, [illegible] packing, [illegible] sash, door, blind, trunk, [illegible] automobile, [illegible] steel rails, [illegible] bars, spikes, nuts, bolts, nails, wire, sheet steel, tin plate, structural iron, water pipe, steel wagons, steam bakeries, box factories, macaroni, gold, silver, copper, zinc and lead, boilers, engines, etc.

Pueblo needs white lead works, powder and chemical works, scouring and woolen mills, knitting works, cement plaster mills, stove works, shoe factory, shirt factory, overall factory, [illegible] works, [illegible] horse collar factory, tube works, locomotive works, car works, mining machinery, shovel, [illegible] ax and [illegible] works, [illegible] glass works, [illegible] works, [illegible] cheese factory, [illegible] works, [illegible] works, [illegible] factory, [illegible] factory, [illegible] works, box factory, soil [illegible] [illegible] tories can make [illegible] by locating in Pueblo.

Pueblo is the [illegible] of the western half of the United States, on the great transcontinental route.

Pueblo covers [illegible] acres of land.

Pueblo's altitude, [illegible] feet.

Pueblo's population, [illegible] October 1, 1902.

Pueblo has [illegible] railroad systems, four more [illegible] projected.

Pueblo [illegible] tons freight [illegible] tons is the estimated tonnage for 1902. $12,000,000 was paid [illegible] freight in 1901, $15,000,000 is estimated for 1902.

Pueblo wage [illegible] numbered over [illegible] October 1, 1902, with a payroll of $1,250,000 a month.

Pueblo has 250 manufactories, which did a business of $4,000,000 in 1901. Twenty-five new industries were added the first nine months of 1902.

Pueblo has three smelters, employing 2,700 men. A fourth smelter is now being erected.

Pueblo has rapidly growing steel works, now employing 6,000. Railroads employ 2,500 hands.

Pueblo has 40 churches and church organizations.

Pueblo has 13 newspapers and publications. A public library with 16,000 volumes. Andrew Carnegie has given $60,000 for library building, now being erected.

Pueblo has 18 public schools, 11 private schools, 12,000 school children.

Pueblo has 11 hospitals, asylums, homes, etc. [illegible] 100 miles of water mains.

Pueblo [illegible] parks and boulevards.

Pueblo has 100 wholesale and retail houses.

Pueblo has 32 miles of street car lines. Street cars carried over three million passengers in 1901.

Warner's Elusive Humor.

Presumably it was because his literary gift had been long taken in the measure of by those acquainted with it that the event of its larger public discovery, rather accident, as it seemed—was little impressed on his friends as marking anything in the nature of a turning-point in his career. To them he was nothing new, nothing different from what he had been. The humor which to the world of book-readers was now a fresh delicacy was to their [illegible] familiar. Hardly ever had there been an editorial of his, and never a letter, without some delectable touch of the [illegible] ure of it. But it was always, from first to last, a more observable feature of his speech than of his writing. Nowhere else did it come so full out as in his common talk. To such a degree, as there expressed, was its savor contributed by look, air, tone, that not much of an idea of it can be given in words. One can think, but cannot tell, how it sounded. Thus the force and flavor of what I once heard him reply to an outburst against a spell of weather—"Respecting weather, I have always noted that there is nothing besides about which so much is said, and so little done"—mostly fails to be reproduced in the verbal report of it. And this was true of a thousand pithy, shrewd, happy sayings of his.—(Joseph H. Twichell in the January Century.

BRIEF CITY NEWS

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau. Observations recorded in local time.

Dec. 30, 6 p. m., to Dec. 31, 6 p. m.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	22
Temperature at 12 m.	48
Temperature at 6 p. m.	32
Maximum temperature	44
Minimum temperature	11
Mean temperature	30
Max barometric pressure, inches	23.85
Min barometric pressure, inches	23.81
Mean velocity of wind per hour	6
Max velocity of wind, per hour	14
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	39
Relative humidity at 12 m.	32
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	41
Mean relative humidity	37
Mean dew point	8
Precipitation in inches	0

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Forecast for Colorado: Fair; warmer Thursday; Friday fair.

Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles

HALF HOLIDAY TODAY—The Gazette business office will be closed from 12 o'clock noon until 5:30 p. m. today.

POSTOFFICE CLOSED—Today being a legal holiday, the postoffice will close at noon. Only one carrier delivery will be made in the residence district and two to the business houses.

CHURCH RECEPTION—There will be a reception to Rev. Wm. H. Fish, Jr., and Mrs. Fish at the Unitarian church parlors this afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock. Their friends are cordially invited.

DEEDS FILED—By a warranty deed filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday, Charles A. Gurnsey transfers to W. J. Merwin lots 31 and 32, block 142, Colorado City, for a consideration of $2,250.

NEW OFFICES—Messrs. H. A. Reidel & company, mining promoters, yesterday moved from the Exchange Bank block to the Durkee block. They will be open for business at their new place tomorrow morning.

WANTS DIVORCE—Mattie Losey filed suit in the district court yesterday against E. Henry Losey for divorce on the grounds of desertion. The couple were married in June, 1887 at Fairbury, Neb., and have four children.

WERE DISMISSED—In the district court yesterday the case of Charles H. Chiesa vs. Daniel Sawyer was dismissed at the costs of the plaintiff. The case of Isaac Cahn vs. Bessie A. Haynes was also dismissed at the costs of the plaintiff.

MACCABEES, ATTENTION — Sir knight, you are requested to attend a meeting Thursday evening, January 1, 1903 as business of importance to every member will come before the tent. Meeting open at 8 o'clock sharp. W. L. Cox, R. K., No. 14.

TO CORRECT DEED—An affidavit was filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday by Herbert C. Kinsman setting forth that Byron Hames is the president and John M. Jackson the secretary of the Rustic Home Investment company; the names having been just reversed in a deed. The affidavit was to make the proper correction.

INVOLVING WATER—Judge Cunningham of the district court yesterday made an order setting down the matter of the petition of William J. Palmer in regard to the establishment of certain water rights priorities for January 20 at 10 a. m. The water rights are connected with the Douglass ditches, No. 1 and 2.

CASES FILED—E. M. Couch filed suit in the county court yesterday against R. G. Harrison, W. H. Young, Jr., W. H. Young, Sr., and M. F. Bowers for $350, alleged to be due on a promissory note. Papers on appeal from the justice court of Justice McClelland were filed in the case of A. J. Bishop vs. R. J. Gwillim, T. M. S. Rhett and J. C. Hoover.

REGULAR DANCE TOMORROW—The 1903 Dancing club of the High school will give their regular fortnightly hop at the Alamo tomorrow evening. The members of the sophomore class will give a class party at the Kinnikinnick tonight. A large number of invitations have been issued and a pleasant time is anticipated by all those who expect to be in attendance.

APPOINTS COMMITTEE—The Merchants association at their regular meeting on Tuesday evening passed resolutions that the secretary be instructed to acknowledge receipt of a letter from the Carpenters and Joiners union relative to their national home and to advise the committee that the Merchants association have indorsed their action and appointed a committee to confer and co-operate with them.

FILES AFFIDAVITS—Affidavits of mining improvements were filed yesterday in the office of the county clerk by John Sweeley, who says he has done the requisite amount of work on the Express lode in the Cheyenne district; by S. W. Rider who has the Rider lode in the Cheyenne district, and by Sy Martin, who states that he has improved the Kansas, Kentucky, Colorado Hills, Ohio and Arizona lodes, all in the Cheyenne district.

Stale news is worse than no news. The New Year edition of the Gazette is the only New Year edition issued by any newspaper in Colorado Springs. Send it to your friends and help the city grow. Five cents a copy.

HOLIDAY RATES.

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP TO ALL POINTS IN COLORADO on DENVER and RIO GRANDE RAILROAD. December 24, 25 and 31, and January 1, good returning to January 2d, inclusive. RIO GRANDE CITY TICKET OFFICE, 16 N. Tejon st.

There'll Be Something Doing In the Suit Department

When people realize what genuine bargains these special offerings are. The reductions may not appear as large as some advertise, but these PRICE COMPARISONS are with OUR REGULAR PRICES, NOT FICTITIOUS VALUES.

We Never Carry Changeable Styles From Season to Season.

$32.00 and $25.00 Coats At Less Than Cost $22.00

These are the very latest fall styles and have all been received since November 1.

$25.00 Jackets All Silk Satin Lined, Reduced to $15.00

Misses' and Children's Coats

$18.00 Coats Reduced to $12.00

$12.00 Coats Reduced to $7.50

$7.50 Coats Reduced to $5.00

All Suits

ALL DRESS SKIRTS. ALL WALKING SKIRTS At Greatly Reduced Prices

Special Sale of Short Lengths of Carpets $1 and $1.50 Qualities, yard 69c

HIBBARD & CO.

19 S. Tejon St. 'Phone 671-A

HOTEL JEFFERSON

NEW YORK

102-104-106 East 15th St.

The JEFFERSON is a thoroughly first-class family and transient hotel, offering at a minimum cost a maximum of luxury and comfort.

On 15th street, just east of Union square, it is within a few minutes of the leading shops, theaters and clubs.

European Plan $1.00 up.

American Plan $2.50 up.

Suites with private bath, $2.00 up.

For special rates, guides or information, write.

JOHN E. CHATFIELD, Prop.

... exT... ...Music Co...

Are continually showing what is conceded to be the most substantial and artistically made pianos on the market today. How about that family of Chickering & Sons' Pianos? Five elegant styles. Call and select yours now.

We have other fine ones—Crown, Weber, Wheelock, Ivers & Pond, Schiller, Stoddard, Poole. We buy in car load lots.

19 N. Tejon St., City.

Clear Light

and best. The Walshbach.

THE GAS CO.

Ladies' Dress and Walking Skirts at 1-3 off.

GIDDINGS BROS.

1-3 off on Ladies' Dress and Walking Skirts.

Sensational Price Concessions Through Our Suit Department.

COATS, JACKETS, SUITS, COSTUMES, WOOL AND SILK WAISTS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND JACKETS SELLING AT

ONE-HALF PRICE.

WOOL WRAPPERS, FURS AND SKIRTS AT

ONE-THIRD OFF.

Every line has been gone over and every garment has been extraordinarily cut in price. This does not mean out-of-date goods, but this season's latest designs. Never have the ladies of Colorado Springs been offered such wonderful values.

The enormous stock we have on and at this stage of the season compels us to sell them at prices even below cost. A few of the many are mentioned below:

Children's Dresses

Children's dresses, with blouse effect, trimmed with braid and fancy buttons; blues, reds, greens and browns.

Any Dress that sold at $5.00, for $2.50

And Dress that sold at $7.50, for $3.75

Any Dress that sold at $9.00, for $4.50

Any Dress that sold at $11.00, for $5.50

Children's Coats and Jackets

In three-quarter and full lengths; tans, blues, browns, greens and reds.

Any $5.00 Coat or Jacket for $2.50

Any $6.00 Coat or Jacket for $3.00

Any $7.50 Coat or Jacket for $3.75

Any $8.25 Coat or Jacket for $4.12½

Ladies' Coats and Jackets

Monte Carlo and Box Coats of Broadcloth, English Kersey and Melton cloth, in blacks, browns, blues and oxford.

Any $7.50 Coat or Jacket for $3.75

Any $10.00 Coat or Jacket for $5.00

Any $11.00 Coat or Jacket for $5.50

Any $12.75 Coat or Jacket for $6.37½

Costumes ½ Price

If you could but see these elaborate costumes, you would be amazed, considering the prices which we are selling them for.

Grey or blue Etamine over white taffeta drop skirt, beautifully trimmed; sold regularly at $60, on sale at $30

Green etamine over white taffeta, $65 costume for $32.50

Black Peau de Soie over drop skirt, elaborately trimmed with lace, $95 costume for $47.50

Handsome pink Etamine, with accordion pleated skirt over silk drop skirt; $85 costume for $42.50

Furs at ⅓ Off

The latest designs in furs, made of mink, stone marten, sable fox, etc., at one-third off.

Theater Coats

Elegant theater coats in tan and black; full lengths, very beautifully trimmed and lined with Skinner satin.

Any $30.00 coat for $15.00

Any $55.00 coat for $27.50

Any $60.00 coat for $30.00

Any $80.00 coat for $40.00

Wool or Silk Waists ½ Price

Good assortment of styles and colors to choose from; sizes complete.

Wool Wrappers ⅓ Off

Wool wrappers in red, blue, pink, lavender and white, handsomely trimmed, at one third off. $7.50, $9.50 and $12.50 Wrappers for $5.00, $6.33 1-3 AND $8.33 1-3

100 Tailor Made Suits at One-Half Price.

100 in the lot, including walking and dress suits, in black, browns, blues, tans and Scotch mixtures. You certainly can find something among the lot to please you and at prices less than wholesale cost. The regular prices range from $10 to $125. On sale at one-half price.

Here's Wishing For You

A Happy New Year, and many days like it through the year.

WE THANK YOU for your very liberal patronage the past year, and assure you that we shall endeavor to serve you with the very best and purest eatables that experience can make.

W. N. Burgess

112 N. Tejon St.

A Prosperous and Happy New Year to Everybody

To friend or foe—even to our competitors. Our Store Will Be Closed All Day.

CARL ZIMMEL,

Phone Main 381. 122 North Tejon Street.

China Decorating, Pyrography and Wood Carving

are fast becoming the MOST FASCINATING in our MODERN ARTS. Instructions may be had, both in class or in private, under the direction of

MISS ELLA A. ZIMMERMAN

Finished work ALWAYS ON SALE, and lovers of Art need look no further.

Studio 23 East Bijou.

Getting the Best of It.....

That is what happens to our patrons when they have prescriptions compounded at our store. They get the best of it in everything—pure drugs—fresh drugs—absolute accuracy in compounding. Bring your prescription to us and give us one trial.

F. L. GUTMANN,

PURE DRUGS.

Remember, we sell no liquors.

Cor. N. Tejon and Bijou. 'Phone 311.

Happy New Year to All

If you have made the mistake of buying a cheap and inferior quality in watches, silverware or jewelry, and it has turned out to be something entirely different than you thought you were getting, make a good resolution for all time, to come where you always get reliable goods.

"See Ashby if you want the best," means something.

R. ASHBY

THE OPTICAL JEWELER.

Phone 806.

1903

With the dawn of the New Year we tender to our patrons and friends our thanks for their generous patronage in the past year, and extend the best of wishes—hoping that the New Year will bring them increased prosperity and happiness.

A. Hemenway & Son,

115 S. Tejon St. Phones 37 and 580.

CLOSED ALL DAY TODAY

PRE-INVENTORY SALE.

An opportunity to get many pieces of Furniture and Draperies at almost your own price. Odd Chairs from Suites, odd Curtains and many other pieces at

ONE-HALF PRICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS FURNITURE CO.

106—NORTH TEJON STREET—108

TAILOR

T. J. HAUGEN

324 N. Tejon St.

Phone Main 324-A

"Big Bargains"

A new 8-room house with bath, good location, only $1,750.00; very cheap at $2,500.00; rents for $35 per month.

Another choice new cottage of 5 rooms, basement, furnace, electric light, porcelain bath, east front, just completed, never been occupied, $2,000.00, cost the owner $2,750.00.

Elegant residence of 7 rooms, entirely modern, with beautiful lawn and shade, barn, east front, on North Nevada avenue. This property must be sold. Make us a bid.

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

The DAVIE REALTY CO.

25 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Established (with the town) 1871.

Henry LeB. Wills.

Ellis L. Spackman.

Herbert Skinner.

Edward W. Kent.

Gazette Building

WILLS, SPACKMAN & CO.

$1,000

A full lot in the North End, east front and improved with trees, lawn and fence, for sale at the above figure.

FURNISHED. FOR RENT. UNFURNISHED.

Dale St., 15 rooms and bath $350

N. Cascade Ave., 11 rooms and bath $150

Established boarding house at $125

N. Nevada Ave., 8 rooms and bath .. $50

Bijou St., 14 rooms $75

E. Dale St., 10 rooms and bath $50

N. Oak St., 5 rooms and bath $25

Offices in El Paso Bank Block.

For the year 1903

The South End Boarding and Livery Stable

Will have the best of teams for driving.

BURTON SLINKER, Prop.

428 South Tejon Street Phone Main 73.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Stale news is worse than no news. The New Year edition of the Gazette is the only New Year edition issued by any newspaper in Colorado Springs. Send it to your friends and help the city grow. Five cents a copy.

Curtis's Gazette

Telephone 91. 132 N. Tejon

DEALERS IN

"Curtis" and "Rapson" Lignite

AND ALL BITUMINOUS COALS.

Subscribe for the Gazette and have a bank account started. Full information Gazette counting room.

THE Weekly Gazette

Is the best Weekly Newspaper published in Colorado.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Sample Copies on Request.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Colorado Springs, Colo.

COLORADO MIDLAND RY. HOLIDAY RATES.

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP To all points in Colorado. Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1, good returning until Jan. 2 inclusive. Ticket office 13 N. Tejon street.

FOR SALE

HANDSOME North End Residence

CONVENIENT, MODERN, NEW.

Large Lot, with Stable. Owner moving away.

Price All Right.

CHAS. P. PENNEY,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE

5 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

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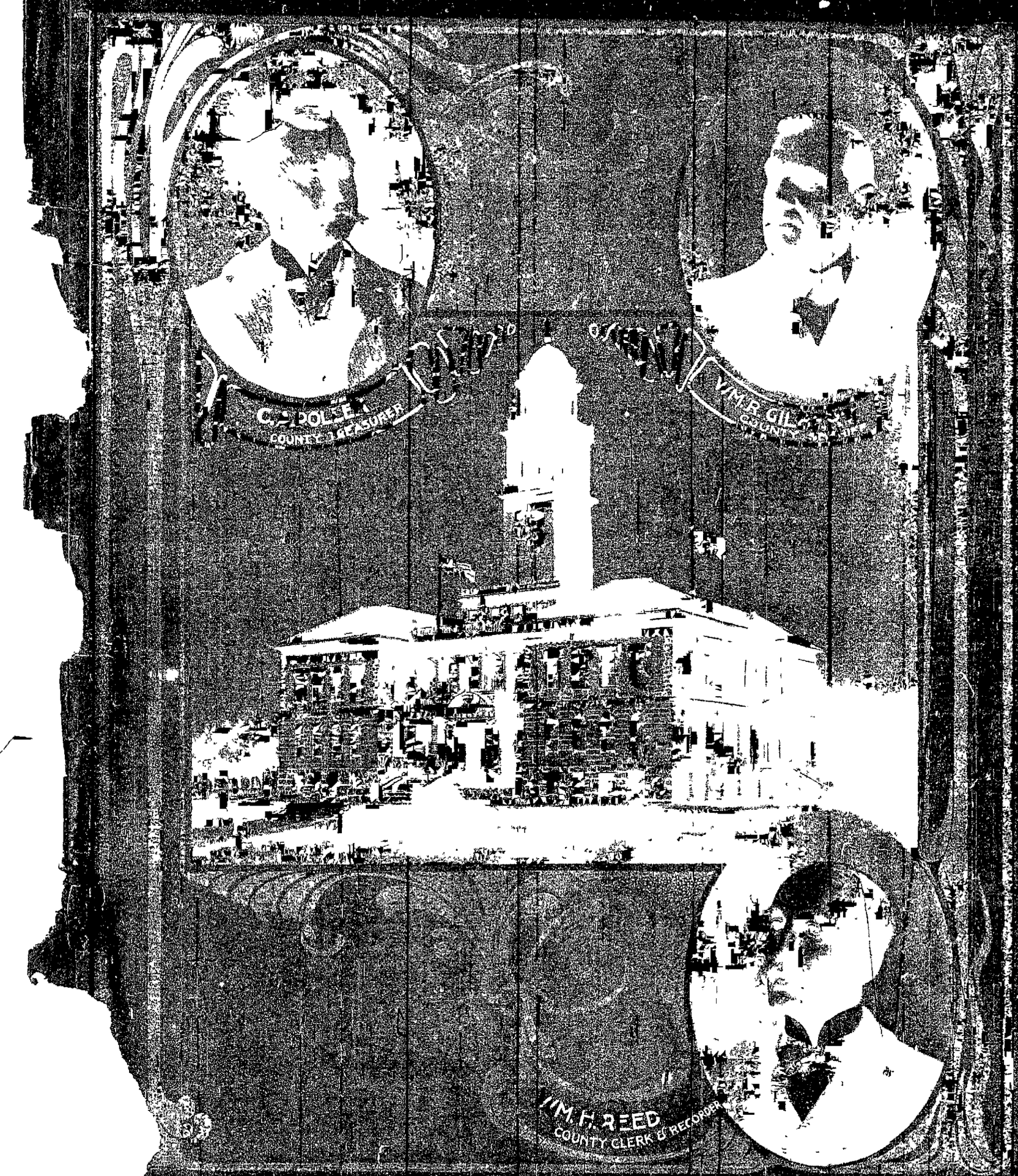
COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

MAGAZINE SECTION. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1903. PART I.



EL PASO COUNTY'S NEW COURT HOUSE

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Colorado Springs—The City Beautiful

NO TWO PERSONS in the world are exactly alike. Out of the infinite complexity of stature and form and feature and character and experience and habitude differences arise in such never-failing variety as to provide an individual personality for each member of the human race.

What is true of individuals is true even to a greater extent of cities. The numbers of them are much smaller and the complexion that give rise to their peculiarities are much more complex.

To declare, therefore, that Colorado Springs is unlike any other city is only making a statement that is true of every other community throughout the world.

Yet just as there are among mankind individuals of exceptional beauty, strength or mental endowments, who are by these lifted out of the ordinary ranks of humanity, and who gain thereby the respect, the honor or the admiration of their fellow men, so among the vast number of cities, each of which differs from all the others to a very notable extent, there are a few which by reason of some exceptional gift of nature or of some extraordinary effort on the part of the individuals who constitute them are recognized by common consent to stand first in their particular sphere and to be entitled to especial attention on that account.

Such a city is Colorado Springs.

So notable indeed are the claims that this city has to present for especial consideration on the part of the world at large that there has never been a time in its history when its own people were not busy in discussing its merits, or when the people of the outside world were not ready to hear more of its many charms and attractions.

Few, if any, cities in the United States have a more loyal people than this one. Appreciating as no one else can do the natural attractions and advantages, the various conveniences and accommodations that have resulted from a policy of enterprise and liberality pursued through long years, and the character and spirit of the people which has manifested itself along so many lines of civic improvement and progress, it is not surprising that the people of Colorado Springs should at all times be willing to stand loyally, in word and in deed, for the interests of the city to which they have given their allegiance.

And it is not surprising that people of other sections of the country who have heard from time to time part of the story of what this favored city has to offer in the way of attractions and advantages to its residents and visitors should be willing at all times to hear more of the various pleasures and delights which each one hopes that he himself may at some time enjoy.

To supply this kind of information in an attractive form has been and is still an important part of the task of the newspapers of this city, and especially of the Gazette. It is indeed no easy matter to supply each year a fresh story of the accomplishments of the past 12 months, a new setting forth of all that the city has to offer to temporary or permanent residents, and a presentation of the many opportunities that exist by means of which fortunes may be gained, health re-established, comfort secured, and life made better and happier in the region of which Colorado Springs is the natural center.

In summarizing the city of Colorado Springs, its life, its attractions and its advantages, first importance ought to be given to its scenic attractions and its climatic merits. Upon these things rested the foundations of the infant city and upon them still depends its present prosperity and its prospects for future advancement and success.

Colorado Springs is and it will continue to be the *foremost resort city for invalids in the North American continent.*

In this particular it has no real rival and it need fear none, for at Colorado Springs the natural advantages of pure air, brilliant sunshine, high altitude, dryness of air and soil, a winter climate sufficiently cold to be invigorating and sufficiently warm to be not too trying for the most delicate and a summer climate delightfully tempered to the needs of out-door seekers for health or for amusement, are present in a surpassing degree, while to this wealth of natural equipment, there has been added for more than 30 years all that could be secured by unlimited energy and resource directed expressly toward the making of a city that would be unsurpassed for attractiveness to visitors and to residents.

It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the sole merit of Colorado Springs lies in its functions as a resort for invalids or as a sanitarium for those addicted with pulmonary or other disease, or even that these are the controlling or dominating features of its daily life.

On the contrary, the great lesson that has been taught by the experiences of the past 30 years is that the conditions that tend to woo back the goddess of health to the temple that has been deserted by her are the same as those that tend to create a higher and better condition of strength and soundness in those not actually the victims of disease.

The climate of Colorado Springs and the conditions of life to which it leads not only tend to restore the sick to health but also to build up and to regenerate those who are depressed by over exertion or unfavorable conditions, to guard and to preserve those who for any reason are subject to unusual dangers, and in general to make life freer, fuller and better worth living to all sorts and conditions of men.

For the children, especially, Colorado Springs is a veritable Garden of Eden where the "sins of the fathers" seem visited upon their descendants with less than usual persistence, and the hereditary taint of tuberculosis or other disease is exorcised forever by the beneficent power of sunshine and pure air.

The story of Colorado Springs is a history, not only of thousands who have been saved outright from the clutches of a fatal disease, but of other and more numerous thousands who have found this to be a gateway to a larger and happier life, full of superior activities and forever free from the dread, for themselves or for their children after them, of the danger that family tragedies have made only too plain.

And there probably never was a time in the history of Colorado Springs when the merits and the opportunities of this city as the greatest of American health resorts, not only for those actually sick but for all who might find it to their advantage to live and to work under conditions that give life to the dying and health to the sick, were better appreciated. Events have moved rapidly in Colorado Springs for the past few years. The task of developing the great gold mining district of Cripple Creek has engrossed all attention. But now that hopes have been realized and promises fulfilled, and the camp has settled down to a steady production of some two million dollars a month to continue indefinitely, the people of Colorado Springs are in a better position than ever before to develop what they have always believed to be the real, permanent and primary resources of this city, its inexhaustible and never-failing stores of climate and scenery and the good things that have begun to grow out of the policies upon which the city was founded and according to which it has prospered.

The problem of the people of this city, toward a solution of which they are gradually working their way, is not that of building a big sanitarium, not even though that should be the biggest and the most successful of its kind on the North American continent or in the world.

It is, rather to make this city, so wonderfully well equipped by nature at its beginnings, and so remarkably successful in its undertakings thus far, the best residence city in the world for well people as well as for those of impaired health and to equip and develop the city along all the lines of complete living to such an extent as to afford the opportunity for every proper enjoyment and for all reasonable effort.

Colorado Springs must be made, and it is being made, not only the City for the Sick, but also the City for the Well, and these two parallel efforts are the motive power of the city's present development and its future prospects.

It *is sometimes said depreciatingly* of Colorado Springs, that this city has little of many things that are counted by other cities as among their chief resources. That is true. But too many people fail to realize that it is precisely these differences, the fact that Colorado Springs does not depend upon the same things as the essentials of its prosperity that are the necessities of other communities, that constitute the greatness and the uniqueness of its opportunity.

It may at one time have been the case that people came to Colorado Springs because they were driven hither by their own illness or that of some member of their family, and that they remained here against their will because they did not dare to go anywhere else. But that is no longer the case. The present population of this city is composed of men and women who prefer the climate, the conditions and the opportunities of this city to those of any other and who are engaged in the effort to build up and to develop the city along all proper lines in order that others may be attracted to this place and that they themselves may continue to remain here.

In some other cities population becomes established because it is a good place to make money in or because the opportunities are better than elsewhere for carrying forward one's chosen life work.

But Colorado Springs people live in Colorado Springs because it is a good place to live in, and having settled this primary matter to their own satisfaction, they are, one and all, engaged in the task of making the city a good place to do business, to study, to practice the professions and to carry toward all the numerous and varied occupations, enterprises and amusements that are characteristic of the American civilization of the twentieth century.

How well they are succeeding it is the purpose of these pages to set forth in part.

Even since Colorado Springs was founded it has been going forward at a rate that has surpassed the expectations of its best friends. It has had no panics and no severe setbacks. Its rate of progress has not always been the same, but its progress has been constant.

And at the beginning of the year 1903 it may be said that the city possesses in a greater degree than ever before every essential and permanent resource and advantage from which its progress is derived, and that it now faces the future with a more certain assurance of prosperity than at any previous period in its history.

THE GATEWAY TO THE GARDEN OF THE GODS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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The A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co

THE DRY GOODS STORE OF WESTERN AMERICA

Day by day and year by year The A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co. have toiled and striven for popular favor and patronage. And they have won a success the like of which has not a parallel perhaps in the history of this country. From the smallest and humblest of beginnings this store has grown to vast proportions and wonderful standing.

Twelve short years have been sufficient time for pluck, energy and thorough reliability to do this. And who shall say that equally great victories will not grace the banners of such an establishment henceforward?

The fact of being a *strictly dry goods store* in a day and age when the department store is engulfing the one-line merchant everywhere, helps in giving this store a remarkable individuality and stability.

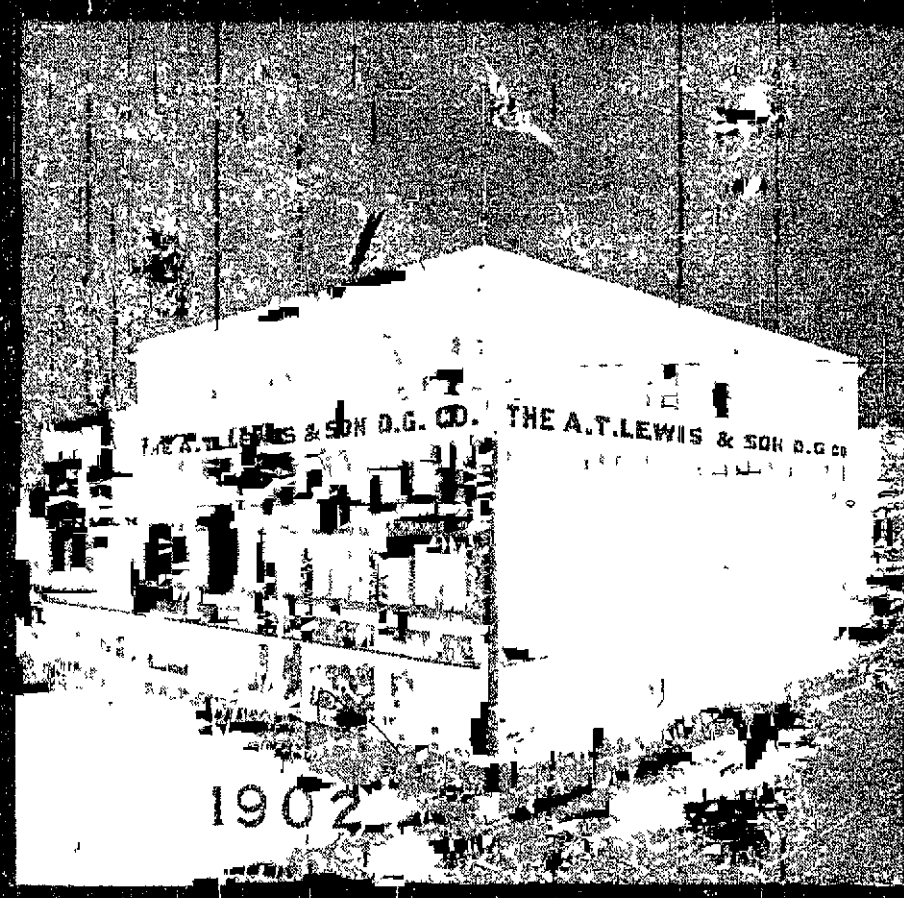
The Retail

Hard wood, plate glass, wrought iron and fine carpets have made a veritable shopping palace of the Retail Section of the Lewis store.

High ceilings, low fixtures, wide aisles, large elevators, waiting rooms, an accommodation desk, a nursery, a hospital, etc., etc., all give a cosmopolitan grace and luxurious convenience.

Half a million dollars' worth of strictly Dry Goods of the latest styles breathed from Fashion's lips and always of a quality to meet the approval of the twin sisters "Quality" and "Economy."

Our stocks are turned as quickly and kept as clean and fresh as lies within the realm of human possibility.



The Wholesale

The great increase of business in the Rocky Mountain district developed a field for another jobbing house. With characteristic alacrity to get the good things in our way, we opened such a department, to which we have devoted the entire fourth floor of our immense new building as a sales room. But the whole store and all the stocks in the various departments are at the disposal of customers. The advantage of this will appeal to the small merchants, who can come into our store and buy anything to supply their needs in the dry goods line at jobbing prices.

See our salesmen or make us a personal visit; either way will be to your entire satisfaction.

The Mail Order Department

Such a department, conducted on strictly courteous business principles, gives to the out-of-town shopper all the advantages of a large stock to select from. Our Mail Order Department is very satisfactory because it is so conducted. It sometimes happens that we do not have just the things ordered and substitutes are made, but as good or very often a better quality is sent; and this feature has given rise to the expression, *"Lewis' always get it right."*

Our finely illustrated catalogue, which we get out twice a year, for Spring and Summer and Fall and Winter goods, is a very complete guide for the Mail Order buyer, though we fill orders from our daily ads where no time limit is set for special sales. Write us and your wants will be met.

The A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co

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Beet Sugar Industry in Colorado

AMONG the great industries of the state of Colorado, the beet sugar industry ranks well to the front. It is pre-eminently one which unites the interests of the farmer and capitalist and touches the industrial welfare of farmer, business man and taxpayer at more points than any other industry.

It may safely be said that in some parts of Colorado the favorable conditions for the culture of the sugar beet, comes as near being ideal as in any part of the world.

THE LOVELAND, COLO., SUGAR FACTORY.

Two factors in the raising of the sugar beet are paramount to all others.

These are moisture and sunshine. An abundance of sunshine will increase the per cent of sugar in any fruit or vegetable. Even the peach or grape raised in Colorado will contain a larger per cent of sugar than the same variety raised in Michigan or any of the other noted fruit states with less sunshine.

With respect to moisture:—The application of water in the growing of sugar beets through the irrigation system seems to be the only successful system, as the crop requires a large amount of water at certain periods although the crop may be entirely ruined if the water is applied too liberally at certain stages of the plant's life, hence Colorado with its rivers and reservoirs, providing the irrigation ditches with water, affords one of the main factors necessary for the successful raising of sugar beets. And now since the industry is growing to such magnitude within the state, the question of irrigation is attracting a large amount of attention. It will readily be seen that the area of land in the United States suitable for the successful growing of sugar beets is limited in extent to comparatively small territory as determined by government tests and surveys and better still by actual experience. Colorado, in her sugar belt, provides the necessary soil, climate and water supply, and nowhere in the United States are all the requirements more fully met for raising sugar beets that will run high enough in sugar content and purity to enable the product to be handled at a profit than right here in our own state.

To the farmer, the sugar beet is a very profitable crop. He gets in most cases about $4.50 per ton for beets and it is fair to say that the usual crop will yield an average of 18 tons to the acre, making the product from each acre $54.00.

This will show better than most other products, for instance: wheat commonly yields 30 bushels to the acre, sometimes as high as 50 bushels. The average selling price per bushel is 65 cents, making the product of each acre worth $32.50, even figuring the yield at the very high average of 50 bushels per acre.

Barley may yield 40 bushels to the acre and figuring it at 75 cents per bushel makes the product of each acre worth but $30.00.

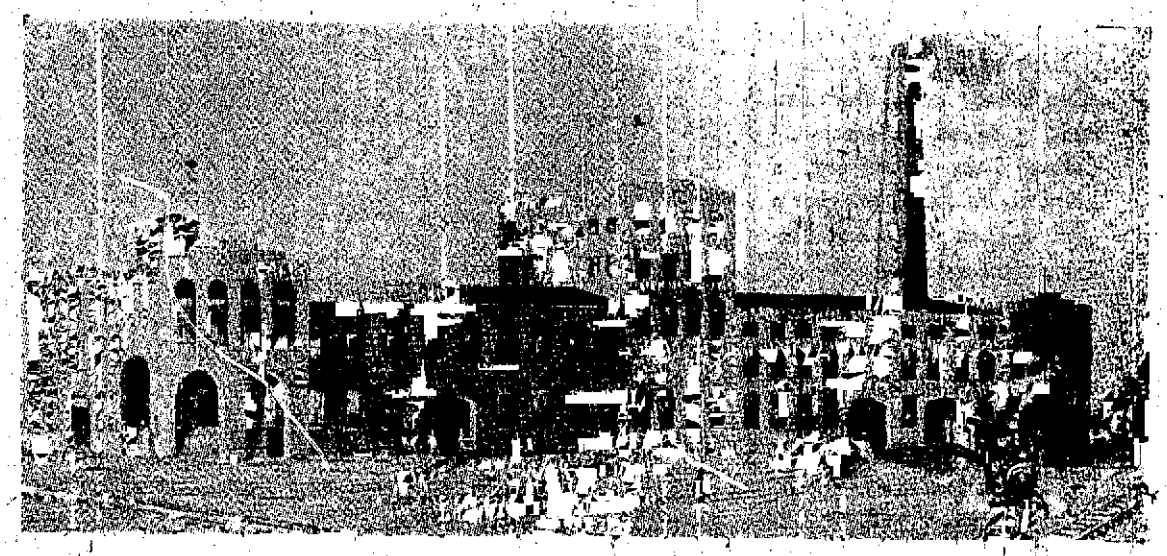
The United States last year imported, in excess of what we produced at home and received from our island possessions, over a million and a half tons. To enable us to produce this sugar here in the United States would mean the construction of five hundred more factories with a probable expenditure of $300,000,000.00.

It would mean further, the cultivation of over 1,500,000 acres of beets for which the farmers would be paid about $75,000,000.00 annually. Then, too, the sugar consumption in the United States is steadily on the increase, at a rate which means that in 10 years, at least 300 more factories must be added in order to take care of our own consumption of sugar.

Hence, it will be seen that the industry is in its infancy and there is a bright outlook in this direction for the farmer, the laborer, and the capitalist, and as stated above, nowhere in the United States are the conditions more favorable than right here in Colorado.

There are five factories in Colorado which are in operation this year and another at Grand Junction which will be in operation next year.

The five factories in operation this year are located in Loveland, Rocky Ford, Sugar City, Greeley and Eaton.



BEET SUGAR FACTORY AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

These five factories will turn out about 40,000 tons of granulated sugar of as fine a grade as is manufactured anywhere in the United States.

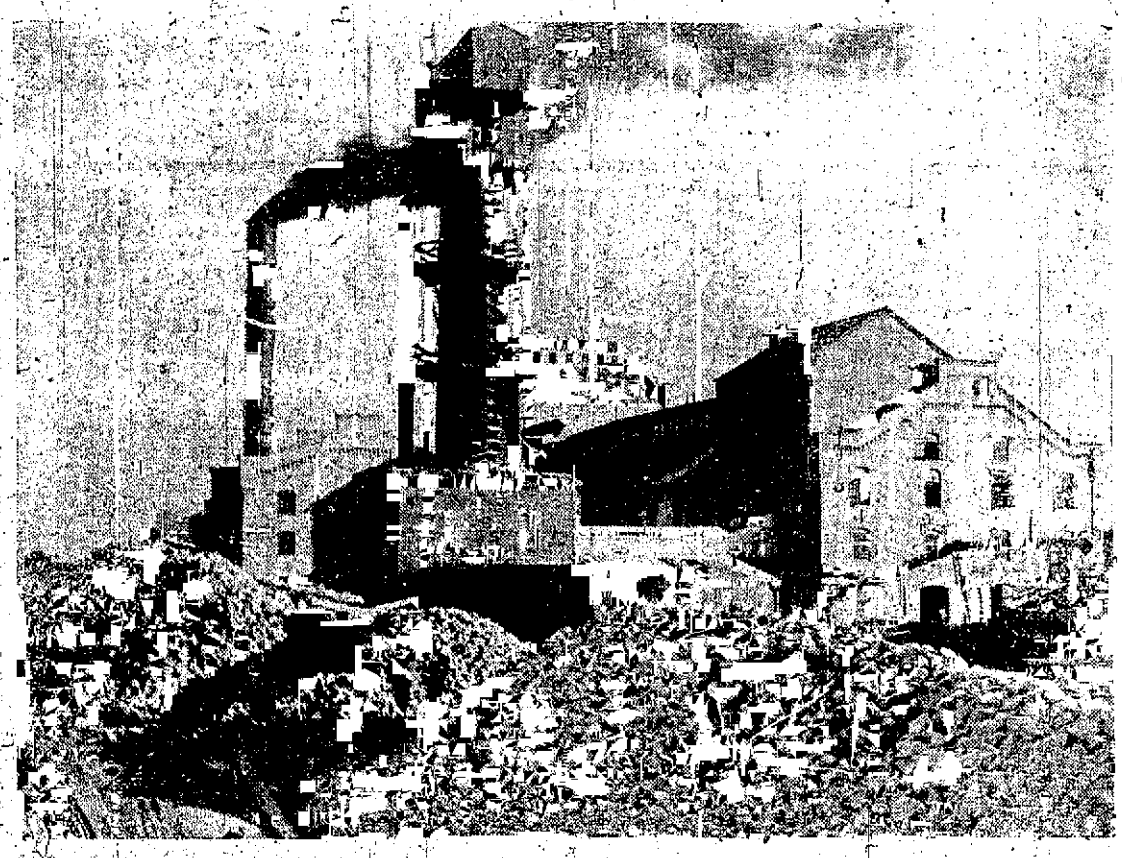
The construction and operation of these sugar factories means not only large profits and benefits to the farmers and capitalists directly interested in them, but also to the entire communities where they are located. The laborer gets his fair share of the benefits. The merchants and real estate men are also greatly benefited. It is fair to state that the assessed valuation of a town where a factory is located will increase in one year 115 per cent, population increase 100 per cent. Since the location of the factory at Rocky Ford, Colorado, the population has increased from 1,500 to 3,500 and the average price of residence lots has increased from $60.00 to $200.00 and business lots from $800.00 to $2,000.00. Nearly 400 buildings have been erected there since the location of the factory. The factory at Rocky Ford is owned and operated by the American Beet Sugar company.

Sugar City, Colorado, seemed to be surrounded by a barren desert until a factory was constructed there. It has proven a most profitable place for the manufacture of sugar and the town has since increased in size from 1,500 to 2,500 population.

The Great Western Sugar company owns and operates the factory at Loveland, Colorado. The factory was built by local men with local capital, the largest stockholders being Charles Boettcher, John F. Campion, Wm. Byrd Page and D. C. Dodge of Denver, and J. R. McKinney of Colorado Springs.

The town of Loveland has almost tripled in population since the factory was located there two years ago and the value of town lots and farm lands has increased at an enormous rate.

The factories at Greeley and Eaton are now in their first year's campaign with very gratifying results.



VIEW OF THE FACTORY AND BIG LIME KILN, ROCKY FORD.

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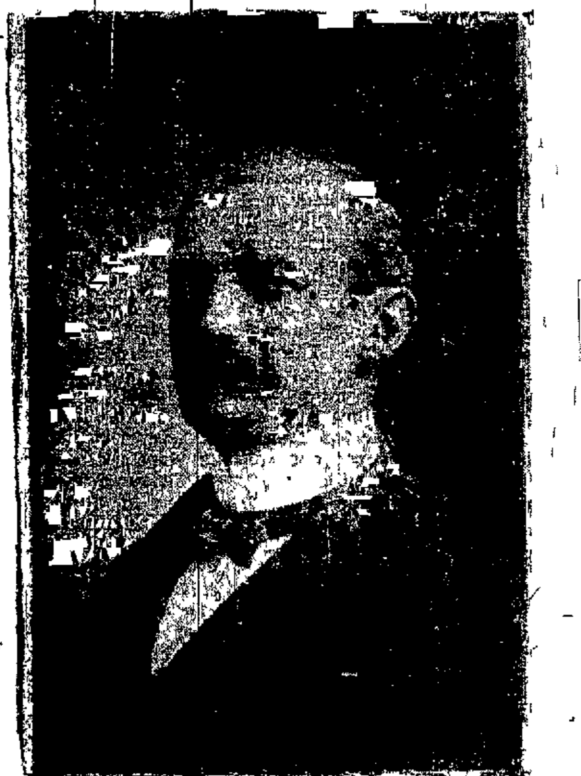
Colorado Springs Mining Interests Outside of Cripple Creek

(W B Newgeon)

For a number of years past the mining men of this city have been investing their Cripple Creek profits in other sections of the state and country and in some cases have even crossed the boundary into foreign countries, particularly Mexico and British Columbia This movement has not been at the expense of Cripple Creek for in the vast majority of cases these investors have retained their interests in the camp that gave them their capital The movement has been of inestimable value to the camps receiving this capital, for everywhere a Colorado Springs man goes activity goes with him In developing mining properties the members of the local mining fraternity has a reputation national in its extent Old camps have been revived, new camps opened and producing camps given an impetus by Colorado Springs capital and Colorado Springs energy If a prospector working anywhere within this wonderful mineral producing state makes a discovery and has not the capital to develop his find his first act is to visit Colorado Springs and interest someone in his mine And be it said to the everlasting credit of our capitalists, the men bringing in these propositions have been honestly treated Colorado Springs people are conservative in their investments but once they take hold of a property they stay by it to the end and prove it to contain ore or to be an absolute failure



E M DE LA VERGNE.

In this article it will be attempted to show in a slight measure at least, the extent and diversity of these outside investments It will of course be impossible within the range of a newspaper article to cover the ground completely as many investors have kept their actions to themselves and others are not in a position to give information concerning their properties owing to present lack of development Enough can be shown however, to give an idea of the amount of local capital being placed in outside camps While the majority of the properties represented by these investments are as yet in the prospect stage they yet give such promise for the future as to encourage their owners to visit and conquer fresh fields

Clear Creek County

That section of the state of Colorado in which gold was first found undoubtedly ranks second in point of interest to Colorado Springs investors George A Jackson a native of Glasgow Mo was the original discoverer of gold bearing placers in the Rocky mountains The news of this discovery soon spread and John Gregory, a native of Georgia, induced two men to accompany him up the windings of Clear creek in an endeavor to find the source of the gold obtained in the placer beds of Jackson's bar. The first pan taken from the spot selected as the most likely yielded four dollars worth of gold, and the pioneers realized that even if this place was not the true source of the placer gold there was gold there This news also spread and attracted others into the new district Other lodes were opened up and an era of great activity followed an era of development. From that early day until the opening of this new year this section has held its reputation as a producer of gold and silver The mines opened up in 1859 are producing ore today The reason for this long life is found in the veins, which are of the true fissure character and will give ore as long as they can be worked. One feature of mining in this section is the known direction and extent of the veins. When a Clear Creek operator or company starts a tunnel he heads it for known veins and has an assurance almost definite that if his capital enables him to drive the tunnel the required distance, he will cut the vein or veins he seeks. It is this feature that makes the oldest camp in the state a heavier producer today than at any previous period of its history, and that with silver a "commodity."

The past year has been one of the most important in the history of Clear Creek county not only in production and development but in consolidations and sales Foremost in the latter class must be considered the great Gem consolidation which united under one head the famous Gem and Freighters Friend mines the Newton mill at Idaho Springs and the Seaton Mountain Electric company The purchase by A J Reynolds of Denver of the Red Elephant group of claims is a deal of the greatest importance Other sales are those of the ... and Extension Terrible group and others During the year just closed Clear Creek county has produced in round numbers $2,000,000 the Idaho Springs section of the county alone show an increase for the year of between $16,000 and $18,000 The dividends paid during the year are expected to amount to fully a quarter of a million dollars No Colorado Springs company is yet included in the list of dividend payers but several have prospects of joining the list in the near future

One of the largest Clear Creek enterprises financed locally is the Lucania Transportation Tunnel Mining & Drainage company managed by the firm of Wright Lilly & Co This company owns a group of 36 lode claims on Bellevue mountain which will be developed by the tunnel now being driven with all possible speed This tunnel however is intended for a far greater field of usefulness than the mere development of the company's own claims The portal of this tunnel is about one half mile above the junction of Clear creek and Fall river on the latter stream Starting at the base of Bellevue mountain it pierces that mountain at great depth and driving in a direction about 40 degrees east of north will run in a direct line 12,000 feet in length through Bellevue mountain Russell gulch and Leavenworth gulch to tap the veins of Quartz hill in Gilpin county The company has the assurance of the various properties included in this distance of more than two miles that they will gladly avail themselves of this tunnel to develop their property transport their ore and drain their mines of water In Cripple Creek it has taken the combined efforts of a large number of mining companies to project a tunnel one mile in length In Clear Creek county this one company will bore a tunnel more than two miles in length According to an engineer's report on the project the tunnel traverses a heavily mineralized zone for practically its entire length Quartz hill in Gilpin county which will be the terminus of the tunnel has a production record of more than $[illegible] It was estimated by the engineer who examined this property that the tunnel should receive upon its completion in net profits for its use by other companies for transportation and other purposes from $200,000 to $[illegible] per year In addition to this the tunnel will open up ore bodies belonging to the company itself So far the tunnel has been driven into Bellevue mountain a distance of 1[illegible] feet Much of this work has been in a peculiarly hard formation making the progress slow but the men are now working in the rock which enables them to drive at a much more rapid rate

Another tunnel enterprise to operate in Clear Creek county is that projected by the Donaldson Mountain Mining company This company is being promoted by the firms of Wright Lilly & Co and H A Riedel & Co acting together This company owns a group of 18 claims on Donaldson mountain which will be developed by a tunnel 2,000 feet in length In its course this tunnel will cut the known veins on the properties and will also cut the famous Donaldson mountain porphyry dike from which neighboring mines have taken fortunes Considerable work has been done upon this property but owing to the other interests of its officers making a heavy demand upon their time during the past summer, work was temporarily suspended It has now been renewed however and will be prosecuted vigorously and continuously While this tunnel has not yet been driven far enough to show actual results the location of the claims it will open up is such that the best of results will undoubtedly be obtained This property is a neighbor of the famous Lamartine which has added enormously to the output of Clear Creek county

An enterprise which has seemingly passed beyond the prospective stage is that of the Monarch Mining Tunnel Transportation & Power company which has its office with the McKinnie Davis Investment company of this city This company has acquired title to the famous Freeland Toledo and Bush and Dickey properties on Trail creek Clear Creek county These properties which have produced enormously under former managements, will be developed by the McClelland tunnel This tunnel starts at a point upon Clear creek only 218 feet from the tracks of the Colorado & Southern railroad and 150 feet from Clear creek which is here 1[illegible] feet below the portal of the tunnel Six tunnel locations aggregating 18,000 feet are included in the company's holdings From Clear creek the tunnel will be driven towards the Toledo Freeland group cutting the big vein on its dip at a distance of 5,100 feet from the portal The vertical depth at this point will be from 1,300 to 1,5[illegible] feet It being an almost assured fact that the ore bodies extend down to this depth the company will have untold virgin stoping ground Although the Freeland has produced $3,500,000 and the Toledo $100,000 the former has only been worked to a depth of 1,040 feet and the latter at a very shallow depth As the Newhouse tunnel has proven the ore bodies of this district to be continuous down to great depth, there seems little doubt but that the Monarch company will remove another fortune from this territory.

A property that is being actively worked is that of the Omar Gold Mining & Tunnel company, located on Mount Pisgah, Lincoln district. The company owns 27 claims which will be developed by its Holland tunnel now in 550 feet. During the progress of driving this tunnel, three veins have been cut but as the famous Pisgah vein lies but a short distance ahead no effort has been made to work those already cut Like the Lucania, this tunnel encountered a very hard formation but they are practically through that now and rapid progress is being made The Paris vein is one of the big producers of this district and every effort is now being made to cut this vein as soon as possible

The Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining Milling Power Tunnel Drainage & Transportation company has just been organized by H. A. Riedel & Co to take the place of the old King Edward company formerly operated by them The property of the company consists of 42 lode claims and a tunnel right to 1[illegible] feet In addition to these the company has options on several other valuable claims and water rights The properties lie in the center of the Clear Creek-Gilpin district about two and a half miles from the city of Idaho Springs The company ... to develop its valuable mineral lands its second will be to use its tunnel as a drainage and transportation enterprise into the rich districts of ... gulch Quartz hill and Nevadaville The work ... tunnel will be performed by water power and ... mills ... will operate with water ... The tunnel is already in a distance of ... feet and ... being rapidly forward This tunnel will afford transportation and drainage to the mines along its course which include those of Bellevue mountain, Russell gulch Leavenworth gulch and Quartz hill The ... on the properties will be cut at depths varying from 1,000 to ... feet It is estimated that the revenue to be derived from the tunnel for its use by other companies will amount to $200,000 per year Owing to the recent reorganization of the company it is not engaged in working its property at the present but operations will begin at an early date

JOHN K VANATTA

Other Clear Creek companies having headquarters here are the Turkey Creek Coronation Centurion and Little ...

Gilpin County

The Little Kingdom of Gilpin the apparently inexhaustible treasure house of Dame Nature is so near a neighbor to Clear Creek county that many errors are made in assigning mining properties to the wrong county There is also considerable jealousy existing between them and each county is in the habit of claiming important strikes made near the boundary A recent example of this was the rich strike made on the Saratoga a strike promptly claimed by the Idaho Springs papers for Clear Creek county and by the Central City papers for Gilpin Gilpin county has produced something like $[illegible] 000,000 during the forty odd years of its history and is still producing at the rate of about $3,000,000 per year, with its vast wealth showing no sign of giving out In the future it is possible that Gilpin county may not receive the credit for all of its production owing to the fact that the several large tunnels which are being driven in this county all have their portals in Clear Creek county and the ore transported through them will be shipped from that side of the line But Gilpin can stand this little sentimental loss through the vastly greater gain which it will obtain through the operation of these same tunnel enterprises Gilpin county is well represented in Colorado Springs investments but few Gilpin counties were organized here and have their headquarters here One company operating in that county, however is largely owned here and most of its officers are local men This is the Grand Central Gold Mining company of which H H Barbee is the president and H D MacMaster vice president H J Avery is secretary and treasurer This company owns the East Whiting mine on Gunnell hill, ... famous Gunnell mine which has paid over ... dividends The property is located but half ... from the Central City depot which places ... of railroad facilities. The property ... Whiting vein and several cross veins.

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Since its acquirement by the present owners, a large amount of valuable work has been done upon the property and will result in a large future production. At present the policy of the company is to ship sufficient ore to pay running expenses and devote its main energies to opening up and developing large ore reserves.

The Golden San Juan.

A recent article in the Gazette announced that one hundred millions could be profitably invested in the great San Juan country, one of the most wonderful mineral sections in the world and a country that appears to have been but little opened up. Since the date of that article the famous Camp Bird has made the richest strike in its history and its great neighbor, the Revenue, followed a few days later. With the inclusion of Ouray, this district produced $6,000,000 in 1901 and the production for the year just closed will be much greater This country has recently received considerable capital from this city both in the way of companies organized here and investments by local people in the older properties of the district. While the Camp Bird Extension company was not organized here, it is now represented in the city and considerable of its stock is held here This company owns 20 claims adjoining the famous Camp Bird properties, on the east and carries the great Camp Bird vein for 3,000 feet. Work by this company was started in what is known as the Monument tunnel on another vein and the miners worked in low grade all the way After work on this tunnel had progressed for a considerable distance it was found they were not on the Camp Bird vein and the course of the tunnel was immediately changed by a Y and headed for the main vein. This will be cut about February, and the company expects rich results from the opening up of this famous ore body on their property.

Another local company which adjoins the Camp Bird is the Ouray Mining & Milling company, of which H. H Barbee is president. The Camp Bird Extension adjoins the Camp Bird on the east, the Ouray on the north, separating it from the Revenue. The Ouray also owns a group of claims to the northeast of the Revenue. The Camp Bird Extension carries the Camp Bird east and west vein, the Ouray its north and south vein. The Ouray company has a tunnel on its Fredonia claim which is now in a distance of 140 feet and is being driven on a side vein. This vein is near the surface but it carries a streak of high-grade ore that assays between $200 and $300 per ton. At a distance of 400 feet the Atlas vein will be cut at a depth of about 350 feet and from there they will drift southeast to the Camp Bird vein. It is also intended to continue the drift on the Fredonia vein until the Wheel of Fortune is cut at a depth of about 800 feet.

The term San Juan country is generally applied to San Juan and Ouray counties and the eastern part of San Miguel county. In the narrower sense it is confined to San Juan county. In the Red Mountain district, San Juan county, is located the property of another local enterprise, the Ledge Mining & Milling company. The property of this company is located about eight miles from Silverton and consists of nine claims and three mill sites, a total of 110 acres. This property has been developed by an incline shaft of 425 feet, the vertical depth gained being 400 feet. A new three compartment shaft is now completed and the property will be worked through this, all the levels in the mine having been connected with the new shaft by crosscuts The Ledge property contains large quantities of low grade ore and the property is being extensively developed with a view to increasing its reserves. The company has recently completed a new mill of a capacity of 200 tons per day, and it is now being run up to about one-half that capacity

Local interest in the San Juan country is constantly increasing and other companies will no doubt be formed here to take over some of the old properties in that section, as there are still opportunities for acquiring good properties there. A revival in local financial conditions will undoubtedly see more Colorado Springs capital go into the San Juan

Custer County.

Custer county is being revived as a mining camp by the building of the Texas Creek branch to Westcliffe, a

FRANK F. COSTELLO.

distance of 28 miles The construction of this line will make possible the shipment of low grade ore vast quantities of which exist in this section particularly in some of the old mines that were abandoned 15 years ago With proper railroad facilities this ore can be shipped to the smelters at a profit The deepest mine working in the state is in the Geyser mine near Silver Cliff, Custer county This shaft is down to the great depth of 2,600 feet The Bassick mine at Querida eight miles west of Westcliffe is an extinct geyser and is being worked down to a depth of 1,600 feet. The Bull-Domingo is being worked down to 1,000 feet and a dozen promising prospects are being developed. Some of these are chimneys of boulders carrying gold, silver, lead and copper ores, deposited between the boulders by water currents in past geological ages. Others are fissure or contact veins between granite and porphyry. Among the latter is the Reveille mine, near the Bull Domingo and only two and a half miles from Westcliffe on Copper Flats. This is a well defined contact vein six feet in width carrying values in all four of the main metals, principally low grade but having streaks of rich ore containing an ounce of gold in addition to the values in the other metals This property is being developed by M Kinney and Richard Irwin of this city This property is being developed by a shaft 107 feet deep from which a drift of 50 feet has been run and has nearly reached a known vein that is now being worked from the surface by shallow shafts and drifts. The climate here is favorable to winter mining, the altitude being only about 8,000 feet Freight rates are so reasonable that it pays to work low grade ores better than in almost any other camp in the state

Summit County.

It is not generally known but Montezuma is the oldest silver mining camp in Colorado Gold was discovered in Georgia and Humbug gulches, nine miles south of that place in 1859 Thousands flocked to the scene in 1860 until it is estimated there were at one time in this vicinity fully 8,000 people Naturally everything was located in the gulches and surrounding hillsides. Old Man Coley, not being able to find placer gold while prospecting on Glacier mountain found the first lead-silver ore discovered in the state He erected a primitive smelter on the ground and attempted to produce bullion. His smelter was not a success but the mine was worked later and produced many thousands of dollars of rich ore and with proper methods and good transportation would yet be a producer Placer mining was of the paramount importance in Summit county at this time and it was not until 1864 that lode mining was considered worthy of attention About this time Dick Jones M. Webster, Capt Ike Ware Senator Teller Collins and others settled on Snake river and established a camp which is now Montezuma The district was a promising one, machinery was hauled across the plains and Montezuma became a thriving camp Mills and smelters were erected and production began in earnest The St Johns company employed over 300 men the St Lawrence and Chautauqua each employed over 100 and dozens of other properties smaller forces By 1880 Montezuma mines were employing over 1,000 men The slump in silver of 1893 came, people were panic stricken and unprepared; where prosperity had reigned desolation succeeded and Montezuma was dead.

Phoenix like she has arisen from the ashes and today she is justifying the judgment of the few who had faith in her resources and the richness of her ores. Montezuma is again prospering and seems on the verge of a boom Silver was thought good enough in the former days but now gold is wanted Montezuma has it The old dumps of rusty, neglected quartz that did not show

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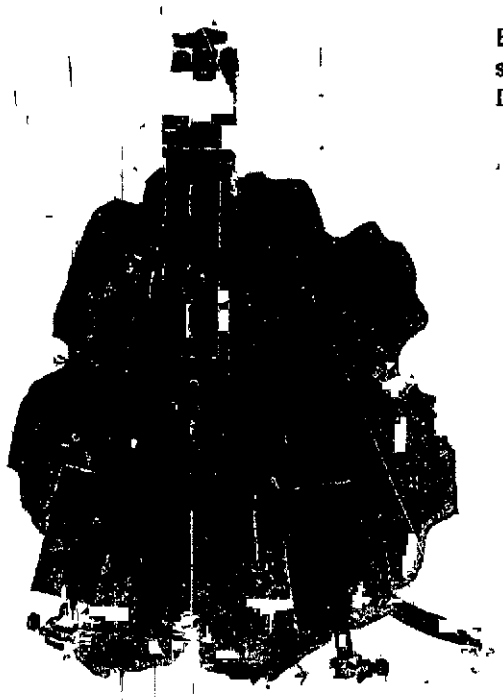
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lead to the old timers and were considered worthless are now found to contain gold values, in many instances of sufficient value to enable mines hitherto unprofitable to work at a profit. The worthless yellow pyrites is now found to contain sufficient gold, silver and copper to make milling a paying proposition. Hundreds of thousands of tons of ore on the old dumps now await the man with brains and money who will come and erect mills to treat this once worthless waste. As much more is contained in the old stopes.

Mines all around Montezuma are now working. On Collier mountain the Clarion is in rich ore, the Bullion is shipping high grade and milling low grade, the Mountain Quail, Manila, North Star and others have hundreds of tons of good ore in sight. On Bear mountain the Hunkidon has just made a shipment of high grade ore and the Black Prince, Eagle, Pilot, Waterman and others are working. On Glacier mountain the Eureka Bell is steadily shipping high grade and saving its mill dirt. The Silver King is now building a tramway, ore houses, etc. This property is in high grade ore and will begin shipping as soon as building and improvements are completed. The Chautauqua, which is just changing hands, is in good ore. The Jemima lode, which is owned by J. M. Jordan, Brooks Irione and others of this city, is driving a crosscut tunnel to cut a known rich ore shoot. The Wild Irishman has plenty of good ore in sight but is in litigation.

On Silver mountain the Pennsylvania, which was sold recently for $100,000, is now in good ore and is a big profit maker. The Rothschild tunnel for drainage and transportation will cut their veins at about 2,000 feet. This company has immense ore bodies and will construct

S. S. BERNARD.

an elaborate electric plant, sampler and mill at Montezuma by or before spring. On Teller mountain the Star of the West and Wisconsin are good gold properties which could be worked at a profit with proper treatment and transportation facilities. This district is now attracting considerable attention and is a good example of what modern methods and machinery can do in a once abandoned camp. The district is in need of a sampler to take the ore of the small operators and also needs better transportation facilities.

Black Hills.

While the famous Homestake has been "manufacturing" gold in the Black Hills and paying dividends for the past quarter of a century it is only within the past two or three years that the district has occupied the important position in the mining world which is now accorded it. The old stamp mill process of extraction which had been use was wasteful and as the ores grew more refractory the saving of values grew proportionately less. Cyanide came to the rescue, and today ore containing $3.50 in gold to the ton can be mined and treated at a profit in this phenomenal district. Colorado capital was quick to realize the opportunities afforded by the Dakota hillsides and companies were organized here, mostly in Denver. Colorado Springs has one Black Hills company to its credit, however, and it is a company of which it need not be ashamed. This is the Spearfish Gold Mining & Reduction company, which conducts an enterprise unique among mining ventures. The property of this company consists of over 300 acres and its ore is of the same general character of that found throughout this region, the gold values being found in limestone under a trachyte capping. Occasional bodies of quartzite are found which run as high as nine ounces in gold to the ton, but the main body of ore is limestone and averages about $8 per ton. The immensity of the ore bodies and the fact that this ore is so successfully treated by cyanide give it the great value. The method of mining most employed upon this property up to the present time is to shoot down the face of the hill and run the whole mass through the mill. The first mill of this company was completed ready for operation in December, 1900, and was run steadily from that time until October 26, 1901, when it was completely destroyed by fire. The company at once began the construction of a new mill which was completed in April, 1902, and has been operated every day since that time. The loss of its first mill prevented the company becoming a dividend payer as early as was expected, but it has now recovered from the disaster and a dividend of one cent a share upon the preferred stock was recently declared.

Nevada.

Some few months ago a syndicate of local capitalists sent Messrs. J. K. Miller and A. F. Price to Tonapah, Nevada, to study the conditions and investment opportunities in that much-advertised camp. These gentlemen fulfilled the mission intrusted to them, but while waiting for railroad connections at Reno they noticed some ore being loaded into cars at that point and immediately made inquiries concerning it. Samples which they had assayed showed values of $100 per ton, and upon learning the ore came from the Wedekind mine at the place of the same name, they delayed their return long enough to investigate this camp. After comparing the merits of the two camps, Tonapah and Wedekind, they reported in favor of the latter. Their reasons were carefully stated and included better transportation facilities, an important consideration in that country, and plentiful water supply. In addition, exorbitant prices were being asked at Tonapah for good property, while at Wedekind good inside property could be secured at reasonable prices. Finally, the ore at Wedekind was fully as rich as that at Tonapah. As a result of their report the Consolidated Nevada Mining company was formed in this city. The company elected officers as follows: J. K. Miller, president; Percy Hagerman, vice president; A. Sutton, treasurer, and E. S. Bach, secretary. William Weston is the consulting engineer and A. F. Price is general manager of the mines. This company has acquired the extension of the Wedekind mine and work thereon was started at once. An ore body 50 feet thick has been opened up and crosscutting is now under way for the purpose of locating the bonanza ore shoot of the Wedekind lode, which carries values of from $250 to $3,000 per ton in gold and silver. The outlook for this property is an unusually bright one and the gentlemen connected with the enterprise are pleased accordingly. Their success has been such that in September they purchased additional territory, amounting to 40 acres. This land carries valuable water rights and the apex of the Wedekind vein has been traced thereon. Upon this tract the company will erect a concentrating mill and it is planned to use the hypo-sulphate of soda process which is being successfully used at the Wedekind mine. With the purchase of the tract mentioned and the more recent acquisition of the Anna Belle lode, the company has a property aggregating 95 acres and carrying the Wedekind vein for 2,000 feet. Conditions at the mine warrant the belief that shipping will soon be in progress.

British Columbia.

Several years ago that portion of British Columbia known as East and West Kootenai, 163 miles north of Spokane, Washington, was opened and proved to contain some of the best mineral lands in North America. As is usual in such cases, Colorado Springs capital at once sought the new field and today two companies formed in this city are operating in the new field. The Canadian King Consolidated Gold Mining company owns a group of claims in this district consisting of 181.24 acres, lying in the midst of the proven mineral belt, and has the same vein from which the Arlington company has shipped quantities of good ore. The property of the Canadian King adjoins the Arlington and carries its vein for 700 feet. On the west of the Candian King lies the Keystone group, operated by a company of Spokane men, and which has already entered the list of shipping mines. Veins from this territory also enter the ground of the Candian King. The latter property is three miles from the town of Erie and is within easy reach of the smelters at Northport, Washington or Nelson, B. C. The property has been considerably developed and some ore has been opened up. This is of a siliceous character and makes an ideal milling proposition. The smelting grade is easily marketable owing to the excellent road and railroad facilities. Local officers of this company are J. M. Allen and F. M. Woods.

For several years a prospector living three miles from Erie was in the habit of bringing to that town small quantities of gold dust, usually about $100 worth at a trip. When the old man died his cabin was searched for the secret of his wealth but nothing was found save a gold-panning outfit. That did not impress the searchers and all search for his wealth was given up. Later, two brothers quietly prospected North Fork creek and found it rich in colors. They at once applied to the government for a 10 years' lease on half a mile of this stream, which was granted. These brothers, known as the "Lucky Swedes," were the discoverers of gold on the North Fork. Shortly after the strike was made by the Swedes the greater portion of the creek was staked out by local prospectors. These men lacked the capital necessary to develop their leases, however, and this lack of capital enabled organized companies to secure some of the best territory. The North Fork Placer company, organized in Colorado Springs, was fortunate in securing property which is unexcelled upon the creek. The company owns three one-half mile, ten-year leases from the government immediately adjoining the original half-mile lease on which the Swedes discovered gold. A recent expert opinion on this territory indicates it to be of great value. Pan tests made yielded as high as 30 cents a pan. In addition to this valuable placer ground, the company owns 160 acres of land on the flat formed by the creek. Prospecting on this land has given very satisfactory results. While both of these British Columbia companies are in the prospective stage, the outlook for both is such as to lead those interested to believe their investments will prove profitable.

Guanajuato.

Guanajuato! The very name suggests wealth. It also brings to mind the proud Spaniard and his treasure-laden galleon around which the romancers have woven so many thrilling tales. For Guanajuato produced its share of the wealth that Drake and other sixteenth century freebooters wrested from the Spaniard. The city of Guanajuato, the center of this vast storehouse of wealth, is about 200 miles northwest of the City of Mexico. The entire output of this wonderful district since 1557 has reached the almost incomprehensible total of one billion dollars. When the Spaniards conquered Mexico they found the natives in possession of quantities of gold and silver, a sure indication of a heavily mineralized country. The first vast field worked in Mexico was Zacatecas, upon which operations were commenced as early as 1540. From that point to the City of Mexico a train of carts was established. The road used by these trains passed through the present La Luz district of Guanajuato. One night in building a camp-fire these carters melted silver from a vein upon which their camp was located. As a result of this discovery the San Bernabe tunnel in the La Luz district was opened. In the year 1557 the great mother vein of Guanajuato was discovered. In this same year the Rayas mine was opened which has since produced $120,000,000. The Valenciana mine, worked as far back as 1760, has a record of $300,000,000. This latter mine is today owned by descendants of Obregon, who discovered it nearly 150 years ago. The La Luz district, in which silver was first discovered in 1557, as above stated, is located six miles southwest of the mother vein and its principal vein is nearly parallel with it. The discovery of the mother vein drew attention away from this district and scarcely any work was done until 1832. From 1842 to the present time this district has been a heavy producer. During that time $100,000,000 in precious metals has been taken from the mines of the district.

One of the greatest drawbacks to mining in this region in times past has been the expensive and wasteful method of extracting the metal from the ore. The patio process of amalgamation was early found to work well upon the ores in the region and has been in use until the present day. The average cost of extraction by this process has been estimated at $9.68 per ton. The capacity of the mills at Guanajuato varied from 50 to 500 tons per week, the largest now in operation handling 250 tons per week. Steam has never been used in connection with these mills, the patient mule supplying the motive power from the day of their inception to the present day.

The high price of fuel has heretofore prevented the introduction of steam power in mining operations in

D. N. HEIZER.

Guanajuato. A company having its inception in this city and largely financed by Colorado Springs capital is about to solve this difficulty by the introduction of electricity as the motive power both for mining and milling purposes. This organization, known as the Guanajuato Power & Electric company, is building up an enterprise in the district that not only promises success for them but also makes possible the mining of low-grade ore at great profit. This enterprise is unique among ventures of this kind, and sufficient progress has already been made to insure its success on a gigantic scale. Fully 1,000 men are now employed on the work of erecting the enormous plant. The present expectation is to deliver power to the mines at Guanajuato by July 1. The transmission line will be 110 miles in length, and will be carried upon large quadrangular towers. Each tower will be 46 feet in height and will carry three large strands of the transmission cable. There will be 12 of these towers to the mile, with 440 feet of wire between the towers. To span the entire distance will require 1,320 of these towers. The company is building its plant and transmission line with a view to permanency and every material used is of the best. This line will carry 8,000 horse power to Guanajuato, the heaviest charge ever transmitted in the world. This enormous power will be generated by Pelton water wheels actuated by a head of 328 feet. A river has been diverted from its course and its waters conveyed through a canal five miles in length. The water is dropped upon the wheels through a receiving pipe six feet in diameter.

The officers of the company are Henry Hine, president and general manager; John Hays Hammond, vice president; Leonard E. Curtis, vice president and treasurer; Irving W. Bonbright, secretary, and Edward R. Coffin, assistant secretary and treasurer. Dropping Mr. Coffin, the above gentlemen, with Judge Horace G. Hunt, C. A. Coffin and J. S. Bartlett, compose the directorate.

In 1898 Frank G. Peck, John Harnan and Leonard E. Curtis of this city visited Guanajuato at the instance of George W. McElhiney, the pioneer American broker in the district. They became greatly interested in the camp and, while not satisfied with the price of the mine they went to see, they still desired to become interested in the district which had produced so many hundreds of millions. The following year they became interested in the mine now operated by the Victoria Mines company. This mine is located on the great mother vein, north of Esperanza. A stock company was formed with officers as follows: James F. Burns, president; Frank G. Peck, general manager, and Messrs. Wood, Howber, Pomeroy, Otis, Hayes, Connell and other well-known Colorado Springs men as directors. The company has sunk a 950-

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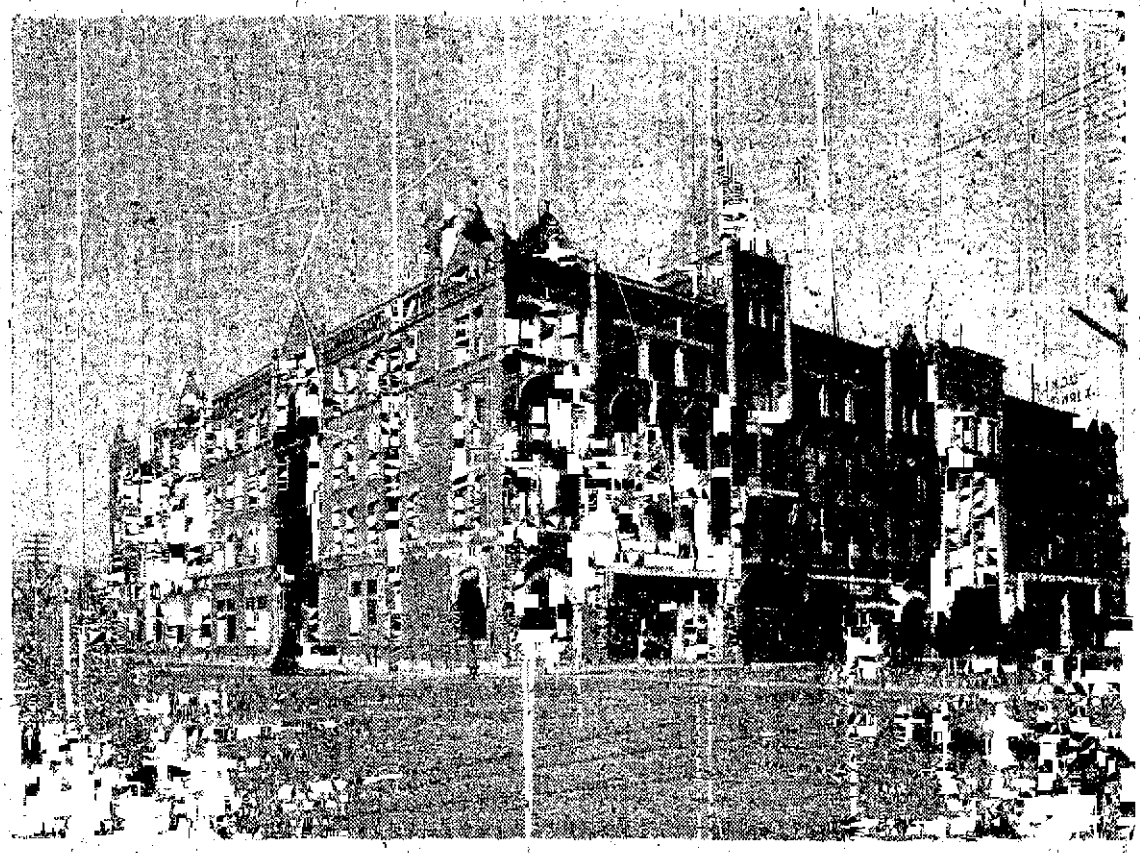
foot vertical shaft upon the property and has crosscut to the mother vein and driven 125 feet into it. They are now drifting upon this vein with good results and the prospects are another large mine will result from the extensive development work in progress.

Mr. Peck purchased for himself the property known as the San Prospero. From this property there has been quarried in open cuts thousands of tons of ore all of which paid to treat so no dump is left on the property. Mr. Peck has installed a modern hoisting plant upon his property and has sunk a 400-foot shaft. He is now breaking out some good ore. Sales of ore taken out by him in the progress of development work have run as high as $2,200 per ton. Mr. Peck has since purchased a 200-acre piece adjoining the Valenciana and Rayas mines on the east.

The Aparecida Mining company was recently formed in this city and will operate the Aparecida property, a mine located upon the mother vein of Guanajuato. Associated in this company are several prominent Colorado Springs men and two or three eastern capitalists. Frank G. Peck is also heavily interested in this company. This is a close corporation, its stock having all been taken by those organizing the company. Mr. Peck is the largest individual stockholder. This property will be extensively developed and gives promise of becoming a permanent shipper almost from the start.

The Navidad Mines company is another local corporation operating in the Guanajuato district. The property of this company consists of four mining claims, the Navidad, Primera Ampliacion a la Navidad, Devonian and Nevad, a total of 323 acres located in the Santa Ana mining district, about two and a half miles from the city of Guanajuato. The surface of the ground is broken but is sufficiently steep to afford some good tunnel propositions. These claims are in what is known as the hanging wall system of the mother vein. This property and its main veins parallel the mother vein at a distance of about 2,500 feet. A branch of the Nopal vein, which has produced about $11,000,000, runs through the property as does the vein from Mr. Peck's San Prospero. The cross veins are well defined and usually make ore bodies at the junctions. The officers of this company are J. R. McKinnie, president; John H. Hobbs, vice president; J. M. Parker, second vice president, and R. P. Davie, secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen with George W. McElhiney of Guanajuato form the directory.

Another local company that has the brightest prospects is the La Luz Mines company, of which John H. Hobbs is president and Clarence Edsall, secretary and treasurer. This company owns the Santa Clara, Refugio, San Vincente, La Sombra and Le Noche mines in the La Luz district. These properties have produced under former ownership $60,000,000. In 1876 the three properties were closed down owing to the inability of the owners to control the water situation and the exorbitant ore-treatment charges. At that time the treatment charges and the cost of mining amounted to $22 per ton, which precluded the mining of low-grade ore. Today with modern methods of mining and milling this same ore can be mined and treated at $5 per ton (gold). This company's ground adjoins the old La Luz mine and the famous Jesus Maria. The deepest shaft on the property is down 800 feet. This shaft has recently been unwatered. Above the present water level there are large bodies of ore, which can be taken out at once and mined at a profit. It is proposed to sink the shaft now that the water is out and run levels on the ore, which the old owners were forced to abandon on account of their inability to handle the water. The company intends to erect a 200-ton cyanide mill near its property. The ore runs about 40 per cent. gold and 60 per cent. silver, and by the cyanide process from 90 to 95 per cent. of the values can be saved. The company has received a special concession from the governor of the state of Guanajuato whereby it secures water sufficient to run a 300-ton mill. When erected this mill will be about two miles from the mines, and the ore will be transported by an aerial tramway. The property of the La Luz company is pronounced by experts to be one of the most promising in which Colorado Springs capital is interested.



THE ALAMO HOTEL.

In addition to the companies mentioned, several individuals in the city have valuable holdings which have not been incorporated into companies. J. M. Parker owns a large acreage in the district. The Buena Vista group has been acquired by Messrs. John Hays Hammond, Leonard E. Curtis and George W. McElhiney and company. Mr. Parker and Had, Babbitt & Thayer have secured the San Rodolfo, Principe, San Juan and San Joaquin mines. Captain John Armit has some promising property in the district, and the El Progresso has been acquired by James C. Connor, Courtland E. Palmer and Howard Devereux. These gentlemen have since added to their holdings the Mission, Concepcion, Isabella, Victoria, Mexico and La Fortuna mines. Colorado Springs capital is now thoroughly awake to the opportunities afforded by Guanajuato, and present investments are liable to be increased and new ones made.

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INDOOR AND OUTDOOR

Activities in Colorado Springs

SPORT' according to Webster is that which diverts, makes mirth, pastime, amusement' as diversions of the field fowling, hunting fishing, racing games and the like, and he also adds 'especially when money is staked This last named qualification however does not apply to true sportsmanship for in that the assertion of prowess or superiority over others is sufficient recompense for the trouble gone to without an additional pecuniary profit

Whether the American people need more diversions than other nations or not it is a well established fact that in no country like America do sports and athletic games form such an essential part in the customs of the people They form the major part of the amusements and without them life would be little less than one continual grind The desire of the people at the present time for knowledge of sports and sporting is so great that no newspaper is up to-date without a section of its pages being devoted to the happenings of the day in the different athletics and games

Situated as we are in a city like Colorado Springs in a climate like that of Colorado and with such a cosmopolitan population it is natural that games and outdoor athletics of many kinds should have a firm hold here In this city of ours where old Sol is almost always on duty and where there is scarcely a day in the entire year that is not accompanied by sunshine, where there are numerous athletic fields and private clubs the general run of people have a great many more opportunities to take in active part in the different sports during the year and as a consequence there are probably more different games actually indulged in in Colorado Springs than in any other city of its size in the country

BASEBALL

In reviewing the local sports of the year perhaps it would be well to take up first baseball There is undoubtedly no sport that attracts more attention every year than the national game of baseball In addition to being the most firmly established game in the country there is no sport that has so many admirers from among the people as a whole Played by professionals and amateurs alike it is a source of pleasure and interest to a great many

Colorado Springs first became a professional ball town in 1901 and judging from the favor that has been bestowed upon the game here in the face of the many disagreeable features of the initial season it has surely come to stay When Messrs Hulen and Donohue first came to town with their Western league franchise in the spring of 1901 they were liberally supported by the fans with the result of the game furnished by those two enterprising would be moguls in the shape of the attendance at Westburn field a source of disgust instead of pleasure

At the close of the season with the people about ready to kick the franchise with its two owners out of the city bodily Mr Thomas F Burns a local man and well known to everyone came forward and purchased the team and proceeded to restore it into popular favor He by a clean his integrity of making the team a credit to the city and of giving the fans the game and all of it all without the complaint of a unfair mixture Mr Burns spared no expense to get a good team and it was through no fault of his that Colorado Springs did not finish higher than sixth place in the race for the pennant this year Believing like Hanlon of Brooklyn that young talent could be worked to advantage and developed into good players Mr Burns picked on his staff a number of the younger members of the profession The club seemed to undergo a touch of hard luck though early in the season several of the men who had been relied upon to bring the team to the top became either sick or disabled and it was finally the season before the members got into form and down to business Several times during the early part of the season in spite of these disadvantages the team reached the first division but with the season half over the winning streak was reached and the team finished with an average of in the last division of the parade However as the team in 1901 finished last and last season finished sixth in the profession the local fans are hoping that the season of 1903 will see Colorado Springs at least to get more notches up in the game Mr Burns has already signed a number of new players for next season among them Sam Leppy Villers and Doran and when the team assembles here on March 2 it is expected that some of the warmest bunch of minor league artists that has ever been the privilege of a city of this size to claim will be wearing Millionaire uniforms All of last year's team are on the reserve list and only the very best of the lot will be kept by Captain Bill Everitt a man who by the way has the esteem and friendship of all the enthusiasts of the game The team has one of the prettiest parks in the country on the Boulevard park being conducted by a number of well known baseball men among them M H Sexton president of the Western league and George Tebeau owner of the Louisville franchise and a leading light in the American association to be one of the finest parks in the country When the all star teams of the National and American leagues visited this city in October they pronounced the Colorado Springs City A and the Brewers of the best which they had played on their trip

With the coming of peace between the Western and the American leagues and the giving of better control over their men and better rules has promised a bright future and the prospect for baseball in the West in general and in Colorado Springs in particular for the coming season is quite bright

The college and High School boys had teams during the past season in the intercollegiate and interscholastic leagues respectively of the state The college this year was unable to get into the race for the championship according to the university catalogue the championship The High School team this year for the first time in its history carried away the pennant in the race for the championship of the state District championship and the championship

There were several other leagues formed during the past season among the building of Colorado State league, in which the City Leagues City Series and the City League organized by the Stragglers Athletic Club composed of boys of school age but these leagues were successful only to a limited extent from the commencement to the finishing, owing to the The College and High School will form their usual organized teams again in the spring The College has already begun practice and the prospect of a good team has up to now with the High School team will take up the game with the first of the season Both schools have established a good record to

FOOTBALL

This season football has come in for a popularity with baseball There is no professional team in this city as there is in Denver but the college and High School teams have a number of interested followers and the games

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state honors; the college taking third place and the High school losing out in its own division. The playing by the University of Colorado of an ineligible man, cut their team out of the championship, though they easily asserted their supremacy over the other colleges of the state. In the final game between Colorado college and the State School of Mines, played in this city on Thanksgiving day, the "Miners" had pretty much of a walkover. The "Tigers" played, on the Saturday preceding the game, the heavy Denver Athletic club team, and the local players were considerably crippled as a result for the game with Golden. The score of 17 to 0 shows that, for they were badly outclassed, and Captain Jonson and his men were forced to take a back seat. To the tardiness in securing a regular coach, and the amount of new material to be worked out, is attributed the poor showing made. The Athletic association of the college has already started to raise funds for the equipment of a team for 1903 and the hiring of a regular coach, and a much better eleven is anticipated. Coach Allen, who had been engaged last year for the season, did not come to Colorado Springs as expected, and Coach Caldwell was not secured until late in the season.

The High school was handicapped early in the season by not having a regular coach to work with the team. The High School Athletic association, being without the proper funds, was unable to secure a coach until the season had far advanced, and then was unable to retain him during the remainder of the season. What coaching the different members of the faculty could give the team was necessarily light. The withdrawal from school of Captain Rahm at the beginning of the season, is another cause for the High school failing to make their usual showing with the other schools of the state on the gridiron. Captain Lennox, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Rahm's departure, had many disadvantages to work under, and, everything considered, did very creditable work with the team. The eleven's prospects for next year are not looming up particularly bright at the present time, but in all probability by the opening of next season the "brown and white" will adhere to their old maxim of "never say die" and come to the front with a better and stronger team than that of this year.

Football has also its adherents among the small boys of the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, and numerous games were played by them in the Strang City league during the past season.

BOWLING

Coming next in popular interest are the three sports, bowling, driving and gunning. The first-named is almost a distinctly winter sport as at that time it receives by far more attention from the lovers of the game in this city, although during the summer it does not retire into oblivion by any means. During the present season there are a number of bowling teams organized from among the local pin knockers. The Antlers team, which made a state record last year, has not been playing quite up to its usual standard this season, although it has already defeated two of the crack teams of Pueblo in match games. The Pike's Peak team is another organization that is attracting attention on account of the fact that it also has played outside teams, and is a close rival of the Antlers' five for honors.

F. M. P. Taylor, a local bowler and a member of the Antlers team at the present time, holds the state record for three consecutive games. In the "Three-Man" tournament that has just closed at the Antlers alleys, Taylor made a total of 670 pins in the three games played on December 15. The games were all rolled by Taylor, as a member of the Town and Gown team, in actual competition with a team known as the M. C. B.'s, and in accordance with the rules of the American Bowling congress. The score was made with the Brunswick regulation "A. B. C." pin, but as the pins used had been turned down and were not exactly regulation in size and shape, the score cannot be considered as strictly official, although in all other respects it was made according to the rules. The alleys are official, and it is safe to say that Mr. Taylor can repeat his feat and make the record an official one. A complete set of Dayton's "A. B. C." pins has been installed on the alleys since, but both kinds are used. The Dayton pin is used by the All-American trio of bowlers, who have just concluded their tour of the west and also by nearly all large bowling alleys and bowling organizations. Bowlers on these alleys can hereafter have the privilege of using official pins, and thus make all scores rolled by them official.

The Brunswick alleys have recently been remodeled, thus giving the bowlers more room and more facilities for playing the game. Dayton pins are used here and the alleys are also built in regulation style.

During the past season two tournaments of considerable importance have been played at the Antlers alleys, the big scratch tournament for the Antlers cup, played early in the fall, and the Three-Man tournament that has just closed. Dr. Oakey won the cup this year, after one of the fiercest bowling contests that has ever taken place in this city, winning out from Graham, another well-known bowler, by a narrow margin. This cup will again be placed in competition about the last of this month.

The Town and Gown Bowling trio won the handsome bowling stick pins offered by the management of the alleys as first prize in the Three-Man tournament. Seven other teams were in the contest and some good scores were made.

Dr. De Berry holds the alley record at the Antlers, having bowled 278 on them last year. Max Berry, with a score of 244, leads the bowlers at the Brunswick alleys at the present time. This score was made a short time ago.

Several of the clubs in and about the city have bowling alleys installed and the sport has many warm advocates among their members. The past season has witnessed somewhat of a revival in the game and numerous matches have been held.

DRIVING

The Colorado Springs Gentlemen's Driving club was incorporated under the laws of the state of Colorado, December 15, 1900, with Judge A. T. Gunnell as president, George Bernard as vice president, N. M. Campbell as secretary and H. S. Hayward as treasurer. The club started with a membership of 54 and has had a steady growth since its incorporation. During the two years of its existence the membership has grown to 150 and new members are coming in at every monthly meeting.

At the start the principal object of the club was the amateur racing of local horses and many interesting matinee races have been given at Roswell park, which is leased by the club. During the past year considerable interest has been taken by members of the club in heavy harness horses, and as a consequence many men who do not take any special interest in the race horse, but who love the high-stepping show horse, have become members of the Driving club, and the most successful matinees that have been given by the club have been those in which the show horse has been among the attractions. Within the past two months a new feature has been introduced into the club, automobile racing, and the owners of horseless carriages may now be found among the members of the Driving club and these enthusiasts vie with the horsemen in contributing to the amusements at Roswell park. A number of fast machines are owned in the city of both the automobile and auto-car type, and there is considerable rivalry among these owners over the speed, endurance and other qualities of their machines. This sport promises to gain a prominent place in the hearts of the sport loving public, and its connection with the club will in all probability become permanent.

There are a number of noted horses owned by the members of the Driving club, among which are:

Peter, whose mark is 2:28, owned by M. F. Kaufman, president of the club. Peter has started in more matinee races than any horse owned among the members.

Martha B., whose mark is 2:15½, owned by J. W. Miller, vice president of the club. This little mare won the 2:20 pace at Overland park in June, after taking the same race the year previous.

Bill Nye, whose mark is 2:14½, owned by D. P. Sill.

Ina Electrite, whose mark is 2:15¾, owned by George Bernard, and a prominent matinee horse.

Ed Bennett, 2:23¼, owned by E. A. Beecher. This horse has made a trial mile in 2:08 and a half-mile in 1:01.

Persis F., 2:28¼, trotting. This mare drove Hallie Harden to her mark of 2:13¼ in the Overland meet last summer, and is owned by E. A. Beecher.

Porto Rico, 2:14¼, owned by Thomas Stark, and who holds the quarter-mile record for the state, of 29 seconds, made at Overland park last summer.

D. D., 2:15, a fast pacer owned by E. R. Stark.

Susie L., 2:28, owned by K. Macdermid. A trotter always active in the club matinees and always driven by her owner.

Miss Williams, 2:09¼, owned by Thomas F. Burrs, and who raced all through the middle west last summer, bringing home several prizes.

Dora Delpha, 2:09, owned by S. S. Bernard. Went south to the races last summer, ending up at Memphis, where she got her mark.

Daniel L., 2:16¼, owned by Charles Hancock. A very fast and a handsome, well built, black pacer.

Eva Victor, 2:19¼, owned by C. K. Wiley.

In addition to those named above, there are more good matinee horses owned by members of the club, and at least 50 fine heavy harness horses, besides some very showy high school saddle horses. Among the latter may be named Forest King and Rex Bless, both owned by George Bernard.

It is the object of the Driving club to co-operate with the El Paso County Good Roads association in their efforts to improve the streets of the city and the roads of the county and bring about even better facilities for pleasure driving than there are at the present time. Much has already been done in this direction and much more will be done in the near future, for, whether a man takes his pleasure driving behind a fleet roadster, a high stepping park pair or in an automobile, one thing is always interesting to him and that is good roads. "We have some fine roads; we want more, and we intend to have them," is what every member of the Driving club will tell you, and the club, with that end in view, is sure to be productive of good for this, the most beautiful city in the west. In addition to the officers of the club named above there are H. S. Hayward, the secretary and treasurer, and E. A. Beecher, the historian.

Colorado Springs is also in line for the meets of the Colorado State Racing association, and a spring race meet is always held here by the horses traveling over the circuit. These always serve to bring out the lovers of horseflesh and the betting fraternity by the hundreds, and very successful meets are held.

SHOOTING

Shooting occupies the attention of a large and representative class of local people every year. There are four clubs organized in this city, Colorado City and Manitou for target practice. The Colorado Springs Gun club is the oldest organization of the four, with the Colorado Springs Rifle club second in point of age. The Gun club is the successor of the old Pike's Peak Gun club that thrived in this city a number of years ago. The Pastime Gun club of Colorado City was formed about a year ago, and the Manitou Gun club is a still more recent organization. A number of the Colorado Springs shooters are members of the first named two clubs. Both of them have well built grounds, the traps of the Pastime club being especially well located on the mesa north of Colorado City. The Rifle club has its grounds near Cheyenne park, at the terminus of the car line, while the traps of the Colorado Springs Gun club are situated near the country club grounds at Broadmoor. Only clay targets are used by the clubs as a rule, the inhuman practice of sacrificing live birds by the hundreds for the sake of shooting having been abandoned long ago.

The membership of the Gun club is about 40, while that of the others is somewhat less. No large tournaments have been held in this city during the past year, although a number of the members from other clubs in the state have come here to engage in matches and trophy shoots during the past season. Outside of these matches, the shooting has been confined chiefly to practice shooting and turkey shoots. The Gun club practices every Saturday and the Rifle club every Sunday afternoon when the weather permits. The other two clubs have no established time for holding their practice shoots. All these clubs, with the exception of the Colorado Springs Gun club, shot for turkeys on Thanksgiving and Christmas days. This brought out a large number of shooters and some keen competition resulted. The members of the Cripple Creek, Florence, Denver, and other shooting organizations of the state are frequent visitors to this city to attend matches, and the locals always make it a point to attend their shoots if possible. Whenever the local shooters attend the matches or tournaments held outside of this city, they seldom fail to make a good showing and carry off the majority of the honors.

During the past year Messrs. A. J. Lawton, John W. Garrett and W. W. Shemwell attended the Grand American handicap shoot, held in Kansas City on March 31, and also the Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri state shoots, held at Olathe, Kas., St. Joseph, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., respectively. The Grand American handicap was one of the largest shoots ever held in the world, over 450 shooters from all parts of the country, and several foreigners, being entered. In this shoot all of the local men made good scores, despite the fact that the targets used were live birds instead of clay targets. At the Kansas state shoot, nearly all of those shooters who attended the Grand American handicap were present, and in addition to this, a number of shooters from that state. In this shoot John W. Garrett of this city, who, by the way, is the most prominent among the local shots and one of the best in the entire west, and who also can hold his own with the cracks of the country, made high average for the three days, making an average of 93.3 for the 600 birds shot at. Good records were made at the other shoots attended by the locals.

In the state shoot held in Denver on June 11, 12 and 13, Mr. Garrett made an average of 97.2 for the shoot over H. C. Hirschy the winner of the American Handicap, and several crack easterners. It was in this shoot also that Mr. Garrett made his run of 137 birds without a miss and made a world's record of 98 birds out of 100 at 20 yards. Mr. Garrett held this world's record for just a day. On the next day of the shoot he ran 99 birds, which score was duplicated by Mr. Hirschy, and the two now hold the record together. This shoot was the inaugural shoot of the Grand Western handicap at targets, which event is to be held at Denver each year, under the auspices of the Denver Trap club.

Among the medals shot for locally by the Gun club dur-

VIEW IN PALMER PARK.

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ing the past season were the Goodspeed diamond trophy, the Shemwell trophy, the Strang handicap medal, the Spalding medal, and the Colorado State Fish and Game association gold watch. The Bonbright handicap cup was shot for last year and won by E. C. Sheldon. The Goodspeed diamond trophy was continued over until this year and was won by John W. Garrett. This trophy was originally the property of the old Pike's Peak Gun club. The Strang medal was shot for this year and won about a month ago by D. C. Sanderson. The Shemwell trophy, donated by Walter W. Shemwell to the Colorado Springs Gun club to be put in the field as a state trophy is now in the possession of Mr. Shemwell, but as he has left the city the trophy will probably be called in by the club and put in competition. The Spalding medal, which was offered by Spalding Brothers to the Denver Trap club to be placed in competition for state shooters, is now in the possession of Mr. Garrett, who has won and defended it four times.

This medal has also been won by Lawton, Daniels and Pickett, all prominent state shooters. This medal is shot for in a 100-bird competition, but the Fish and Game association medal is only shot for with 50 birds. This last named medal is also held by Mr. Garrett.

There is considerable rivalry between the local, Cripple Creek and Denver shooters. The members of the local club attended a match shoot in Cripple Creek this summer, in addition to the one held in Denver.

Following are the officers of the Gun club: G. D. B. Bonbright, *president*; Walter S. Cash, *vice president*; A. J. Lawton, secretary and treasurer; John W. Garrett, captain; directors, Percy Hagerman, Walter S. Cash, C. E. Palmer, G. D. B. Bonbright, A. J. Lawton.

The *Rifle* club has the following officers: S. P. *Duff*, president, and E. M. Wright, secretary and treasurer. This club is in excellent financial condition and is intending to give a large shoot early in the year. Among its members are such shooters as Crissey, Fowler, Phillips, Auld and Tom and Dan Wright.

The majority of the hunters in the three cities are members of some of the shooting clubs mentioned above. Several parties went to the White river country around Marvine Lodge, and other game districts of the state, during the past season, in search of deer, elk, bear and other wild game. Nearly every party which went from here was successful in bringing in one or two deer or an elk, with a plentiful supply of bob cats and small game thrown in.

It is one of the prime movements of the local gun clubs to revise the game laws of the state in such a manner that the open season on different wild game shall be shortened a great deal, and there are a great many of the local shooters who are in favor of a closed season for one or two years in order to allow the wild game to reproduce. The sportsmen of the state are confronted with the possibility of no wild game if the season is kept open as long as it is now, in the future, and the open and flagrant violations of the game laws of the state are allowed to continue much longer. The Colorado State Game Protective association, which was organized in Denver recently to secure legislative action on the subject, has among its members many local shooters.

Trout fishing attracts many nimrods from this city each season. The streams of the White river district, in the vicinity of John Goff's camp, Marvine Lodge, which was visited by President Roosevelt while in the state, contain an abundance of trout. There are also a number of other streams, such as the Frying Pan river, the South Platte river and a number of lakes that contain the speckled beauties. Mountain trout is conceded by nearly every fisherman to be the best eating fish in existence. During the past season the usual quota of fishermen and fishing parties went from this city and endeavored to entice the finny tribe from their accustomed haunts, and a large number were successful in landing fine specimens.

TENNIS

This game has had a big revival during the past year and has been played a great deal. Numerous private courts, in addition to those at the two clubs mentioned above and at the High school and the college have furnished the necessary equipment. It is a common sight all over the city, on a summer afternoon, and often during the winter, to see these different courts all filled with the wielders of the racquet. During the school year tournaments are in order at the college, Cutler academy and at the High school. Several of these have been held among the students during the past year. The courts at the Town and Gown club were the scene of many state matches and local games during the past summer. A series of games were played in August among state players, to determine the winner of a silver loving cup offered by the club. After a number of close games played on August 17, "Billy" Graham of Denver was declared the winner over Kernochan, one of the prominent tennis players of the city. The Graham brothers of Denver won the doubles from Clarkson and Kernochan, and Clarkson, a local man, was winner in the consolation round of the singles. Players from Denver, Cripple Creek and other cities of the state were here to participate in the tournament. "Billy" Graham is also the champion tennis player of the state. This game is played here as much by the ladies as is golf, but the games are confined to local matches.

GOLF

This sport has a large number of adherents in Colorado Springs. The conditions of the climate here are such that the game can be played nearly every day in the year. At the Town and Gown Golf club, which is the leading golf club in the city, there is an excellent 18-hole course. The links are north of the city and are laid out in such a manner that excellent hazards are attained, Shook's run running through the links and forming a deep valley. There is scarcely a day in the year on which the links are not occupied and there is hardly ever a Saturday that does not witness a small tournament or series of match games here. South of the city near Broadmoor are the links of the Cheyenne Mountain Country club. These are smaller than those of the Town and Gown, being only a nine-hole course, but they are also admirably suited for playing the game. A large and representative number of the members of both clubs are interested in the sport and frequently handicap matches are played with the different teams of the state. This sport has received more attention this year than ever before in this city. At the Town and Gown links, where the game is played more, as a rule, than at the Country club, the tournament for the Jewett and Carnival cups occupied the most attention during the year. The Jewett cup was offered by W. K. Jewett to the club in December, 1901, as a club trophy. It is of large size, is made of silver, and is a handsome prize. The Carnival cup was given to the club in 1899 to be placed in competition, by Dunbar Carpenter. It is smaller than the Jewett cup but is also made of silver and is valued highly. It was won this year on August 29, by S. F. Hamp after three days of fast playing and over 75 other players. This cup was won in 1899 by F. E. Howland and in 1900 by W. K. Jewett. It was not contested for in 1901.

The Jewett cup was won on August 2 by J. F. Sanger. A series of eight medal plays, at each one of which smaller prizes consisting of pewter cups, were put up, were held to determine a list of eligibles who should contest for the trophy. When these eight contestants were determined, the winner of each medal play being an eligible, the preliminaries, the semi-finals, and the finals were played off. These games lasted through a period of 11 weeks and Mr. Sanger's victory was well earned. Eight holes were played in the medal plays and 36 holes in the finals. The Jewett cup is distinctly a club trophy, but a player who wins the Carnival cup twice is entitled to hold it permanently.

Among the prominent golfers who play the game a great deal are Messrs. Davis, Jewett, Shove, Hine, Aldrich, Hamp, Gardner, Allen, Starkweather, Tucker, Mattocks, Joy, Wray, Taylor, Mrs. L. E. Curtis, Mrs. F. P. Shove, Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, and a number of others. Messrs. Fairbanks, Ellis, Graham, Vorhees and other Denver golfers often come to this city to participate in matches with the locals, and Colorado Springs golfers play a number of games in Denver with the sportsmen of that city.

A general tournament has been arranged to take place during the coming spring and summer, between the Town and Gown and the Overland club of Denver. Golf will form one of the sports in this tournament, also tennis, bowling, polo and baseball. This tournament will be played on five successive dates, for a silver loving cup, offered by C. P. Dodge of this city.

COURSING

This is a sport that, although the number of its followers in this city is comparatively small, is by no means unimportant. The level condition of the prairies surrounding the city on the north, east and south, makes it very conducive for horseback riding, and almost every Sunday during the cooler portions of the year, Joe Kenyon, the veteran in the business in this city, is seen leading a party of sportsmen on the chase to the different ranches around Colorado Springs. The supply of coyotes, jack rabbits and cottontails is not great in the territory immediately adjacent to the city this year, as a great many of the animals have been chased away, but there are still plenty of them to furnish amusement to the coursers for some time to come. The kennels of Mr. Kenyon and his partner, W. Strasmore, contain some of the best bred dogs in the state. Several of those now in their possession led President Roosevelt on the chase when he visited Colorado Springs two years ago. Messrs. Kenyon and Strasmore sent several of their dogs to the different coursing events in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri this fall. These events, among them the Mississippi Valley futurity stakes, run at Friend, Nebraska, and the race for the Waterloo stakes, run at St. Louis in October, were entered by dogs from all over the west. Lord Butte, a Denver dog owned by the Bartells, was winner of the Waterloo plate, and J. E. H., owned by Jimmie Hanley of Cripple Creek, was runner-up in the futurity, taking second money thereby, the first being taken by the dog, Great Northern, owned by Anheuser, Turner and Lowe of St. Louis.

The local dogs were worked pretty hard during the summer and consequently were in poor condition to run against the many hundreds of dogs entered in the different events, and as a result the local men came home without any purses tucked up their sleeves. The state coursers, among them being Pascal Poe of Pueblo, Hanley of Cripple Creek and the Bartells of Denver, often come to this city with their dogs and race them against the locals. Several of these events have been held during the past year, one of which occurred only a short time ago.

BASKET BALL

This game is confined almost exclusively to the college, High school and Deaf and Blind institute, although several other teams will be placed in the field early next month. Several teams will undoubtedly be organized at the Y. M. C. A. as soon as the building is completed, and the students of Heminger's Commercial college also intend to organize a team. A basket ball league is talked of for the city and the coming spring promises to see considerable interest developed in the game. At the college and High school and Cutler academy both the girls and boys have their teams and matches are regularly played among teams of the same sex.

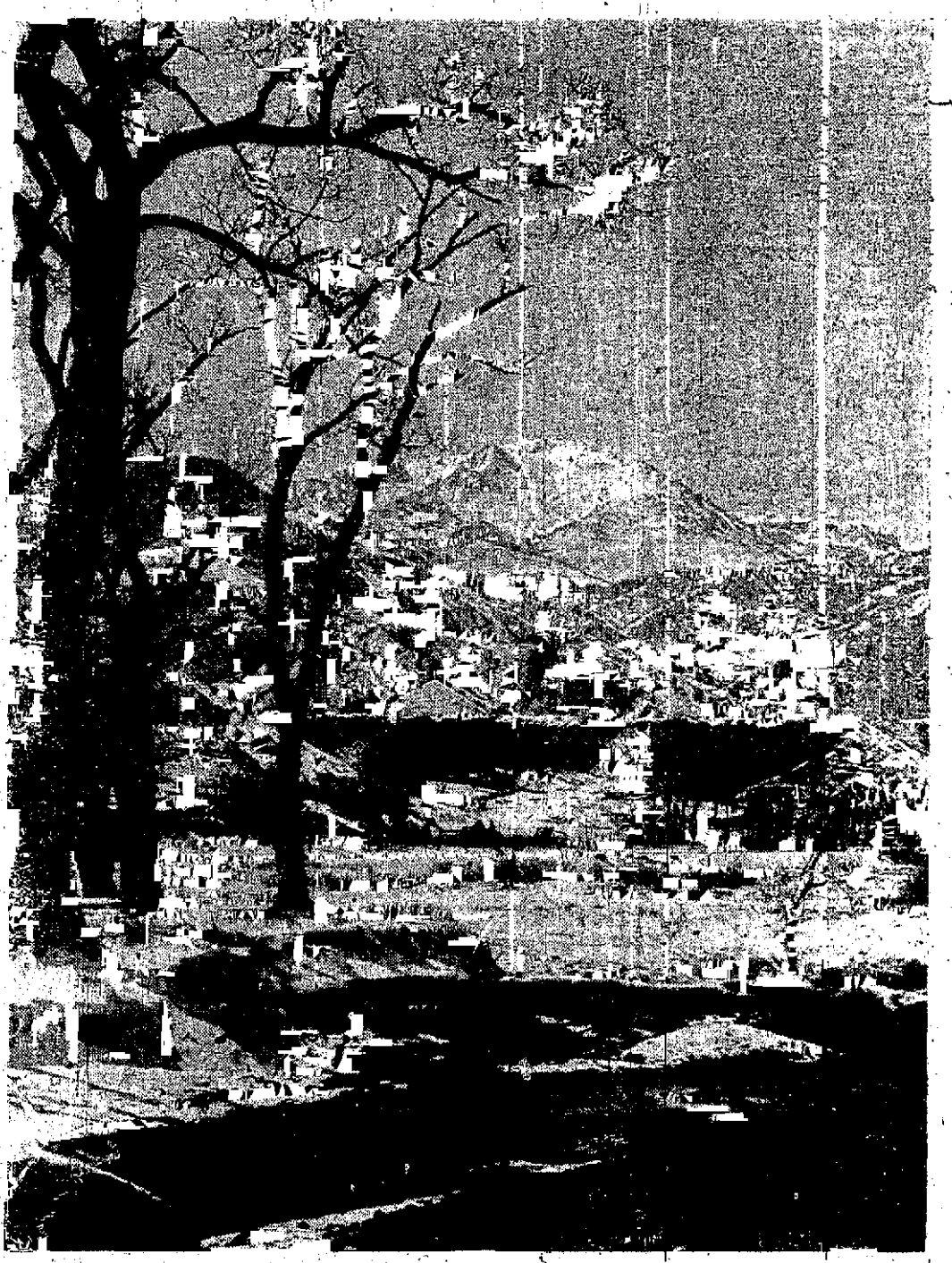
The boys' first team of the college is contemplating playing a series of games early this month, with the University of Colorado and other state college teams, and there is also a possibility of a series of games being played with several outside college teams, the University of Nebraska being among the most likely to be chosen as opponents. Show, a college man, is acting as temporary captain of the team and is getting the men into shape for the games.

POOL AND BILLIARDS

Pool and billiards are played by a large number of local people. The different clubs are plentifully supplied with tables, also the hotels, and there are, in addition to these, a number of establishments about the city where the game is played. Interest in the game has livened up considerably during the past winter, and several small matches have been played and tournaments held. Medals and other prizes have been put up at several of these, and a great deal of competition has resulted. These games as they do not require as much strength as science in playing them, are popular with those who are not of athletic build. There are a number of good players in the city and a match among them is not hard to get.

BOXING

The pugilistic art in Colorado Springs is limited to a small but nevertheless enthusiastic set of individuals. Prize fighting is decidedly a dead letter here, the majority of the people being opposed to the game. There are quite a few local people, however, who take an interest in the "doings" of the "squared circle" and the different fights that have been held during the past year in Pueblo and Victor have been well attended by sports from this city. Occasionally



PEAK IN WINTER.

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a small sparring match will be held somewhere on the outskirts of the city, by evading the watchful guardians of the law, but no bouts of any significance have taken place. The "goes" are confined chiefly to smokers and private clubs.

Chief among the local boxers is "Billy" Malley, an employe of the Telegraph, who comes in the middleweigh class. Malley has only fought once during the year, at Victor several weeks ago, where he made short work of "Shorty" Adams, a "pug" of that city, in two rounds in what was to have been a six-round bout, the preliminary to the Handler-Williams fight. Among other local knights of the roped arena are "Skin" Cassidy, "Lefty" Butler (c), Munson, Woodson, King and others.

CRICKET

This is a great pastime for the English, and also a great many who are not English, residents of the city. The Colorado Springs Cricket club is an established organization about five years old. In the summer time when the game is in season, matches are played with teams from other cities in the state. A series of match games were played this summer between the locals and teams from Cripple Creek and Denver. Two games were played with each organization, but unfortunately the championship of the state went to Denver. The club has its grounds at Broadmoor.

POLO

Polo, too, is a sport that has its small, but nevertheless enthusiastic band of admirers. Among the local polo players are Messrs. Jewett, Devereux, Every, Bryant, Benbright, Webb, Hagerman and Harrison. The local team is known as the Cheyenne Mountain Polo team, although there are picked teams who play at both the Country club and at the Town and Gown. There are one or two teams over the state with which the locals contest for honors every year. Chief among these are the Denver and Glenwood Springs teams. The Cheyenne Mountain team went to Glenwood in the summer, but were defeated in a closely fought game.

TRACK ATHLETICS

Track athletics have been confined in this city chiefly to the High school during late years, although the college has had on more than one occasion a track team in the spring events. The High school has won a number of banners in the interscholastic league, but during the last few years the teams have been allowed to wane to a slight degree. The East Denver High school has always been the worst rival of the C. S. H. S. for the track honors. Last spring the Denverites managed to win out from the locals by only a very small margin, in the state meet held at Golden. A movement is now on foot to organize a track team at the college for the coming season, but nothing definite has been done in regard to the matter as yet. The students have built a running track around Washburn field and are training during the winter on this in the gymnasium for the different running events.

SKATING

As a winter pastime there is probably none so universally popular as skating. The altitude here enables one to go about in freezing weather without any great discomfort, or at least without the discomfort that would characterize skating in the majority of other states or in Canada. There are a number of ponds about the city that attract the skaters every year, in addition to the Boulder street reservoir and Prospect lake. This last-named place has always been a Mecca for skaters in skating weather, and since its acquisition by the Colorado Springs Amusement company it has been kept up in better manner and skating there is attended with less danger than heretofore. A small charge is now being made for the privilege of using the ice, but this only tends to make the lake less of a free-for-all sporting resort, and is a small recompense to the franchise holders for making the many improvements. Skates of the metal kind, and of this kind alone, are kept here for the public for rental purposes, to accommodate those who either do not own their own skates or do not care to bring them.

In the summer time the lake has also been very popular as a bathing beach. Last summer, especially, when the large plunges and bathing apparatus were installed, the proprietors did a land office business, and there was hardly a Sunday but what the resort was crowded with people. The improvements that the management intend to put in the coming summer will only serve to increase the popularity of this well-known resort.

Y. M. C. A. SPORTS

With the completion of the new Young Men's Christian association building, a number of local sports are expected to receive a big impetus. The building will have a fully modern and up-to-date gymnasium for the benefit of its members. The gymnasium is to be equipped with a large swimming pool and baths, a circular running track, basketball, indoor baseball and handball courts inside the building. Outside are to be built tennis courts and a plot for holding practice baseball, football and association football games will also be laid off outside the building. The gymnasium will also be equipped with a full line of dumb bells, Indian clubs, vaulting blocks, parallel bars, horizontal bars, rings and trapezes, and in the basement will be installed an up-to-date set of bowling alleys. These will afford the members of the association the opportunity to compete in a number of different games and athletic entertainments. The association will doubtless have teams in all of the sports mentioned above, next year, and this will bring things up to a considerable degree in a sporting line. Prof. W. A. Stillwell, the new physical director, has already mapped out his schedule for classes and these will be put into effect just as soon as it is possible to occupy the gymnasium, which it is expected will be in a very short time.

INDOOR BASEBALL

Indoor baseball is a game that is comparatively new in this city, among well organized teams. A league was formed several years ago but did not live long. Several teams were organized during the past winter, and with the coming season the number will no doubt be greatly augmented. The chief game of the year, as far as interest is concerned, will be the contest between the members of the city fire and police departments, who battled on the occasion of the annual firemen's ball. At the game played this year the fire laddies easily climbed out of reach of the "jiggers" and are now one game to the good.

MISCELLANEOUS

Under this head may be classed such sports as practiced by the Hairiers club, a recently formed organization, the object of the members of which is to hold periodical runs about the city, in order to practice running and sprinting. The runs are carried on in much the same manner as the old game of "hare and hounds" is played.

There is also a new club organized from among the members of the Y. M. C. A., called the "Ramblers." The object of the "Ramblers" is to visit the various points of interest about the city with no other means of locomotion than that afforded by the pedal extremities. The club takes little jaunts weekly and visits different points about Manitou and the canons.

Such games as chess, checkers, whist and ping pong, while played by a great many individuals, do not occupy enough attention here to cause the formation of clubs. The chief card game is high five, although euchre is a close second, the two being used about equally at social functions.

Last winter a fencing club was organized but this has not been revived this winter. The club last year afforded its members considerable amusement and a great deal of good, healthy exercise.

Among the talked-of sports yet to be organized this year or this winter are hockey and curling. Both of these are ice games and the ice has not been such lately that skating could be indulged in. However, as the season advances possibly teams will be formed by the lovers of the two sports mentioned and a few more games will be added to Colorado Springs already large list of outdoor sports.

SUGAR TRUST CAPITALIZATION

Though the capital stock of all the companies it formed together represented only about $6,500,000, it organized its stock on a basis of $50,000,000. Now one of the special dangers of trusts is a tendency toward over-capitalization—the selling of more shares to the public than can truly exist upon a basis of cash value. What did the additional forty-three and a half millions represent? Questions like that came from the government in course of formal inquiry.

"I am not able to say," remarked the government questioner, "there business that were not profitable before could increase in such a rapid way."

Mr. Havemeyer made it simple for him. "You and I are in business and we run our business to suit ourselves. I say, 'Let us form a trust.' You say, 'No; I don't care to do it.' I go ahead and put up the price of sugar a quarter of a cent, and that enables you to make a big profit. Now I say to you: 'What do you want for your share?' The share is worth a million, but you won't sell to me for less than two millions. I can make more money by buying that share for two millions under the advance of the price of sugar than I can by selling you one as a trader."

All stock in his company was valuable because of conditions that were "almost universal." Not alone the good will and the possible earning capacity had to be paid for, but also the "trademarks, though they would seem to be included as part of the earning capacity." Once Mr. Havemeyer's sarcasm was: "I would rather have the celebrated trademark than a million dollar plant."

He gives an illustrative incident:

"When refine in the trust was struggling for business and the Arbuckles started in to fight me I telegraphed to the trust refineries in New Orleans, Boston and Philadelphia to put the Havemeyer & Elder sugar on each barrel of sugar and they did, and people would not buy other sugar when Havemeyer sugar could be had at the same price. Our sales jumped a third at once. Arbuckle then had to sell at 50 cents off." (From "The So-Called Sugar Trust," by Franklin Clarkin in the Ladies' Home Journal.)

POE'S SMILE OF GENIUS

His mouth was like Apollo's bow in height, not in the natural curve, sad sorrow, with inflexion but, when wreathed in smiles by any chiming influx of his soul, disclosing a set of ivory teeth as evenly set as the usual wall of Eyed—was absolutely captivating and beautiful. So remarkably pleasing was this transition from sadness to smiling gladness of nature, that I long seem to see him smiling before me—lighting up the dim vistas of my memory as the rain-fraught lightning does the darkness of a summer night. But there was this peculiarity about his smile, which I do not remember ever to have seen in any other person, namely, that it did not appear to be the result of gladness of heart altogether—nor gladness mixed with sorrow, but a pleasing satire—a smiling review of all that had last been said by him—like the triumphant world-renovating laughter of the weeping heavens—expressive of that beautiful Apollonian disdain which seemed to say, "What you see through a glass darkly, I see through the coruscating eye of an illuminated seer." Not only did he look this, but he felt it—felt it with all his inmost soul. It was, in the truest acceptation of the term, a smile of genius.—(From the contemporary description of Poe, printed in "The Poe-Chivalric Papers" in the January Ventura.)

HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL ELEVEN, SEASON 1902.

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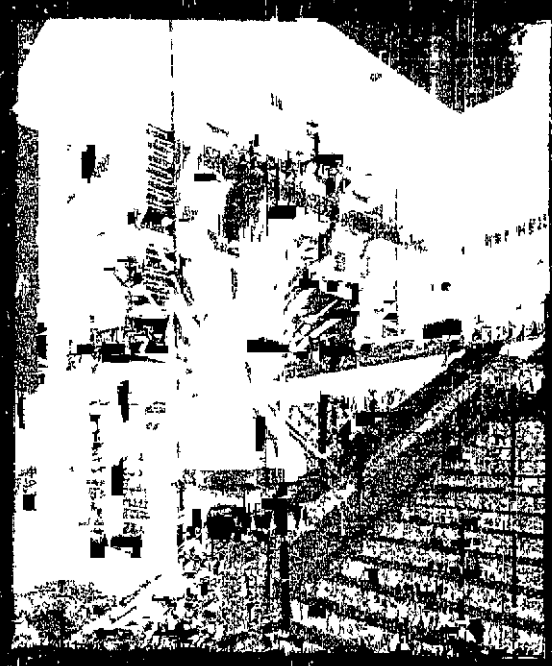
THE ANTLERS—EAST FRONT.

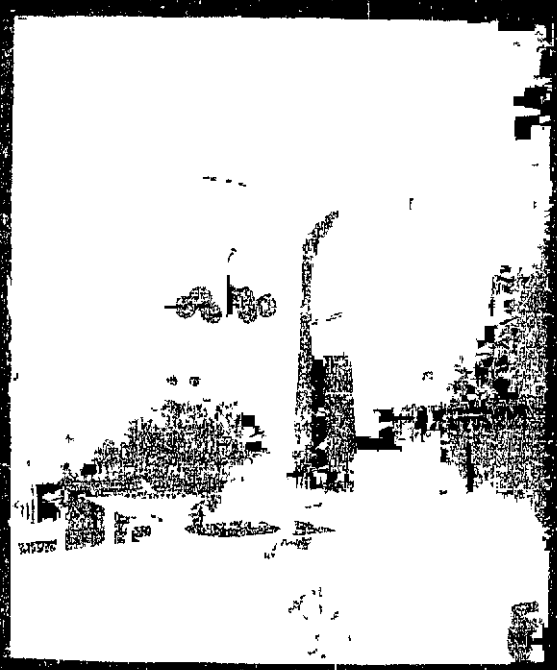


THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

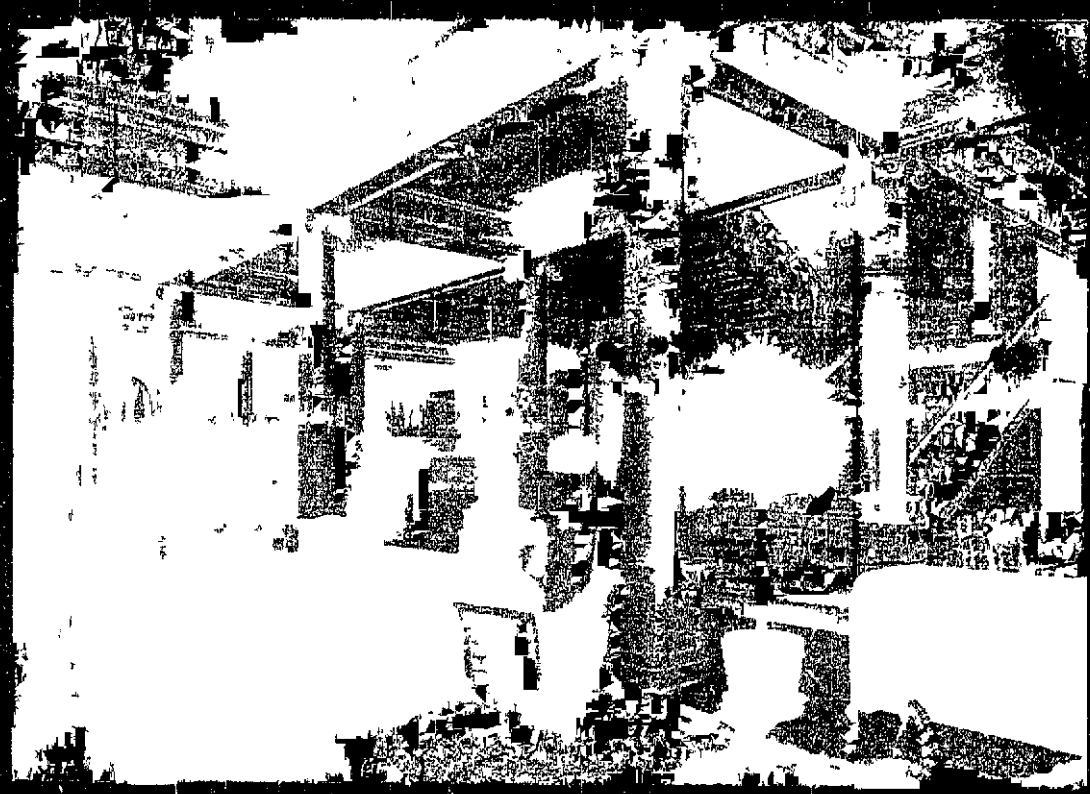
The ANTLERS, Colorado Springs

THE DINING ROOM.

The Best Hote West of Chicago



A COSY CORNER.



THE CENTRAL HALL.

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The Big Five

Extent and Character of Its Work

ONE OF the most extensive as well as aggressive gold mining ventures in the state is represented by the work of the Big Five. It is a combination of mining companies under a single management, with headquarters in the city of Denver from which point all work is directed. Its mining interests extend from Ward district in Boulder county and Idaho Springs in Clear Creek county to Howardsville in the San Juan; and in these fields it owns and controls a number of the more important mines and mineral territory. The mines owned at Ward include the historic Mt Wot and Columbia; at Idaho Springs, the Edgar, the Miami and the Belman and Dove's Nest and in the San Juan the New Era and others. The total area of its territory amounts to something more than 1,000 acres.

As shown by the report of the secretary at the close of the fiscal year, August 1, the total development amounts to something more than three miles of underground workings—exactly 15,861 feet—the major portion of this being double track working tunnel.

The total available capital for the conduct of the business amounts to $483,646.60, and there has been expended in the work $385,884.40. The total value of all property not including mines amount to $1,076,635.40.

Taken as a whole, it is a development project on the largest possible scale, with interests so diversified that its success is safeguarded in every possible way. As will be seen from the figures quoted, the Big Five in its work has not only brought into the work of mining in the state a large amount of money, but has so used that money as to more than double its value; that is, the report shows that the half million employed is today represented by a round million in development and equipment—an increase of fifty per cent. on the investment. And all this has been accomplished within a period of five years.

Naturally so extensive an enterprise comes in direct touch with important business interests of the state, and it is a recognized fact among such concerns—railroads, mine supplies, machinery men and banks—that the credit of the Big Five is today and always has been unimpeachable, indicating that the business is and has been conducted on strictly business principles, no debts having ever been created; and this is shown with equal clearness in the secretary's annual report above referred to.

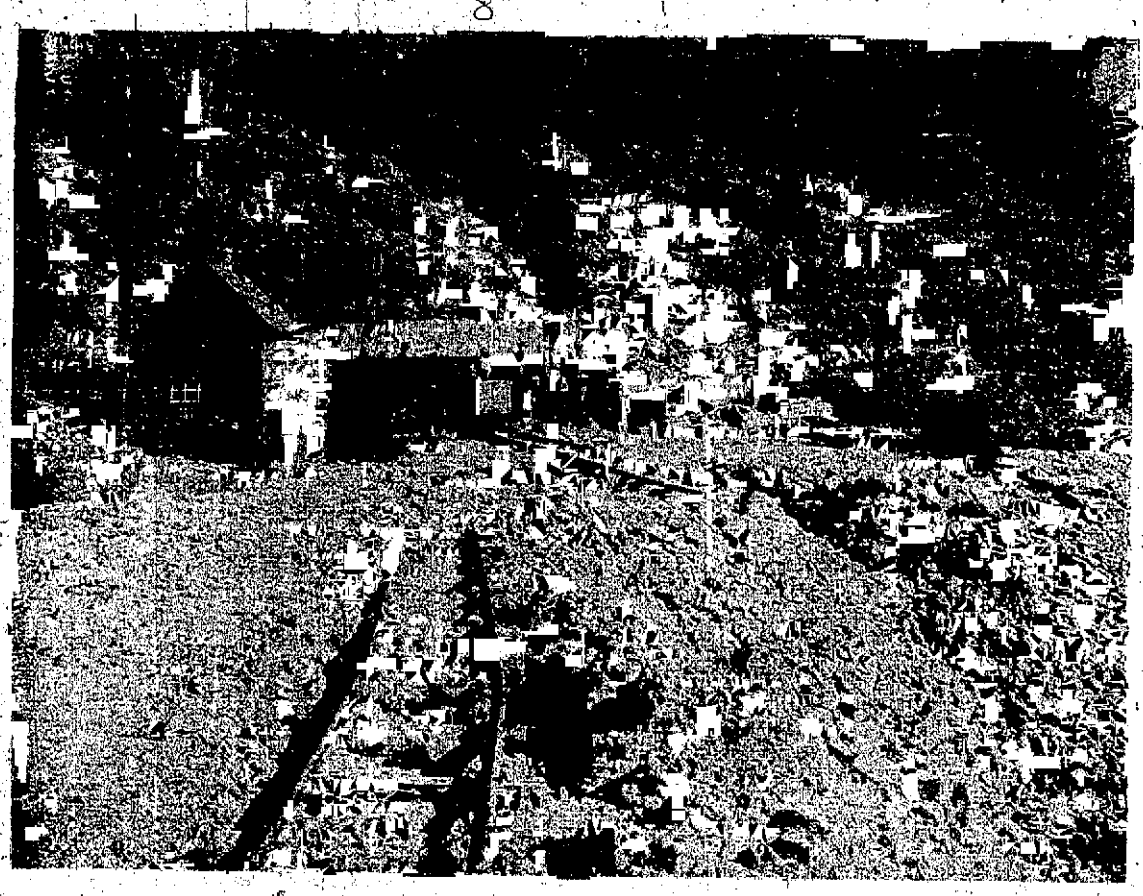
The fundamental idea involved in this work is that it is possible for a large number of people, by combining their money and efforts, to accomplish under intelligent direction all and more than can be accomplished by the same amount of money employed by the great financial magnates of the country. Advocating this idea earnestly, it has brought together for this purpose business and professional men in all parts of the United States, the total clientage of the concern amounting to over 6,000 stockholders. The money to carry on the business is paid in by these people in small monthly installments, and the policy of the management is to use the money so paid in from month to month, and never anticipate one dollar. By constantly increasing the clientage, and thereby increasing the monthly aggregate, the work has behind it a potency that can carry it forward until its available working fund exceeds $100,000 a month. That this is a possibility is evidenced from the history of the concern; for each year the aggregate working fund has doubled, and, should this condition continue for another period of years, the Big Five will represent in its possibilities a larger aggregate capital than any concern that has ever been established in the state for a like purpose.

Like all such ventures, especially when striking out on new lines, the Big Five, even by those at home, has been to a certain extent misunderstood, and has come in for no small amount of criticism; but those who have watched closely its methods and have noted the extent and character of its work, the conservative business methods employed, and the untiring care and attention of its management, recognize as a logical necessity that, should this condition and policy be continued for a period of time, it will come to occupy a position in the mining world second to none. To the state of Coorado this is a matter of material moment. An enterprise conducted on business principles that gives employment to hundreds of men, that brings into the state millions of money for prosecuting this work, and fixes the attention of thousands of people who otherwise could not be reached to the great possibilities of the state, is doing a work that cannot fail to commend itself to every thinking business man.

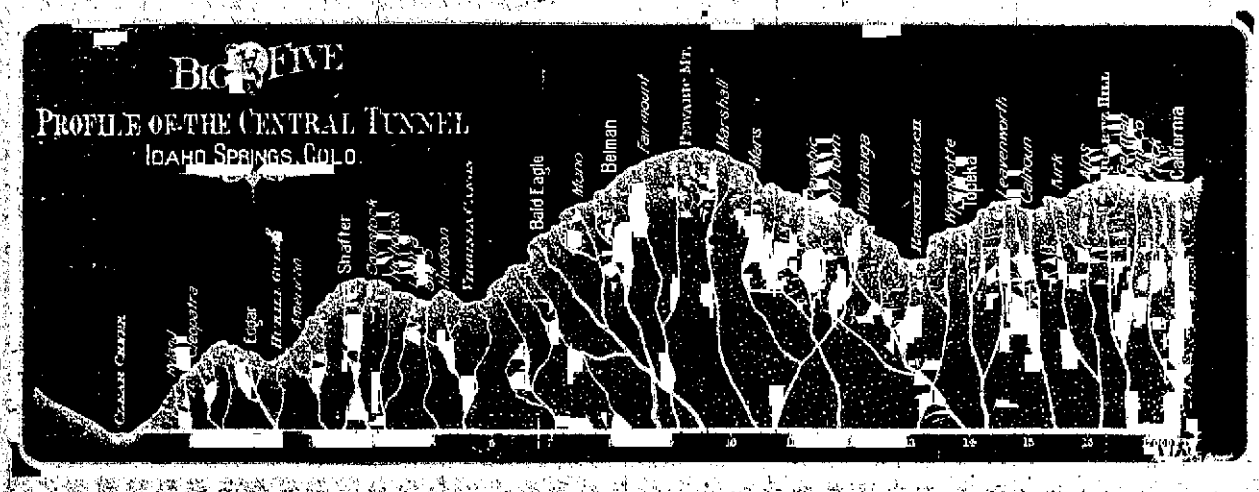
It is generally recognized that the guiding spirit of this enterprise is N. C. Merrill of this city. He is a man whose business sagacity and untiring energy has come to be generally respected and recognized. He is a man who has to an unusual extent those qualities which are associated with the great commercial masters of the present time, and to an unusual degree has the power of selection among men, surrounding himself by the highest ability in every department of the business.

The central office of the concern in Denver is a model in all its appointments; and here and at the mines there is always an evidence of perfect system and mastership in all the details of business.

Up to the present time there has been no attempt made for production. The first dividend was declared in March of this year, and, while no definite period can be stated, it is confidently expected that during the coming year a period of production and dividends will be entered upon.



WORK OF THE BIG FIVE—PORTAL OF UNION TUNNEL AT HOWARDSVILLE IN THE SAN JUAN.



WORK OF THE BIG FIVE—PROFILE OF CENTRAL TUNNEL AT IDAHO SPRINGS.

AN EPITOME OF COLORADO.

576 miles long, 280 miles wide.
103,000 square miles in area.
Population, 600,000.
57 counties.
45 have railroad facilities.
5,000 miles of railroad.
3,570 manufacturing establishments in 1901.
Value of product, $102,830,137.
Mining dividends in 1901, $12,097,472.
Colorado produced in 1901: Gold, $27,679,445.04; silver, $10,901,365.89; lead, $6,419,131.61; copper, $1,303,297.17; iron, $8,858,940.00; zinc, $1,095,224.00; coal, $11,450,000.00; oil, $950,000; stone, $2,000,000; lumber, $3,100,000; agriculture, dairy, etc., $29,850,000; fruit, etc., $7,000,000; wool, $1,140,000; hides, $1,000,000; live stock, $7,559,000; sugar, $3,600,000.
Except beet sugar, the above list includes raw products only.
21,800 acres devoted to sugar beets in 1901.
Four beet sugar factories in operation.
Six more being built.
250,000 tons sugar beets produced in 1901.
$500,000 paid farmers near Loveland for sugar beets last year.
Twenty more towns are planning for beet sugar factories within the next two years.
Wheat averages 25 bushels to the acre.
8,000 carloads of potatoes raised in Colorado in 1901, most of them in the vicinity of Greeley.
Notices of construction of 289 ditches and 90 reservoirs filed with the secretary of state in 1901.
Fifty carloads of apples shipped from Canon City to New York last year.
Weld county produced $3,000,000 worth of potatoes and $800,000 worth of wheat in 1901.
200 bushels of potatoes to the acre is the average around Greeley.
One farmer near Greeley harvested 1,911 sacks of onions from five acres, and sold the crop for over $2,300.
About half a million lambs are annually shipped from New Mexico to northern Colorado and fattened for market upon alfalfa.
$100 an acre realized by farmers in the Arkansas Valley on sugar beets.
Over 800 varieties of fruits grown in the state.
Fruit raised in 16 counties.
Eighty-six creameries in the state in production, $3,000,000.
The dairy products in 1901 amounted to $4,000,000 in value.
The United States census showed the value of the live stock in the state to be over $53,000,000.
State school fund, $3,282,985.
Value of school houses, $7,128,000.
Children of school age in state, 1902, 172,985.
Attending State School of Mines, 200.
Attending State university, 833.
Attending Denver university, 1,746.
Attending Normal school, 482.
Attending Deaf and Dumb school, 187.
Attending High schools, 7,240.
Teachers employed in state, 3,744.
School districts, 1,500.
School houses, 1,503.

Colorado has some of the best agricultural land in the world when it is properly irrigated. The following government statistics show the number of acres under cultivation one year and the quantity of the crops raised:

Crop	Irrigated acreage devoted to it.	Quantity of product.
Corn	85,201	1,275,680 bush
Wheat	294,941	5,687,770 bush.
Oats	120,951	3,000,130 bush.
Alfalfa	455,237	1,107,119 tons
Hay	450,445	485,119 tons.
Potatoes	44,077	4,465,748 bush
Onions	75	205,841 bush.

Denver, Colo., has a population of 160,000; 157 church buildings; 73 school houses; 11 colleges and academies; 31,000 school children; 666 school teachers, and 169 social and benevolent societies.

PACIFIC COMPANY AT GRANITE FINDS FREE GOLD.

Reports have reached the city of a rich strike in the Granite district on the property in which Harry Gauley of Colorado Springs and Pittsburg capital is interested.

The strike was made in the property of the Pacific Mining & Milling company in the Granite district near Leadville. While sinking on the Gopher claim on this company a new cross vein was encountered at a depth of less than 100 feet. The new vein shows about 15 inches of quartz which is liberally sprinkled with free gold. The vein on which the company was sinking at the time carries a streak of very high grade ore and a large amount of paying stuff. It is proposed to continue sinking the shaft until another 100 feet of depth is attained when two levels will be run and the two veins already disclosed will be explored fully. From present indications it looks like the Gopher will soon become a shipper.

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The Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.

PUEBLO, COLORADO

1890
3 000 feet Floor Space
5 People

1901
102 400 feet Floor Space
200 People

A Brief History

Opened small store at Fifth and Santa Fe avenues March 1, 1890

Moved to 409 411 Santa Fe avenue 1892

Moved to store built for them Second and Main streets 1894

Moved Furniture and Carpets to 507 509 Main street, 1896

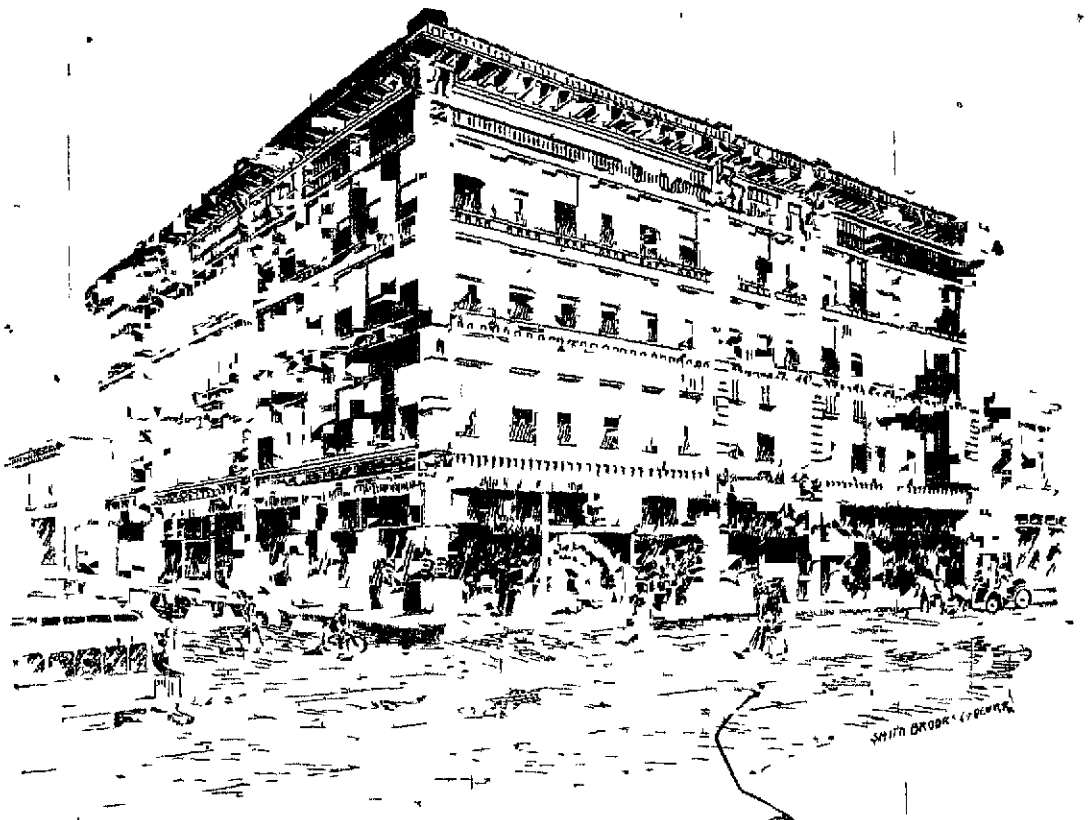
Opened Leadville store February 1902

Combined both stores in new building Fourth and Main 1897

Moved Carpets and Furniture to 409-411 Santa Fe avenue in 1899

Leased new brick warehouse 115-117 West Sixth street 1901

Combined all departments in enlarged store building Fourth and Main September 1902



They conduct complete modern Department Stores in Pueblo and Leadville

24 BUSY DEPARTMENTS

2 EXPERIENCED BUYERS

An employe that would wilfully decrease customer could not work for Crews Beggs in hour

$103 178 38 PAID EMPLOYES IN 1902

Catalogues Mailed Promptly Upon Application.

33 Mail Order Clerks. 30,000 Catalogues Mailed Annually.

$27,000,000

GOLD WAS PRODUCED FROM COLORADO MINES IN 1901

A large proportion of this vast sum was paid in dividends
Figures for 1902 have not yet been compiled but they will show a big increase over 1901
There are better opportunities now for making *safe* and *profitable* mining investments than ever before.
One such opportunity is offered to you in the stock of

THE RUSSELL GULCH MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Our mines are in Russell Gulch, Gilpin county, one of the richest and most permanent districts in Colorado.
We are mining pay ore.
Our management is competent and honest. Send for prospectus and full information to

S. B. BONNEMS, Secretary,
422 Kittridge Building, Denver, Colo.

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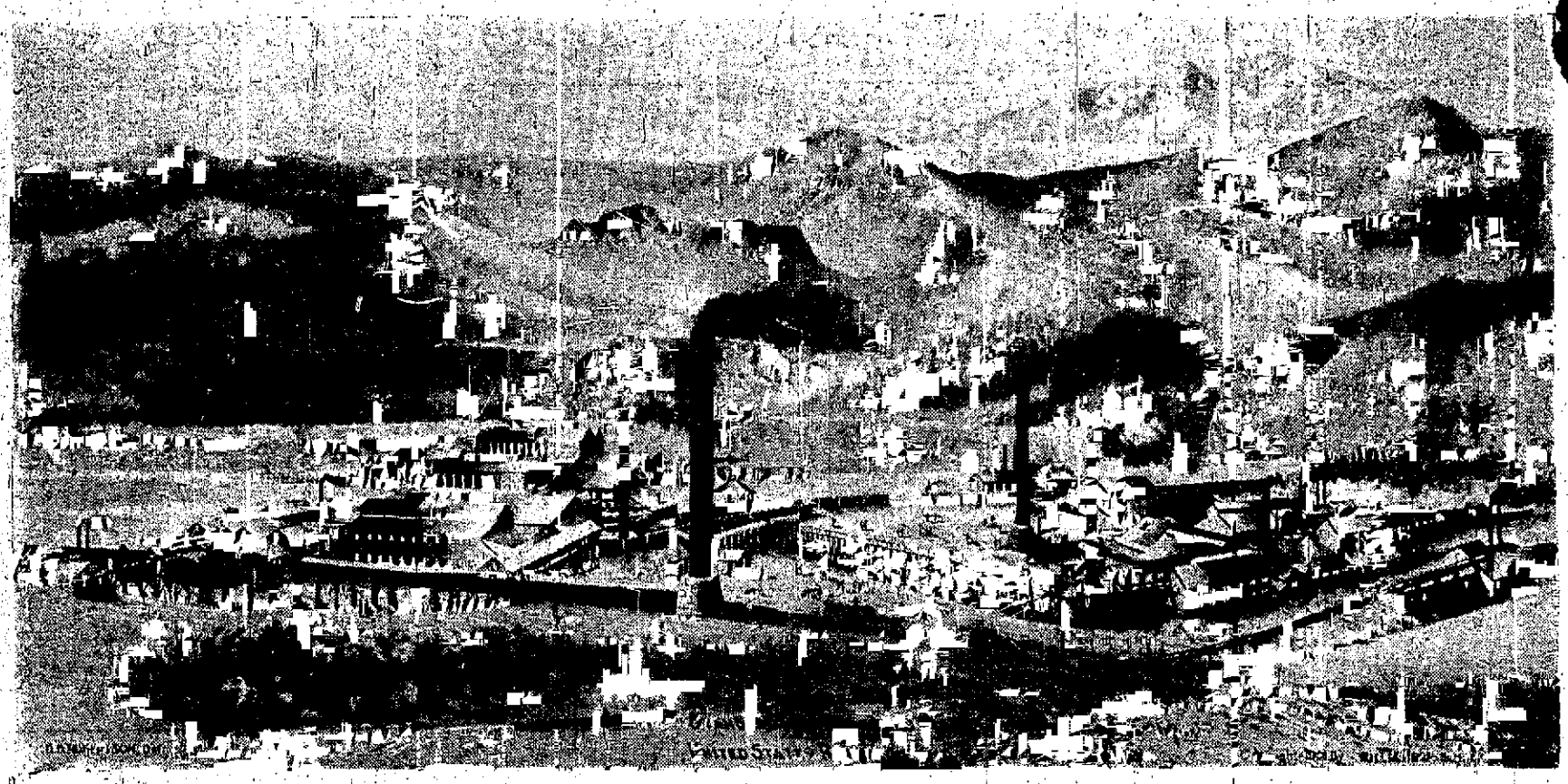


Daily wages paid in Company plants:

$1,500.00

Officers:

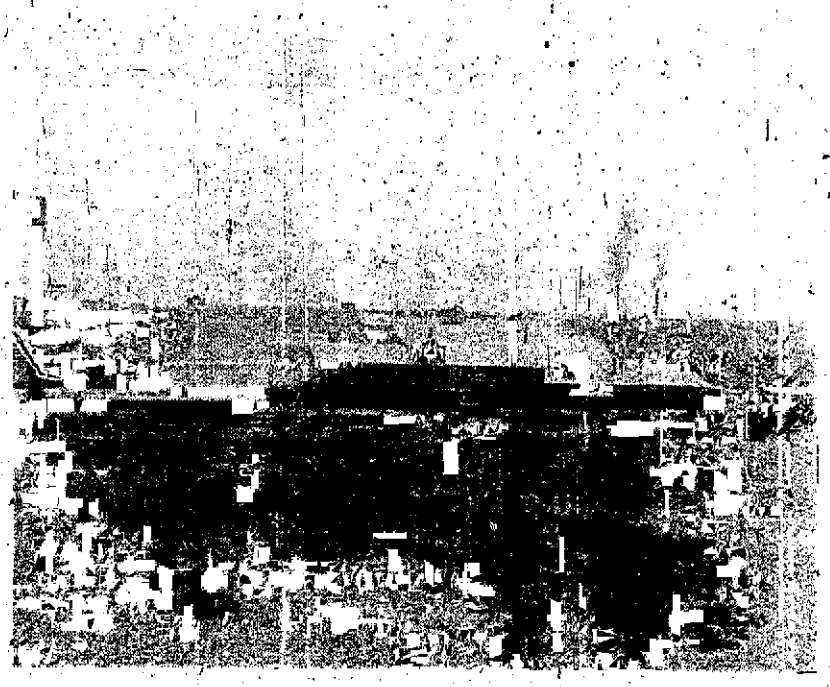
CHAS. L. TUTT, President.
C. M. McNEILL, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager.
S. PENROSE, Secretary-Treasurer.
J. D. HAWKINS, General Superintendent.
J. Q. MacDONALD, Manager Union Plant.
D. C. JACKLIN, Manager.
U. S. Smelting Co., Canon City.

Yearly wages paid in Company plants:

$550,000.00

United States Reduction

UNION PLANT, FLORENCE, COLO.



NATIONAL PLANT, FLORENCE, COLO.

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METALLIC PLANT, FLORENCE, COLO.

and Refining Company.

Works Owned and Operated:

Florence:
UNION PLANT
NATIONAL PLANT
METALLIC PLANT

Colorado City:
COLORADO PLANT
STANDARD PLANT

Canon City: UNITED STATES SMELTING CO.
Capacity, 50,000 Tons per month.

GENERAL OFFICES:

Colorado Springs, Colorado

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED UPON APPLICATION TO GENERAL OFFICE ON ANY CHARACTER OF LOW GRADE ORE. . . . . .

NewspaperARCHIVE®
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OFFICERS:
JOHN T. MILLIKEN, President.
GEO. E. ROSS-LEWIN, Vice President.
L. E. HILL, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. McGARRY, Attorney.
A. T. HOLMAN, Superintendent.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN T. MILLIKEN.
FRED L. BALLARD.
F. J. CAMPBELL.
L. E. HILL.
GEO. E. ROSS-LEWIN.

The Golden Cycle Mining Company

P. O. BOX 1443.

Main Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mines, Cripple Creek Mining District, Colo.

Record for Ten Months of 1902:

January to October inclusive (returns for November and December not yet at hand):

Shipped 31,776 tons (not including lessees)—

Average value per ton gross	$ 19.43
Average value per ton after deducting freight and treatment	11.96
Average freight and treatment charge per ton	7.47
Average cost per ton of mining	7.66
Average net profit per ton	4.30
Gross value of 31,776 tons	617,475.20
Net smelter and mill returns	380,184.97

Included in the cost of production, $7.66 per ton, are, of course, all the expenses of the company. During the ten months covered by the figures above given, the shaft was sunk from 700 to 900 feet, and stations cut at 800 and 900 feet. This work cost, approximately, $11,000. About $14,000 were spent for buildings and machinery.

While a snug profit per ton has been made on the ore mined and shipped, it is as nothing compared with the results of the development work that has been steadily carried on. The 800 and 900 foot levels are practically virgin, and splendid new ore bodies have been opened in the upper levels. The gross value of the reserves will approximate $1,500,000.00.

Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1902 ..... $ 7,587.67
July, Aug., Sept. and Oct. Dividends 45,000.00
Surplus November 1st, 1902 ..... 103,179.77
Also in the Treasury 100 Shares of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway Stock.

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THE CRIPPLE CREEK DRAINAGE TUNNEL.

By W. B. NEWGEON

DURING THE PAST six years the great bulk of the ore produced in the Cripple Creek district has been produced at an enormous expense for pumping or other methods of ridding the mines of underground water. It is estimated by a high authority on mine drainage that during this period no less than 20,000,000,000 gallons of water have been either pumped from the district or drained through tunnels. It is probable that more than $2,000,000 has been expended in these efforts to get rid of the troublesome water, either for pumping equipment or pumping operations, the bulk of this vast sum having been expended during the past four years. In addition to this sum spent for pumping, considerable money has been lost through the impossibility to secure good service from men working in wet ground.

In the early days of the Cripple Creek district it was considered a dry camp and no water difficulty was foreseen. There was even some difficulty experienced in securing sufficient water to run the boilers. The greater part of this water needed for mechanical purposes was hauled up from the gulches and this source of supply was limited as neither Wilson creek nor Cripple creek was a considerable stream. During the days preceding the discovery of gold, when this section was used merely for grazing purposes, the cattlemen vied with each other in securing title to the few small springs in the district.

The first mine to strike water in its workings was the C. O. D. in Poverty gulch. On April 1, 1896, the first pump was installed on this property at a depth of 350 feet. This pump was soon drowned and the mine remained in this condition until September of the same year when another pump was started at 330 feet, the height to which the water had risen. By pumping continually at the rate of 560 gallons per minute the first pump was recovered and the water was successfully bulkheaded. After this was done the shaft was sunk to a depth of 555 feet, the ordinary flow encountered during sinking being only 50 gallons per minute. No pumping has been done since that time. While exact information is lacking, it is said this mine went practically dry within a month or two after the Ophelia tunnel struck its heavy flow of water, demonstrating in those days the value of tunnels for drainage purposes.

The next mine to find itself face to face with a water problem was the Moon-Anchor which encountered water only one month after the C. O. D., or in May, '96. In this shaft the water was cut at a depth of 325 feet, but gave no trouble because easily handled until the vein was cut at 425 feet, in July. By pumping continuously for four months at the rate of 500 gallons per minute this level was drained and the shaft was continued down to a depth of 580 feet, but in December the vein was cut and the pumps drowned, the water rising 80 feet in the shaft. This water receded somewhat a little later, probably due to pumping in other mines or to the Ophelia tunnel. Early in the following year pumping operations were resumed and by July the 530-foot level was recovered and sinking resumed. The whole proceeding was repeated when the vein was again cut at 630 feet. Pumping was resumed with some success but the mine again becoming flooded all pumping operations were suspended and since 1899 no pumping has been done. The water has been lowered, however, and the shaft sunk from time to time. At the present time the water stands at a level of 850 feet in the shaft or about 200 feet lower than when pumping ceased.

The first practical demonstration of tunnel drainage in Cripple Creek was in the Ophelia tunnel which was being driven at the time the C. O. D. and the Moon-Anchor were having their difficulties. When this tunnel cut the water courses and had its great flow of from 1,000 to 3,000 gallons per minute the effect was at once noticeable. It drained the C. O. D. and El Paso and also the Moon-Anchor and Anchoria Leland. It is also said to have drained the springs and shallow wells near the town of Anaconda. The flow in the Ophelia tunnel almost entirely ceased within two days of the time when the Standard tunnel had its great flow and it is now entirely dry. During the latter part of 1896 the Portland encountered water at a depth of 630 feet and the Elkton encountered a flow of 500 gallons in its third level.

A general relationship was traced among the flows encountered in the various mines. In each case the cutting of a vein at an increased depth led to a repetition of the water experiences. In each case the level would be pumped dry, establishing complete drainage to the level of the pumps. Sinking and the opening of a new level would cause a repetition of the whole program. A significant feature of this early water situation was that as each different mine was drowned the water gradually assumed a general level, establishing the relations between the various underground flows in certain localities. At the present time the water stands upon a practically even level in the Raven hill properties with but about two feet difference between those mines and the water level in the El Paso prior to its being pumped out during the past month. Apparently the Portland water level is but little different from that on the western side of the camp.

January 1, 1896, the Standard tunnel was commenced. This tunnel started at a point on Cripple Creek and was driven through the El Paso property and then east until the water course was cut on the ground of the Black Belle company. It was driven by eastern capital. Nearly two years after work was started, this tunnel cut the El Paso vein and a flow of 250 gallons per minute resulted. This flow gradually increased during the

SHERWOOD ALDRICH.

progress of the work and amounted to 1,000 gallons per minute when the granite-phonolite contact was reached. Work was then discontinued until November of that year, (1898). After work was resumed the flow continued increasing until the maximum was reached in July, 1899. Following this the flow decreased for a period of nearly a year and a half or until January, 1900 when the flow again increased but only for a short period. From May of that year until the latter part of the summer of 1901 the flow decreased rapidly and finally stopped altogether, due to the mine shafts having reached a level lower than that of the tunnel. When the writer visited this tunnel in October it was completely dry. While there is considerable divergence of opinion regarding the individual properties benefited by the Standard its general effect was of the greatest value. It is believed by competent authorities that it drained the eruptive area over a large portion of the district. It must be generally admitted that the water situation has gradually grown worse since drainage through the Standard tunnel ceased. It is estimated that of the 20,000,000,000 gallons drained from the Cripple Creek district the Standard tunnel drained considerably over one-half. Its drainage is estimated at over 13,000,000,000 gallons.

So much for the past history of the water situation in Cripple Creek; now for the present. It will be first necessary to look at the conditions of the various mines during the year just closed. The data used in this connection is taken from the complete and exhaustive report upon the water situation made to the Elkton company by Engineer S. W. Mudd. On January 1, 1902, the Mary McKinney was drained to its fifth level and was not pumping. The Portland was pumping 850 gallons per minute from its 1,100-foot level, but its territory at that point was not fully opened and later some of the water courses were plugged up. The Elkton was pumping 1,800 gallons per minute from its eighth level, but was only keeping the water slightly below the seventh level. The Doctor-Jack Pot was pumping 1,900 gallons from its third level. The Standard tunnel was not discharging at this time and had not been for some time.

On June 1 the situation was somewhat better in some properties but worse in others. The Doctor-Jack Pot was then practically drained to its third level and was pumping only 100 gallons as against 1,100 in January. The Mary McKinney was drained down to the fifth level but off the vein was giving 250 gallons per minute. The Elkton was pumping 2,150 gallons from its eight level, an increase over January and one of the heaviest pumping records ever made in the district. The Portland was pumping 450 gallons from its 1,100-foot level but the decrease was accounted for by the water being held back through plugging the holes.

To close observers of the course of events in the Cripple Creek district it has been evident for several years that this water problem was becoming a serious one. As depth was obtained the cost of pumping was increased proportionately. It was also evident that the mine with the deepest shaft would do more than its share of the pumping on the water course in its vicinity. There is no doubt but that the Elkton was bearing the great burden of the pumping in its vicinity. The condition existing during 1902 was one that could not be permitted to continue without great detriment to the welfare of Cripple Creek. That something must be done was evident to all interested. The stocks of the flooded mines were tumbling on the exchange, dividends were being passed and the east was receiving greatly exaggerated reports of the water situation, thus deterring needed investments.

Late in the past summer and early in the fall steps were taken to interest mine owners generally in the pressing need of action and if possible secure some sort of co-operation towards providing means to drain the district. The prime movers of this were Sherwood Aldrich of the Elkton company and William Bainbridge, superintendent of the El Paso mine. As a result of their efforts a meeting of the mine owners was called for September 26. At that meeting the whole matter was discussed thoroughly, and a committee consisting of Sherwood Aldrich, chairman; William Bainbridge, Frank F. Castello, William Lennox and Frank G. Peck was appointed to devise some plan. This committee went over the situation carefully and at a meeting held on October 20, reported in favor of a tunnel about a mile in length to drain the district at depth. The report was adopted and a larger committee appointed to go on with the matter, with particular relations to the financing of the tunnel. This committee met later and appointed a subcommittee consisting of Sherwood Aldrich, Frank F. Castello and S. S. Bernard to go on with the work. Upon these three gentlemen has devolved the greater part of the work and to them is due the credit for the present plan of solution.

Very few mining camps in the world have been so favorably located topographically for tunnel drainage purposes as Cripple Creek. Leadville is in a great basin and a tunnel to reach it at a substantial depth would have to be miles in length. The same is true of Aspen and of many other camps, but in the Cripple Creek district the main drainage is down the stream of Cripple creek which falls very rapidly and affords scores of favorable tunnel sites. Realizing that early drainage is of immediate importance the men who have been working on this matter had a series of surveys made and have at last decided upon what is known as the Bainbridge tunnel, so named because it follows the plan originally suggested by the superintendent of the El Paso. This tunnel is planned for a length of between 5,200 and 5,500 feet and will cut the water courses at 230 feet below the present water level in the majority of the mines in the district. The tunnel will be driven in five headings, one from the portal running northerly, another from the south drift in the 600-foot level of the El Paso running southerly and two others from a shaft to be sunk half way between the portal and the El Paso south drift, while the fifth will be run from the northeast crosscut of the El Paso easterly to the water courses. Just how far east the tunnel will be driven is not known for a certainty but it will be run until it cuts the water courses. It will undoubtedly do this at about the same point the Standard tunnel cut them, only at greater depth. Each of these headings will be about 1,100 feet in length. It is estimated that it will take from six to nine months to complete the tunnel and it will cost approximately $100,000. While the committee has been working upon a plan for the tunnel it has at the same time been arranging for financing it. This last was in some respects the most difficult portion of the task but it has been accomplished and the tunnel is one of the certainties of the year ushered in last night.

In connection with the tunnel adopted, which will prove of only temporary relief for a number of years, the committee has formulated another plan, that of a long and deep tunnel that will drain the camp for all time. In order to build this tunnel it is proposed to have the legislature create a drainage district in Cripple Creek in which case the tunnel can be built and the cost assessed equitably upon every mine in the district. This plan meets with approval and will no doubt be adopted, but that is a matter for the future. The present demands early relief and this will be afforded by the plan adopted. The tunnel to be constructed at this time will drain the camp until the permanent tunnel can be driven.

The benefit to be derived from this tunnel is out of all proportion to the amount of its cost. Although Cripple Creek has again passed the 20,000,000 mark in its production for the past year, it must be realized that this production has been made with little assistance from Raven hill and some other sections whose mines are flooded in the lower levels. That famous producer, the Elkton, has contributed little relatively to the figures of the past year and the Doctor-Jack Pot has been scraping up what ore could be found above its flooded area. The Mary McKinney has been more fortunate than its immediate neighbors in having two years' ore reserves above water, but the production of that mine would have been much greater could it have continued driving its 600-foot level.

The possibilities of the Cripple Creek camp with the water drained out is a matter for the imagination. Beginning at the western end of the proposed tunnel, the El Paso will be the first large property cut. This mine is in the granite and has never been troubled with water to the extent that some of the other mines have. In addition the El Paso has never been obliged to pump to the surface owing to the Standard tunnel passing through the property at a depth of 335 feet, saving that amount of lifting. Pumping to any degree, however, is expensive business and the El Paso producing ore from dry ground at 600 feet and above, will astonish the public with its figures, for this mine produces the richest ore that is produced in quantities in Cripple Creek. Then there is the Elkton. The new tunnel will drain that property down to below 900 feet giving the mine more than 200 feet of new stoping ground. The Elkton is a great mine and with the water out she can take her old stand as

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[illegible] of the leaders of the camp. The production of the Mary McKinney can be increased by extending its new 400 foot level. The shaft has been sunk to that point but the flow of water was so great that it was found necessary to pull the pumps and abandon all attempts to drive a new level until some drainage project could be formulated. There is the Anchoria Leland. This mine has sunk through a deep barren zone and is now down to the point where ore can be expected. But it is necessary to sink a little further. This cannot now be done owing to the fear of water but with the tunnel driven and the water drained from the district the sinking could be done and the Anchoria Leland added to the list of shippers. Others that will be benefited are the Midget, Gold King, Moon Anchor, C. O. D., Abe Lincoln, Anaconda, Work, Cripple Creek Consolidated, Katinka and C. K. and N. One might go on indefinitely speaking of the benefits to be derived from this tunnel but it is unnecessary. Water has been the great drawback to Cripple Creek for the past four years and with the water disposed of a period of productive activity should result that would again place Cripple Creek in the position it deserves, the foremost position in the world as a gold producer.

Cripple Creek will soon see the last of pumping operations. The sentiment in favor of tunnel drainage is growing all the time and already there is considerable agitation in favor of beginning the long and deep tunnel as soon as this one is under way. Cripple Creek has produced thousands of tons of ore and paid millions in dividends from operating in wet ground. It will hereafter produce other thousands of tons and pay other millions in dividends but both will come from dry ground. This is a determination on the part of the mine owners and the near future will see the last pump in Cripple Creek sold at second hand or for old iron with laterals tapping all necessary areas. The expenditure of the comparatively small sum of $100,000 may result in the adding of millions to the world's gold supply.

The National Sugar Manufacturing Company.

The great benefit a community derives [illegible] a sugar beet factory [illegible] best exemplified [illegible] the practical illustration of what the National Sugar Manufacturing Company has done for the town of Sugar City, Colorado, and the surrounding country.

[illegible] years ago that part of Otero county in which the now thriving town of Sugar City is located was [illegible] considered unfit for anything except the grazing of herds of cattle or sheep [illegible] prairie dogs [illegible] disputed possession of [illegible] held high carnival by night.

This now has all been changed as if by the wand of a [illegible] wizard. Less than three years ago through [illegible] the adaptability of the soil for the culture of sugar beets [illegible] the first crops sown and the first sugar [illegible]. Today what does the visitor find? A [illegible] of [illegible]00 inhabitants, a large brick [illegible] factory capable of producing this season 12,000,000 pounds of the finest granulated sugar, a national bank with [illegible], a school house costing over $10,000, water works, mercantile establishments, churches, hotels and many handsome residences. A drive in any direction will take [illegible] through miles of irrigated land green with growing [illegible] alfalfa and other agricultural and horticultural productions, and on every hand the evidences of a highly prosperous community. What has wrought this wonderful change in so short a time? It is easy to answer that it is all due to the sugar beet industry and the beet sugar factory.

Not alone is Sugar City benefited but neighboring towns as well, for all along the Missouri Pacific railroad from Sugar City to Pueblo do farmers raise beets for shipment to the factory of the National Sugar Manufacturing Company, who will this year use 45,000 tons of beets. To raise these and turn them into white granulated sugar means an expenditure of nearly one-half million dollars, a distribution of money that is an absolutely new source of revenue to the state of Colorado, and it also means the employment of many hands and the adding of many families to the state's population.

The average wages paid in the beet sugar factories in Colorado are $2.25 a day and the average earnings in the beet fields for labor are about $2 per day for men, women and children. Compare this with the wages paid in European countries where women are employed in the factories at from 40 to 60 cents per day, and it is safe to say that the average earnings of agricultural laborers are less than 40 cents a day. Do not these figures make it apparent that for some time to come an industry so important to the interests of Colorado should receive a tariff protection against countries where laborer and mechanic receive from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent of the wages paid in our own country?

During 1903 the National Sugar Mfg. Co. propose making many improvements, among them an additional storage [illegible] for beets at the factory and the erection of automatic [illegible] dumps at Ordway and King's Centre.

The broad gauge policy adopted by this company in cutting up its 12,000 acres of irrigated lands into small farms and disposing of them to actual settlers at nominal prices is one that will prove of lasting benefit to Otero county and to the state of Colorado, for by this means a most desirable class of citizens are added to the state's population.

The conduct of this company's affairs at Sugar City are in the hands of Mr. John H. Windfelder, the general manager, who is always ready to give any information concerning the sugar beet industry of Colorado.

SUGAR BEET PROFITS

Just now the attention of every agriculturist in the West is centered on the sugar beet industry. This industry is still in its infancy but yet there are hundreds of farmers throughout the state who have amassed small fortunes in the cultivation of this new product. The Denver chamber of commerce took occasion during the early fall to gather the accompanying facts concerning profits which can be derived from this business.

[illegible]nton Wilson of Manzanola, from 10 acres of beets received $1,286.89, an average of $128.69 per acre.

From three acres G. W. Seward of Rocky Ford received $3[illegible]9.15, an average of $119.81 per acre.

W. H. Billinghurst of Rocky Ford, from four acres received $467.73, an average of $116.93 per acre.

J. H. Whittenburg of Rocky Ford, from four and one half acres, received $522.42, an average of $116.09 per acre.

[illegible] D. Hale of Rocky Ford, from nine acres received $1,001.30, an average of $111.59 per acre.

J. W. Belew of Rocky Ford, from four acres received $433.78, an average of $108.45 per acre.

F. L. Owens of Rocky Ford, from five acres received $538.70, an average of $107.74 per acre.

The following profits on sugar beets were made by the farmers in Mesa county:

A. P. Yeater, two acres yielded 29½ tons. Profit $[illegible]

J. P. Maisard [illegible] acres yielded 101 tons. [illegible] sold 85 tons. Profits $426.[illegible]

J. E. Smith, two and one [illegible] acres yielded 28 tons. Profits $141.95.

James Whitl[illegible] [illegible] acres yielded [illegible] tons. Profits $327.77.

John Heidtman, five acres yielded [illegible] tons. Profits $[illegible]5.

H. J. Doland, [illegible] acres yielded [illegible] tons. Profits $125.

J. P. Ch[illegible] [illegible] acres yielded 20 tons. Profits $[illegible]0.

It costs about $[illegible] [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The following [illegible] report of the [illegible] products of [illegible] idea of the extent [illegible] during 31 [illegible]

CROPS	Acres	Quantity	Value
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	$[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]080,130 bushels	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Rye	2,118	[illegible]6,180 bushels	[illegible]
Hay and forage	[illegible]	[illegible] tons	[illegible]
Dry beans	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Dry peas	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Broomcorn	[illegible]	[illegible] pounds	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Sweet potatoes	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Onions	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Miscellaneous vegetables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small fruits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grapes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orchard fruit	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]

Of the [illegible] [illegible]

The following [illegible] growth from 18[illegible] the receipts of the [illegible]

Years	Secretary		
1877 1878	William H[illegible]		$[illegible]
1879 1880	N. H. Me[illegible]		[illegible]
1881 1882	N. H. M[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible] 1884	M[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible] 1886	M[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible] 1888	J[illegible]		[illegible]
1889 1890	James [illegible]		[illegible]
1891 1892	[illegible]		[illegible]
1893 1894	N[illegible]		[illegible]
1895 1896	[illegible]		[illegible]
1897 1898	[illegible] Wh[illegible]		[illegible]
1899 1900	[illegible]		[illegible]
1901 190[illegible]	[illegible] Mais		[illegible]

Smallpox and Jenner

[illegible]

It has been [illegible] of mortality of the city [illegible]

[illegible] vaccination which seemed at the middle of the last century to be the greatest physical good ever yet given by science to the world. It had long been observed among the dairy folk of Gloucestershire that a mild eruptive disease of cattle known as cowpox could be communicated to human beings and that those thus affected were protected from subsequent attacks of smallpox. Jenner conceived the idea of applying this preventive inoculation with the cowpox on a larger scale. He tested its efficacy by careful experiments and finally succeeded in convincing men and the intelligent public that the dread disease could at last be conquered. All over the civilized world the new [illegible] was eagerly adopted and everywhere it was followed by an abrupt decline in the smallpox death rate. [illegible] A. Wi[illegible] in the [illegible]

UNLEASED PUBLIC LAND

Are you looking for a farm? [illegible] Colorado has now [illegible] acres of unleased [illegible] land within the state [illegible] secured [illegible] grazing claims [illegible]

[illegible]

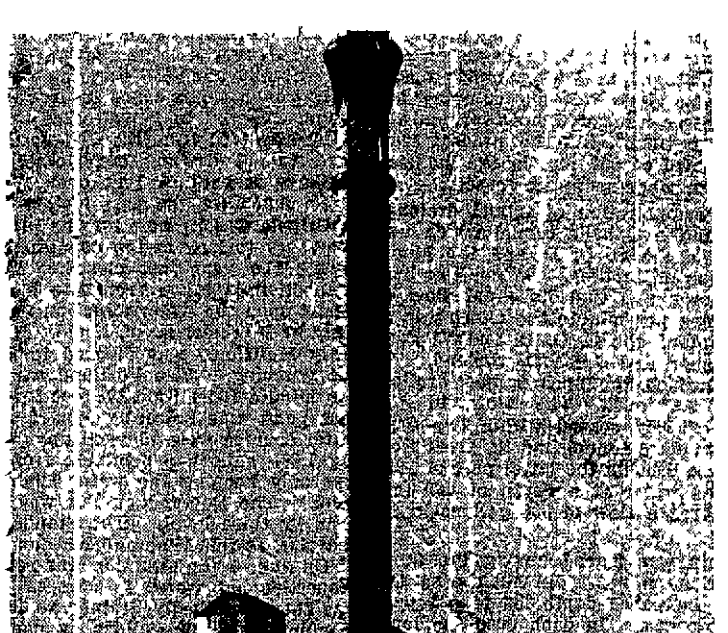
	Acres
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	490,11[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		$[illegible]
[illegible]		$[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
		$8,326.[illegible]

FOREIGN CONSULS

[illegible] Boston [illegible] building [illegible] building [illegible] block [illegible] Boston building. Swiss Vice Consul [illegible] Stout street.



THE NEW PORTLAND MILL
One of the Latest and Most Important Additions to the List of Colorado Springs Wealth Producers

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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

MAGAZINE SECTION. *COLORADO SPRINGS COLORADO JANUARY 1 1903* *PART II*

Cripple Creek Production for 1902

IN 1891 CRIPPLE CREEK was a cow pasture In 1902 the same small area produced $21 877,811 in gold California has been known throughout the years of its prosperity as the Golden State yet here in the mountains of Colorado half hidden by the towering majesty of Pike s Peak is a group of verdure clad hills pleasant for the eye to look upon that annually give forth from their bowels more gold than the entire state of California And Cripple Creek is less than six miles square the actual producing area being even less Could the fabled Ormus and Ind relate a wonder tale to equal that furnished by the history of this small section of the world s surface? Did the golden sands of the Pactolus yield any such wealth as these simple looking hills the hills that the government trail crossed for so many years without the travelers suspecting the vast wealth beneath their feet? Nowhere on the earth s surface either today or in ancient times has so small an area produced so abundantly of nature s wealth at least as far as human records show

The past year has clearly demonstrated that Cripple Creek cannot be judged by the standard of stock quotations While the mining stock market has been going steadily downward the production of the mines represented has been going steadily upward During the past year there has seemingly been no connection between the mines and the market a condition that is anomalous and a condition that must change sooner or later The mining industry in Cripple Creek starts the new year much more auspiciously than it did a year ago owing to discoveries in the latter months of the year just closed discoveries from which practically no ore has yet been shipped

The production by years from the beginning of the camp to date is as follows

1891	$ 200,000
1892	600,000
189[illegible]	[illegible]400 000
1894	3 600 000
1895	[illegible]00 000
1896	8 000,000
1897	1[illegible] 00 000
1898	1[illegible] 000 000
1899	19 518 110
1900	[illegible]0 338 200
1901	[illegible]1 593 638
1902	[illegible]1 877 811
Grand total for the 12 years	$132 852 759

The production for the past year by months is as follows

Month	Tons	Cash Value
January	[illegible]3 370	$1 820 000
February	50 625	1 746 000
March	50 500	1 706 200
April	54 000	1 968 000
May	54 850	1 670 000
June	54 800	1 803 000
July	55 840	1 823 000
August	50 012	1 743 000
September	53 600	1 760 000
October	54 100	1 811,000
November	57 400	1 927 000
December	57 0[illegible]0	1 900,011
Total	649 327	$21,877 811

The following table shows the distribution of the product among the various mills and smelters

	Tons	Value
Reduction Plants Colorado Standard at Colorado City	241 500	$7 038 000
Union, at Florence	128 500	4 004 300
Economic, at Victor	47 350	1 572,720
Portland at Colorado City	41,500	1 245 000
Dorcas at Florence	30 876	846 087
Telluride at Colorado City	13 500	376 800
Arequa at Cripple Creek	11 562	114 804
Brodie at Cripple Creek	250	8 000
Ironclad at Cripple Creek	300	2,400
Smelters	134 000	6 700,000
Totals	649 337	$21 877 811

Estimated production and value of properties over the $100 000 mark

	Tons	Value
Portland	100,000	$3 000,000
Stratton (Limited)	96 000	2 400 000
Strong	30 000	1 000 000
Vindicator	18,000	750 000
Mary McKinney	21 000	735 000
Golden Cycle	36,000	720,000
Ajax	20 000	700 000
Independence Consolidated	10 000	500,000
Elkton	13,500	490 000
Stratton s C C M & D Co	12 000	480 000
El Paso on	9,000	450 000
Gold King	11 000	420 000
Anaconda	12 000	360,000
Granite	10,000	300,000
Free Coinage	4 000	280,000
Joe Dandy	5,000	250,000
Isabella	6,000	210,000
Empire State	7,000	200 000
C K and N	3,000	180,000
Midget	8,600	180,000
Christmas	5,000	150 000
Acacia	3,000	120,000
Anchoria Leland	2,500	100 000
Modoc	2 000	100 000
Hoosier	2,500	100,000

Dividends 1902

[illegible]

The figures for the first eleven months are authentic Those for December [illegible] production [illegible] Several properties [illegible] within the past [illegible] days and several of the large properties notably the El Paso have greatly increased their output It is [illegible] thought that the figures

A SCENE IN CHEYENNE FARK

for December will not only show an increase in tonnage but will also show an increase in the average value per ton

A comparison of the figures for 1901 and those for the year just closed shows that the average value per ton has fallen from $40 29 to $33 69 The latter figure however constitutes a high average for 649 327 tons especially in view of the number of heavy shippers of ore averaging not better than one ounce to the ton That the average value per ton will show an increase during the coming year seems to be a foregone conclusion as many properties have recently opened up very rich ore in their lower levels Among the instances of this are the Portland Stratton s Independence and Blue Bird The average value of the ore produced by the Isabella shows an increase The Golden Cycle a property which pays dividends on the lowest grade ore shipped by any large mine in Cripple Creek shows an increase in the average of its production of nearly three dollars per ton during the past few months With the El Paso producing 100 tons a day (which it will do with its new equipment) of ore which averages from $60 to $70 per ton on an entire month s production the effect on next year s average must be apparent As regards quantity of ore shipped the year 1903 promises to be the greatest in the history of the camp Taking simply one hill in the camp as a basis this prediction can be made with little fear of next January's figures contradicting it

Bull hill which looms up almost in the center of the camp [illegible] the first [illegible] of Cripple Creek visible to the tourist who enters the camp [illegible] furnishes perhaps the most [illegible] for the coming year There is the Central Con[illegible] which [illegible] depended up [illegible] of considerable [illegible] high values The property [illegible]

[illegible]

work towards an increased production although its effect will probably be more noticeable during 1904 than during the coming year as at least one half and probably two thirds of 1903 will be occupied in the work of construction Provided however that it does begin draining the camp during the coming year its effect will be noticeable on the production of the last three months The El Paso is already practically dry through its pumping operations instituted during the latter part of November and will produce throughout the year The Elkton and Doctor Jack Pot however will show an increase the moment the water is drained from them Neither of these mines is worked out by a good deal and once they are drained can be expected to fall into their old positions in the line of producers The tunnel will undoubtedly make shippers of the Moon Anchor and Anchoria Leland while the extent of its draining on the east side of the camp cannot be estimated

Taking all existing conditions into consideration and adding them to prophesied events which are almost certain of accomplishment and one can safely predict a great year for Cripple Creek for 1903 Let all croakers form a New Year resolution to cease their croaking let the brokers tell their eastern clients the good news let all connected with Cripple Creek in any way put their shoulders to the wheel and perhaps the stock market may respond, in a measure at least to the promising condition of the camp physically and we will have the greatest year in the history of the greatest gold camp on earth

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GRANITE DISTRICT

RENEWING ITS YOUTH

Granite! What an ideal name for a mining district! As lasting as granite as sure as the granite rocks are terms used in everyday speech. Granite is synonymous of permanency and who can say this old yet new mining camp in the heart of the Rockies is not permanent? For over 40 years the prospector and the miner have been struggling to wrest from nature the treasures she has hidden in the fissures of the rocky formation and yet today Granite is a youth is a young camp an almost undeveloped camp. Great things are prophesied of it and it is Colorado Springs capital that is to make of the old camp one of the big producers of this remarkable state. Granite was a mining camp in the 60's it is a mining camp today, its treasures only barely sampled. Several times has Granite started to life only to drop back but with the capital and energy now going in there its best days are about to open up.

The town of Granite is situated in the northern part of Chaffee county just south of the Lake county line. The mining district embraces one of the largest gold belts in the state. In extent it is some 24 miles long by 45 wide. It extends from Taylor Park to Fairplay and from Leadville to four miles below the town of Granite. The situation is one of great scenic beauty. In plain view are the peaks of La Plata, 14,000 feet and the great Mount Massive whose head is over 14,400 feet above sea level the highest mountain in Colorado the state of mountains.

In the winter of 1866-7 William Bedett and brother located the Hattie Jane the first lode claim in the district and one of the oldest patented claims in the state. Immediately thereafter a man named Millard discovered the Yankee Blade a property that has since produced $475,000. John Royal and S. H. Kellogg located on the west end of this property and called it the Amazett. At about the same time Walter Jones located the Robert George and Daniel Clark staked out the Spenduke which is now known as the Belle of Granite and has produced $150,000 in gold. D. Houghton located the Bonanza. This was the real start of the Granite district although placer mining had been in operation for some years previous. At this period of the camp's history its ores were of the free milling character and all of the claims mentioned above produced considerable free gold through the most antiquated methods of milling. The camp continued prosperous until the oxides turned into sulphides ores which the mills of that period could not treat. The ores of Granite were given up as refractory and a general exodus of the prospectors began. The discovery of the great carbonate camp at Leadville was another cause of Granite's being neglected and as one camp after another in the state was discovered Granite became more and more forgotten. An attempt was made to revive the camp during the 90's but the rise of Cripple Creek nipped this boom in the bud. All things come to him who waits and today Granite is beginning to receive the recognition that is its due the recognition it has been waiting for all these years. The ore that 30 years ago was thrown aside because it would not pan is today the ore from which the great majority of Colorado's mineral wealth is derived.

The progress in metallurgy makes the ores of Granite amenable to any one of several processes of treatment, so that the future of the district no longer rests upon the ability of the operators to extract the precious metals from their ores, it depends upon the quantity and quality of the ores themselves. That those ores exist in quantities sufficient to place Granite upon a basis as lasting as its name is the belief of all the local men who have gone in there during the past two years. Today Granite has Colorado Springs to thank for the new life it is taking on. Properties owned in this city are scattered throughout the district and all have the brightest prospects.

One of the big mines of the district is the New Years which is operated under bond and lease by the Elkins Leasing company of Cripple Creek. The shaft on this property is down 153 feet with a level 103 feet in length and a crosscut of 65 feet. The property thus far has shown up well under their management. A blind lead was encountered at 37 feet which shows up well, with an eight inch streak of high grade ore showing free gold. The company thus far has done only development work with a view to establishing good ore reserves before beginning production. The property has been completely equipped with machinery and all preparations made for extensive operations. This equipment consists of one 10 horse power and one 30 horse power boiler new 1,600 foot hoist and two drill compressors. This mine has been a heavy shipper in the past and its prospects of again joining the ranks are exceedingly bright. There is now a good vein exposed in the bottom of the shaft.

Near the New Years is the Bunker Hill one of the properties owned by the Pacific Mining & Milling company which is composed of capitalists from this city and Pittsburg Kansas. This company was formed in Colorado Springs last February, although it had previously been operating in the Granite district for over a year under the name of the Ruby King Mining company. At the time of reorganization it was capitalized for 1,500,000 shares of a par value of one cent each. The claims owned are the Gopher, Homestake, Lorraine, Happy Day, Etta Pearl, Gold Bud and Gillespie. This group comprises 53 acres and is located in the very heart of the district. The Gillespie claim has an old shaft about 70 feet deep and a new one of 55 feet, the latter being sunk on the Washington vein. The Etta Pearl has a tunnel in about 240 feet and has several small shafts. The Gold Bud has some 60 or 70 feet of work. On the Homestake some 40 or 50 feet of work has been performed the least on any claim owned by this company but this claim contains the company's buildings. The Gopher has one shaft down 112 feet and a drift of 280 feet. A new working shaft upon which the machinery has been installed is now down something over 100 feet. This shaft will be continued to 200 feet and a level will be driven at that point. The Gopher was worked some 12 years ago and $30,000 was produced by lessees working on surface veins. Ore from this property averages about $10 per ton. There is a large amount of milling ore in sight but all that is now being taken out is in the progress of development work. Some of the veins are of hematite ore three and a half inches of ore carrying high values often running to 50 ounces in gold to the ton. There is also some free gold in one of these veins. The company owns a tunnel site which will enable them to construct a tunnel for drainage purposes. There is ore on all the claims owned by this company. The greatest amount of work thus far has been performed on the Gopher claim but the other claims are considered equally good. In a stope on the Lorraine there is 40 inches of hematite ore. This was the first company from Colorado Springs to enter the Granite district during the present revival. The company has disposed of all its stock and is practically a close corporation. Its officers are W. A. Swan Iola Kansas president, Charles R. Rader Colorado Springs vice president, Harry L. McCauley Colorado Springs secretary and Frank M. P. Ems Colorado Springs treasurer.

Another local company operating at Granite is the Gold Mint Mining & Milling company owning a group of claims near the town of Granite. This company owns the Gold Mint, Gold Mint No. 1, American Bell, American Bell No. 1, M. Kinley and Ida May claims, a total of [illegible]. A tunnel has been commenced on the Gold Mint and will be driven for a total length of 800 feet. Many hundred feet of the work in the tunnel will be required and the work of driving the tunnel pushed. The Gold Mint at the present time has the best showing of any property in the district for the amount of work performed. There is now 16 inches of good ore showing in the tunnel that is being driven on the Gold Mint. All connected with this company are residents of Colorado Springs. Charles R. Rader is president of the company, Otto S. Lyons vice president, Thomas Clarke Wright secretary and W. H. Schohm treasurer and assistant secretary.

The Prudential Mining company is one of the strongest companies organized in this city to operate in the Granite district. This company was organized in August last. It is capitalized for only $50,000 divided into that number of shares of a par value of $1 each. The company began operations upon its claims immediately after its organization was complete. Rich ore was discovered almost at grass roots and development has proved the continuity of the veins. The greater part of the work thus far has been performed upon the Raven claim. The operations upon that claim are now being carried on by the W. H. Martin Leasing company a local company organized for the purpose of leasing in the Granite district. The Prudential company has recently installed hoisting machinery upon its Spring Lode claim and works that portion of its property on company account. The officers consist of Wm. H. Van Houten, president, S. P. Fenton vice president and general manager and G. W. Bell secretary and treasurer.

The California mine owned by Messrs. E. T. Eaton, Charles Zobrist and others of this city is one of the big properties of the district. The manager of the mine is pushing his development work and already has a vein of rich sulphides opened up and is now crosscutting for a second vein. This property has a small hoist already installed and additional machinery has been ordered. All connected with the district speak highly of the California's prospects. Lying to the south of the New Years is the Magenta which with the Magenta mill was recently acquired by the Colorado Securities company of this city. This property is developed by an incline shaft to a depth of 382 feet four levels having been run from the shaft. The former owners who operated the property up to three years ago followed a good ore shoot down to 280 feet when it left the shaft. The shaft was continued through the granite country rock until the present depth was acquired when a crosscut was run to cut the vein. They gave up the work within a few feet of finding the ore shoot and the new owners will now continue the crosscut with every indication of finding the ore. The mine is well equipped and under good management should make a heavy producer.

Just south of Lake county line in Chaffee county is the Washington mine also owned in Colorado Springs. This mine has shipped considerable good ore during the past year and has plenty more in sight. Northwest of the Washington lie the Yankee Blade and the Robert George both of which have been heavy producers in the past in the Dewey district lying to the north there is the New Strike on the south side of Lowpass creek. This property shows a large vein and has good ore now in the shaft. The owners are running a tunnel to drain the shaft. The Monte Cristo is another property that has a good showing. This property has produced a large amount of ore both smelting and milling grades. On the M. & B. a tunnel which has just been driven has cut the top of the sulphides at the water level. Next north of this property lies the Bi-Metallic which carries the same vein as that being worked on the Keystone. Next to the north is the Pioneer, one of the old producers. The Bonanza has also been a shipper in times past. The Belle of Granite one of the oldest producers in the camp is still a fine property and under the management of the Occidental Mining company gives promise of still seeing its best days. This property in former years produced some very high grade ores.

The Walters property is the east extension of the Hattie Jane the latter the oldest property in the district. The Walters now has a fine showing in the breast of the tunnel. The Hattie Jane has produced some rich ore and is still believed to be a good property. The Keystone is pronounced the big mine of the Dewey section. This property is now being worked by the Benson & Fuller Mining company and has a large vein of sulphides five feet in width. Assays from this vein give values of from $18 to $50 per ton in gold. The company has a fine plant of machinery and all necessary buildings. It is now the intention to sink the shaft an additional 100 feet as fast as two shifts of men can do the work.

One of the most important flotations of the year closed with the St. Joseph Mining & Milling company organized with Colorado Securities company and backed by them in conjunction with capitalists from St. Joseph, Mo. This company has acquired a large and valuable acreage and will push developments upon its property. In addition to their mining property they also own the Magenta mill which is handling ore from both the St. Joseph and Washington mines. In connection with the mill they have a fully equipped assay office and have adopted the commendable policy of encouraging prospecting throughout the camp by assaying prospectors' samples free. With the quantity of outside capital particularly from Colorado Springs that has flowed into the Granite district during the past year and with the energy that accompanies the capital Granite should have the most prosperous year in its history for 1903.

THE TOWN OF GRANITE

A [illegible] healthful and picturesque [illegible] town [illegible] by Granite [illegible] supply point of the Granite Dewey and Twin Lakes mining districts would be difficult to find. It is located in Chaffee [illegible] on the banks of the Arkansas river 18 miles [illegible] from Leadville at an altitude of 9,000 feet [illegible] said to be in the very heart of the mineral belt for the mountains in which the minerals are found [illegible] the town [illegible] on every side [illegible] only good roads [illegible] an abundant supply of water [illegible] are of the best as both the Denver & Rio Grande and Midland railroads pass through the town with stations [illegible] which [illegible] an important distributing point and a very large amount of freight is [illegible] and shipped daily. The town has a population of one [illegible] and now has capital [illegible] holding [illegible] the mines that are hidden in the hills [illegible] well only [illegible] before a new growth will [illegible] the [illegible] of trade.

At [illegible] of the mining [illegible] is well represented by active and enterprising men who are confident of the value and permanency of the mines the importance of which may be [illegible] by the accompanying [illegible] on this district.

To show that the town of Granite is keeping pace with the times and has the disposition to entertain the stranger desirous of looking into the hidden treasures of her mountains or to supply the needs of the prospector and the miner who settle in the district a few of the representative houses in their different lines of business are given below.

Ball Bros.

Prominent among the business firms of Granite is the mercantile house of Ball Bros. who carry a large and well assorted line of general merchandise and mining supplies. Their stock includes boots, shoes, groceries and mining supplies and nearly everything that can be needed in the household or mine and what they fail to have on hand will be obtained in short order as their business connections with the large centers of trade enable them to fill orders promptly and at reasonable prices. This firm is interested in the mining development of the district and in connection with their business are able to furnish team and driver to investigate mining properties in the neighborhood.

Messrs. Ball Bros. have an abiding faith in Granite and are just the sort of progressive business men that build up a town or community. They believe in progress and are public spirited citizens of a right kind.

Metcalfe & Co.

This firm has just completed a new store 30x60 feet on the east side of Main street in all respects a modern and commodious structure. They carry a full stock of drugs, stationery, confectionery, notions, tobacco and cigars and as their goods are of the best enjoy a large and increasing trade.

Mr. Metcalfe is the postmaster of Granite and is looking forward to a tremendous increase in the postoffice business during the coming summer and feels fully assured that the Granite district is to be one of the richest gold camps in Colorado.

The Granite House.

Mr. George Morrison proprietor of this caravansary, has long experience catering to the wants of the traveling public and provides a generous table for his patrons. The names of mining men from all parts of the state can be found on the register of the hotel and those who make this house their stopping place will find in Mr. Morrison a mine of valuable information regarding the mineralized deposits in the surrounding hills.

Frank Baumdicker.

Granite has among her citizens a number of path

(Continued on Page 36.)

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GRANITE DISTRICT.

(Continued from Page 34)

spirited liberal men none more so than Mr Baumdicker, who is the proprietor of one of the saloons of the town

In a mining camp the saloon is the miners club house and reading room—and it is in one of these places of resort that many a mining deal is consummated At Baumdickers place you will always find good liquors and cigars, and a genial host

The Granite Club Saloon

Is managed by Geo Hoover, the proprietor who carries only the best beverages, good cigars and a fine line of family liquors His place is second door from the postoffice where he extends a hearty welcome to all

F. W. Baier.

Engaged in the saloon business in Granite he has by his fair and pleasant method, of dealing with the public earned an enviable reputation and is at all times ready to do his part in pushing forward the best interests of the town and of its mining interests Mr Baier is enthusiastic in his opinion that Granite will become the center of a great gold producing camp and that its population will grow rapidly from this time on

Gabe's Place.

This hotel and saloon is under the management of its proprietor Mr Gabe Durst who informs the public that at his place they will find good accommodations and refreshment Visitors to Granite are cordially invited to give him a call and test his hospitality Good wines liquors and cigars can always be found at the bar

Commercial Hotel.

Mrs Mitchell wishes to inform the traveling public that she is prepared to furnish good hotel accommodations at very reasonable rates She makes special effort to cater to mining men and to make their stay in Granite comfortable and pleasant The Commercial hotel is well furnished, the rooms light and well ventilated good beds and the table is provided with the best the market affords Once a patron of this hotel the visitor look forward with pleasure to his return visit

J L Proto

Is one of the leading business men of Granite who takes an active part in the development of the district and who is probably as well posted as to the work done and the amount of ore produced in the past and the possibilities and probabilities of the future, as any man in the camp His long experience in mining his thorough knowledge of the Granite district and his earnest efforts to make of it one of the great gold producing camps of the state seem also to have right

He is largely interested in some of the best claims and is very sanguine as to future results His is not the faith born of desire but of knowledge—for he has personally devoted much time and attention toward gaining information as to the permanency of formation the character of rock, the dip of ledges and the extent of the gold belt His research has led him to fully believe that the Granite district will some day be the equal of any gold camp in Colorado

He is the owner of the Bunker Hill and Gray Eagle patented claims, also several good unpatented ones in the best locality in the district

Chris Kirsch.

Another of the believers in the bright future of Granite is Mr Chris Kirsch the popular provider of meats and provisions His market is kept well supplied with both fresh and salt meat groceries besides which he handles grain and miners' supplies and is doing a good and increasing business his trade coming not only from the town but from the neighboring mines that are located everywhere throughout the hills within a very short distance of the town of Granite

Mr Kirsch has the best interests of the town at heart and is always ready to give his personal aid to anything that will help on developing town or district He is the owner of the Young America patented claim in the heart of the district

The Years' Progress In Leadville

WHAT LEADVILLE is by no means a played out mining camp is shown by the progress the mining industry has made in that section during the year just ended Operators in that camp have congratulating themselves on having accomplished much better things than in 1901 and they look forward with hope and confidence to the year just opened While a number of small leases that were in operation in 1901 have been abandoned to cease operations during the past year by reason of the methods pursued by the smelting trust the new mines that have come to the front through important strikes than compensate for the loss sustained by the camp in the suspension of these leasing operations Prominent practical mining men of Leadville never had better showings than she made during the year 1902 Several new mines have been opened up that have not yet been sufficiently developed to employ any great number of men but they are entitled to be classed among the achievements of last year and will prove important factors in the work of development of the new year

Breece hill has been the scene of some of the most important developments recorded during the past year There seems to be no further question as to the Banker mine having opened up the famous Chippewa ore shoot on its property As a result of this new development the mine will soon be in a position to output in the neighborhood of 100 tons per day of low grade ore and at the same time continue its exploitation for the high grade that it is believed will be found after sufficient development work has been performed This latter work can be performed without calling on the stockholders for funds as the profits on the low grade shipments will provide the necessary capital for all development work There are several streaks of good ore now opened up in the property, and it is expected they will widen into substantial bodies as they are followed It is expected that by another month this mine will be employing 50 men Another rich strike on Breece hill is that made on the Peggy McCullom property This property will soon be shipping in the neighborhood of 50 tons per day The ore body was encountered only about 70 feet from the surface, is seven feet wide and runs $30 per ton in gold and silver values Within another month it is thought that the President mine on Breece hill will become one of the big shippers of the district It has recently made one of the biggest strikes in the section of the district

The Boulder Mining company managed by James Kyle is engaged in prospecting on some low grade ground from a new shaft recently sunk on the property This mine is located in the gulch just north of the well known Ballard mine The company has ample funds with which to carry on development operations and it is prophesied that within six months this property will be a large shipper The Estey Prize shaft is rapidly nearing ore and it is liable to cut a vein at any time It is thought the ore body will be encountered in drift being run west A strike on this property would result in a boom for the Prospect mountain section of the district The shaft in this mine is down 600 feet and as the company is possessed of ample funds to carry on the work there seems to be little question of the ore body being found

A report is current in Leadville that the Yankee mint has made an exceptionally rich strike but for business reasons the owners are withholding all information concerning it The strike however is said to be much richer than the public has any idea of This company has recently made another payment on its bonds and is rapidly getting the funds to complete the purchase As soon as the ore bins now in process of construction are completed the company will be in a position to ship ore and shipping Values are said to run up to $800 per ton

The Forest City in the same district is a property that has recently made an important strike from which it will ship during the present year Dr Leyton owns a fractional claim adjoining the Silver Prince and is a good deal better than a short time ago He has been working this property only during the past year He is endeavoring to secure additional capital to work the property

P M Murray manager of the Seven Pines Gold Mountain company has sunk the shaft now a distance of 200 feet and will soon have one of the big mines of that section of the district He also expects to sink a shaft on some property he operates at Cripple Creek in his present mines The Jonny mine is opening up in its lower levels with an extension from the Yak tunnel and when this extension is completed will establish a new record for the district The Deep Kaiser and Jonny company have recently paid the first

Start the New Year Right

By investing in COLLWELLS CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND MINING COMPANY'S STOCK at 75c Per Share.

Properties situated in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The Black Hills are undoubtedly the coming gold producing district. The gold belt will in all probability extend from South Africa which lies Lead Deadwood and extend The Columbus property contains the bodies of the Home take and Hidden Treasure properties A force of men are now developing the property, and steady shipments are being made There are many that do not follow in the footsteps of the Homestake, whose shares have taken a

$1.00 to $5.00 per share

and monthly dividends have been steadily maintained for over 22 years

Shares in the Big Wing Company's Stock at $1.25 per share

should be bought at once The new mill is about ready for operation The company has shipped ore of the richest gold ore ever shipped from the Black Hills

Write for full information concerning these stocks.

HERBERT S. SHAW

Offices 14 and 15 Brown Palace Hotel, DENVER, COLORADO.

REFERENCE: Western Bank of Denver.

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the ore veins as they extend into quartzite carry a large percentage of copper with lesser gold values. It is predicted by some of the leading men connected with the Jonny that within the next five years that property will be running copper almost exclusively with gold as a side value.

The greatest strike of the entire year in the Leadville district was that on the Cooper on Progressive hill. This property has done more for Leadville than all others combined within the last two years. It adds hundreds of acres of ground to the producing area of the district, and ground having the right formation for big ore bodies that seem sure of becoming good producers. This company is now sinking another shaft 800 feet north of the present one, and will catch the same ore body at a depth of about 310 feet. Two shifts will be put to work on the Cooper shaft as soon as the ore bins are completed and the ore produced can be handled. The ore body recently discovered has been followed 40 feet to the south and 36 feet to the west and continues to hold out in both directions. A car assay taken about a month ago gave 116 ounces in silver, 64 per cent. lead and 33-100 of an ounce in gold to the ton.

The Harvard shaft of the Fryer Hills Mining company and the new shaft just started will both cut the new ore body that the Cooper has. The new shaft will probably strike it at a depth of 400 feet, but it is thought the Harvard shaft will not encounter the ore shoot until it reaches a depth of 600 feet. The Fryer Hills company is shipping ore every day, and in another six months will probably be employing 500 men, if not more. If the company can get favorable treatment rates on its low grade ore it can employ a large force owing to the extent of its territory. The Big Evans Gulch company is working in black shale and is expected to make a strike at any time.

Another important strike of the past year was that recently made on the Reno mine in Iowa gulch. The Fryer strike in Iowa gulch is also important, probably as important to that section of the camp as the Cooper strike is to Big Evans gulch. It opened a big vein in the lime that is running from $100 to $200 in gold, and it is now a steady shipper. The Rex shaft now being operated by the Keystone company has been throwing red water for some time, indicating the approach to a contact.

The Two-Bit company has opened up another section important to Leadville, and there seems little question but that sufficient development work will make it a great dividend payer. Some of the men interested in the property believe that the foot wall has been struck and that the 3-inch rich streak will open up into a big body of ore. The Fanchon on Sugar Loaf is another good producer that has come in during the year just closed. It gains a little every month and is rapidly assuming the proportions of a big producer. The Columbine on Rock hill is another mine that has had an important strike during the past year. This hill has a number of good properties that could be made producers with a little work and some expenditure. The water has entirely receded from this section and mines that once threw several hundred gallons of water per minute are now practically dry.

Aside from exclusively mining operations one of the most important developments in the Leadville district was the purchase by W. A. Miles of Cleveland, Ohio, from the Boston Gold-Copper Smelting company of its Boston. He will have the smelter running again as soon as the plant can be placed in order. Plans have been made for the enlargement of the smelter, and its complete remodeling along up-to-date lines. The Boston smelter has had many ups and downs during its career. The concern was originally financed in the east and purchased the patent rights to the Loder hot blast process, a very successful method of pyritic smelting. The company tore down the old Elgin plant and spent several thousand dollars in the installation of a plant of machinery and three large furnaces. The company treated a large tonnage of very low grade ore, taking material that ran below $10 per ton gross. The process used proved a decided success and there seems to be no doubt that the company made money. It met all its pay rolls promptly, but toward the latter end of its career those back of the concern became engaged in quarrels among themselves, and the mines failed to obtain settlements for their ores promptly. The mine shipping the largest quantity of ore to this smelter was the New Monarch, and when the plant closed down it had some $70,000 worth of ore on hand and unsettled for. As a result suits were brought in the federal courts and the plant has been under the charge of a United States marshal.

For some time past a deal has been pending between Mr. Miles and the Boston company, and a short time ago a meeting of the stockholders was held to ratify the sale. Mr. Miles was at one time connected with the New Monarch company, and is closely allied with the interests back of that company, as well as with the Ohio and Colorado Smelting company. It is stated, however, that there is no connection between this enterprise and the Salida smelter, the Leadville enterprise being an entirely new company. There will be harmonious relations between the two organizations, however, as the Salida plant is in line to handle the matte from the Boston smelter.

The plans made for the enlargement of the plant call for an increase in capacity of 500 tons per day. Should it prove necessary this capacity will be increased. Leadville is in the market for its low grade sulphide and silicious ores. The intention is to so arrange the Boston plant as to enable it to handle this ore cheaply, and to make such rates on low grade material as will move it at a profit to the miner. By a judicious mixture of iron and copper sulphides and silicious ores a high grade copper matte can be obtained, which is very desirable in a lead furnace. The resumption of operations at the Boston plant will have a good effect on Leadville generally. The plant itself will employ a large number of men, and it is understood that no time will be lost in getting work under way.

GREAT VALUE OF BUILDING STONE.

Colorado cannot boast much of its timber supply, especially so far as quality is concerned, for although there are vast tracts of pine and spruce timber, it is only fit to be made into the most common of building material. Of stones and clays, however, there is no dearth. All along the foothills are inexhaustible quantities of granite, sandstone, limestone, gypsum, fire clay and other materials entering into structural work and a great part of the soil of the plains contains a clay from which a fair quality of bricks may be made. If the thing were practicable, each builder might dig from the back end of his lot sufficient clay from which to mould his bricks for his prospective dwelling.

It must be confessed that the common Colorado brick is an inferior product, soft and roughly moulded, and owing to the dry climate of Colorado, where in the damp climates of the east they would in a few years crumble into a mass of red earth. Of late years, with the discovery of finer clays and the employment of improved machinery, an excellent quality of pressed bricks are made in red, cream and mottled. We may be justly proud of our building stones. The supply is not only inexhaustible, but the variety is of wide range. Granite and marble are exceedingly plentiful, but much more is made of the sandstones, which are easily and cheaply quarried and of such texture as to be easily worked. The two leading sandstones are gray and red. These lie in great ridges along the lower foothills of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains.

The gray stone is nicely stratified and splits into almost any desired thickness, making excellent flagging, curbing, window and door caps, sills, steps, etc. The red stone is found both in stratified and solid masses and can be taken out of the quarry in as large blocks as can be handled by ordinary quarry appliances. For pitch-faced stuff these blocks are broken into courses, but they are also sawed into slabs by means of diamond saws. In this way they are worked into all kinds of trimmings, as well as dressed stuff for superstructural work and the colors are so even and the surface so smooth that completed facades present a very handsome appearance. Besides these two stones there are deposits of white, pink, brown and grayish green sandstones which are quarried to large extent. These stones are entering more and more into the construction of Colorado houses. The different colors are being worked into the same building with excellent taste, while the stone of all kinds is so cheap that brick dwellings, making pretention to taste and stylishness, are ornamented with handsomely designed stone trimmings.

The walks all about the houses and the sidewalks on the streets are nicely flagged and curbed, while stone steps, fencings, copings, pillars, arches, horse blocks and even statuary are everywhere observable. These stones also find their way into the internal structure of houses. There are mantels of native marble and onyx, tiling and the paving of kitchen and cellar floors with sandstone flagging. Now and then may be seen a front veranda constructed almost entirely of stone, floor, railing, both uprights and coping, pillars and lintels, the effect being extremely artistic with nothing of the sombre or heavy about it. Colorado stone is very bright in color and is in no wise tarnished by the elements, which on the contrary improve rather than diminish the brightness of exterior surfaces. Very handsome fountains are also carved from Colorado sandstone and are to be seen in the grounds of many residences. The wealth of the state in stone lands can scarcely be computed inasmuch as the present quarries show vast quantities still in sight and thousands of acres of such land have not yet been uncovered in all parts of this vast commonwealth. The opening of a new railroad into the northwest will cause the opening of many new quarries in Routt and Rio Blanco counties.—(Field and Farm.

Branch of **Battle Creek Sanitarium** In Colorado Springs

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM is one of the oldest sanitariums in the world, and its reputation for successful treatment of disease is well established. This reputation has been earned by conscientious application of principles and methods founded on the laws of nature. The object of our work is to place the sick in harmony with these laws, where they are in the best possible position for recovery. For this purpose well equipped treatment rooms, under the immediate supervision of the Colorado Sanitarium of Boulder, which is also a branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, have been opened, where scientific hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, massage, Swedish manual movements, etc., are carried out by well trained and experienced Battle Creek nurses under the direction of a Battle Creek Sanitarium physician. A thorough examination of each patient is made, including examination of blood, stomach fluid, urine, etc.

Patients desiring to remain in the institution can be accommodated with well furnished rooms and hygienic board.

Address

Vegetarian Cafe

322½ N. Tejon St. Phone Number Red 34.

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The Colorado Springs Day Nursery

THE IDEA of the Day nursery originated in France toward a half century ago to a devout Roman Catholic. A good priest, the credit is due. While he was kneeling before one of the shrines always found in their churches the thought came to him of the holy manger, then of the myriads of infants in the world not having a place uncared for, even worse really being murdered through incompetent care or utter neglect.

He resolved to found a public nursery, a spot where everything should be done for the comfort and well being of the little ones who had hitherto been left to cry themselves to sleep in the deserted homes while their parents were absent, or wandered neglected on the streets, or just as bad, were cared for by wicked women who made it their calling to give such attention to children as they pleased. They were classed under the general name of "murders."

From the very beginning the baby missions were such a success that those nurseries became recognized in France as highly important philanthropic institutions. The news of their success traveled not only through that country but to Belgium, England, and finally to all parts of Europe.

It was not so very long before nurseries were being operated and a great amount of good work was accomplished. The idea spread to America. In 1879 a plan was laid before the citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., and it so met the approval of those to whom it was proposed that it was resolved to form a Day Nursery association. Those interested applied to a wealthy man, Mr. Benjamin Fitch, for rental of certain of his property. He saw the value of the plan and generously gave the house and grounds that he had for a permanent location in which to conduct a Day nursery.

This was the first Day nursery in America so far as known. Time went on and this most beautiful philanthropy won plenty of friends. Today almost without exception every city of any size has not only one but the larger cities have several nurseries in the different localities best calculated to reach the class of children requiring aid.

From the inception of the plan of the Day nursery the rules have been of the simplest. Under no circumstances are the matrons or their assistants to use their influence unduly. They are to teach the little ones in their charge the Golden Rule and assist them in carrying it out always. To speak kindly and lovingly to the children and make the nursery bright and homelike.

Those who have given the subject much thought are very sure that if the children are retained at the nurseries till correctly trained "in the way they should go," they will be valuable members of the community.

Colorado Springs has, as most of us know, a well-conducted nursery. From 20 to 30 children are being cared for. In most cases one or both parents are dead, and but for the shelter afforded by the nursery they would be subjected to hardships.

That the management has been an efficient one all admit. During its existence, about five years, by thrifty planning the association has a fine property on South Tejon street. A comfortable steam-heated building has been erected, admirably adapted to the requirements of the work. In so far as it goes the requirements could not be bettered, but the demands outstrip the accumulation of funds for its maintenance.

Such is the crowded state of the home now that it is impossible to take any more children and [illegible] for babies there is no place at all for them. This must continue until ways and means can be devised for building an addition. Not very long ago a hospital building was erected on the rear portion of the property. There is still room for an addition fully as large as the main building itself.

Mrs. G. W. Lawrence has been the president of the association ever since the association had being. She has proven the most energetic of executives, ably aided by a devoted staff of officers. Heart and soul everybody is bound to work when once enlisted in Day nursery philanthropy. The needy, helpless objects of their care touch a mother irresistibly, and such dear little people they are who are constantly drifting into the protecting arms of the nursery.

One sunny day last week when the snow was lying thick on the over-shadowing mountains, a representative of the Gazette called at the nursery home. No hint of institutional life was to be seen in the pretty exterior nor in the pleasant reception hall and parlor so modestly and cheerfully fitted up. In the south window blooming plants drank in the glorious life giving sunshine. In furnishings [illegible] altogether favorable comparison could be made with the homes of the moderately well to do families in the city. This is due to the [illegible] friends who donated the furnishings, and [illegible] everything is kept in perfect order.

But for the [illegible] happy [illegible] sounding [illegible] there was [illegible] of any residents [illegible] the kindergarten children [illegible] the members of the board who had [illegible] As soon as the [illegible] Miss Whitney [illegible] over the house [illegible] kindergartners [illegible] making Christmas presents for their friends [illegible] days [illegible] Miss Crosson.

For the carrying [illegible] of this work Mrs. Henry, the well known kindergartner [illegible] has been the moving spirit for several years. Her enthusiasm has induced her pupils to hold fairs at holiday times and the funds have been accumulated which go to run the kindergarten. The first year $125 was raised, the second $[illegible], the third $350, thus far this year something less than $1[illegible] represents the self sacrificing endeavors of the band of little workers who give considerable of their holiday time for this object.

There is still quite a little to be done as at least $[illegible]0 is now required yearly to support this work. The children are undaunted, however, and are contemplating a juvenile costume matinee dance to be given Washington's birthday at the Antlers, meaning to thus make up the deficit.

But of the nursery children. One dear baby boy scarcely more than able to walk looked up for an instant from his work and lisped, "We must dive Santa Claus something; he dives us tings." Friday, December 19 the children had their Christmas tree, and they trimmed it themselves and put the gifts they had made on the boughs [illegible] and friends.

Children are cared for at the nursery by the payment of the nominal sum of $6 per month, or when there are two from one family $10 per month. Should there be more than two a correspondingly low rate is made. Any day but Saturday, [illegible] from [illegible] until 5 p. m. visitors are most welcome.

There are 28 beds and three dormitories, one for the girls, and two for the boys. Such nice comfortable little beds, several of them gifts from those who no longer have the care of the former cherished little occupants.

The cheery dining room seats all the children at small tables and they begin the day with a breakfast of some sort of prepared cereal, toast and milk. At noon there is soup or meat and two kinds of vegetables, plenty of gravy and fruit in season. For supper bread and butter, cookies and milk, plenty of the latter, for four or five gallons a day are always used.

The present resources are inadequate to carry on the nursery and so a ball was given on New Year eve to swell the sum of the yearly income. Already benevolent persons have begun an endowment fund. It amounts to $2,500 but it must be kept intact. If any who read this story are [illegible] to assist [illegible] What will you give them?

THE COLORADO SPRINGS DAY NURSERY

Now that the national government has [illegible] in irrigating the arid lands of the west, Colorado should in the next few years double her agricultural production. Under the new irrigation law at least $[illegible] will be expended in the west. Colorado has [illegible] of land of which 12,000,000 can be irrigated. At present only 1,611,271 acres are under [illegible]. It can be readily seen that the possibilities of the [illegible] far surpass the accomplishments of the past.

BEAT THEM WITH KINDNESS

Better than arbitration [illegible] the spirit of human sympathy. The other day we asked a highly successful manufacturer how it was that he had got along so well, and for so many years with his great crowd of employes and their labor union allies. "We beat them," he said, "with kindness."—(January Century editorial.)

There were 2,930 new corporations organized in the state during the past biennial term which netted the state $233,214.40.

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New Science Hall of Colorado College and the School of Engineering

COLORADO COLLEGE will have a school for engineering. Does the west realize the importance of this? The new Science hall now building at the north end of the college campus will probably be the finest structure devoted to science and technology between the Missouri and the Pacific coast. The building alone will cost a quarter of a million dollars, and its equipment will cost many thousands more. This mammoth structure will be ready for use in September, when the next school year begins.

Colorado college is the oldest institution of higher education in Colorado. Founded in 1874, the college has maintained a high standard of scholarship. It gives instruction in philosophy, the ancient and modern languages, economics, political science, pedagogy, history, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, etc. The college has ever aimed to give the student liberal culture and a trained mind, so that he may become a useful citizen and an efficient worker. This has been and will continue to be the ideal of Colorado college, and still greater efforts will be made in the future to attain to this ideal.

But President Slocum and the board of trustees believe that the time has now come for the college to take another step forward. The college will soon have the largest and best equipped Science building in the far west. This building will give ample opportunity for instruction in the pure and the applied sciences. At a comparatively small cost a forge room and shops for machine and wood work can be erected and equipped. Colorado Springs is admirably situated for a school of engineering. It is near the gold mines of Cripple Creek, the greatest gold mining camp in America; the manufactories of Pueblo, the largest manufacturing center in the far west; and many reduction works and mountain railways. It is believed that by a careful study of the local engineering problems, and by close contact with the engineering plants of this part of the state, it will be possible to secure a happy blending of theoretical and practical instruction, and to prepare young men for efficient service in the mines, in the manufactories, and in the irrigation and railroad enterprises of the west.

In vew of these facts, the decision was reached to establish in Colorado Springs a school of engineering, as an integral part of Colorado college. Courses will be given in mining engineering, civil engineering and irrigation, and electrical engineering. In 1903-04 the freshman and sophomore work will be given; the following year the junior work will be added; and in 1905-06 the entire course will be offered. Colorado college is known to do well whatever it undertakes to do. President Slocum and the college faculty have felt that it would be better not to offer any technological courses at all, unless the work could be held up to the high standard of scholarship that obtains in the other departments of the college. When it was finally decided to establish the school of engineering, the trustees, the president, and the faculty determined to make it the best in the far west. In order to obtain this result, no effort will be spared. The equipment will be of the best, and the additional professors and instructors will be men of thorough training and practical experience.

COURSES IN ENGINEERING.

The proposed courses are as follows:

Mining Engineering.

Besides these studies that are a common foundation for all engineering education, the course in mechanical engineering includes studies in mineralogy, hydraulics, mine surveying, assaying, and the practical mining of gold, silver, lead and copper. The object of this course is not only the mastery of theory, but also, as far as possible to bring the students into contact with the practical work of the mining engineer. To this end, it is the purpose of the college to have mining men of experience lecture from time to time before the students, during vacations, to engage in mining work.

Civil Engineering and Irrigation.

This course aims to give the student thorough training in the fundamental principles of general engineering, and a measure of specialization in civil and irrigation engineering along the lines demanded by local conditions.

Electrical Engineering.

This course embraces an extensive study of electromagnetism, and also a considerable amount of work usually done in a course in mechanical engineering. The last two years include courses in steam engineering, testing of dynamos, study of alternating current, machinery, electric railways, electric lighting, electricity in mining and quarrying and machine design.

General Course in Engineering.

This course permits greater freedom in the election of studies than do the preceding engineering courses. It is intended as a non-professional technical course, which offers opportunities for the student to combine the liberal culture studies and elementary law with studies in applied science. The course aims to give a technical education for persons eventually looking forward to positions as superintendents, managers, solicitors or directors of engineering enterprises.

THE NEW SCIENCE HALL.

The Science hall a new building is 285 feet long, with a depth of 95 feet. Besides the sub-basement, there are three stories to be known as the basement and the first and second floors. The style of architecture is that which has been chosen for the entire system of buildings eventually to occupy the college campus, examples of which are seen in the Colburn library and the Perkins Fine Arts hall. The structure is fireproof with steel skeleton frames and concrete floors, overlaid with terazzo finish. The roof will be of tile of a green color to harmonize with the "peach-blow" sandstone of the walls. In the basement will be laboratories for chemistry, physics, and psycho-physics, and a large demonstration room. On the first floor will be found the offices and a number of lecture rooms. The second floor will contain laboratories and lecture rooms for biology, geology, mineralogy, etc. There will also be a large well-lighted museum for the natural science collections of the college. The building will be lighted with electricity and heated with steam, and it will have a complete system of ventilation.

NEW PALMER HALL—COLORADO COLLEGE

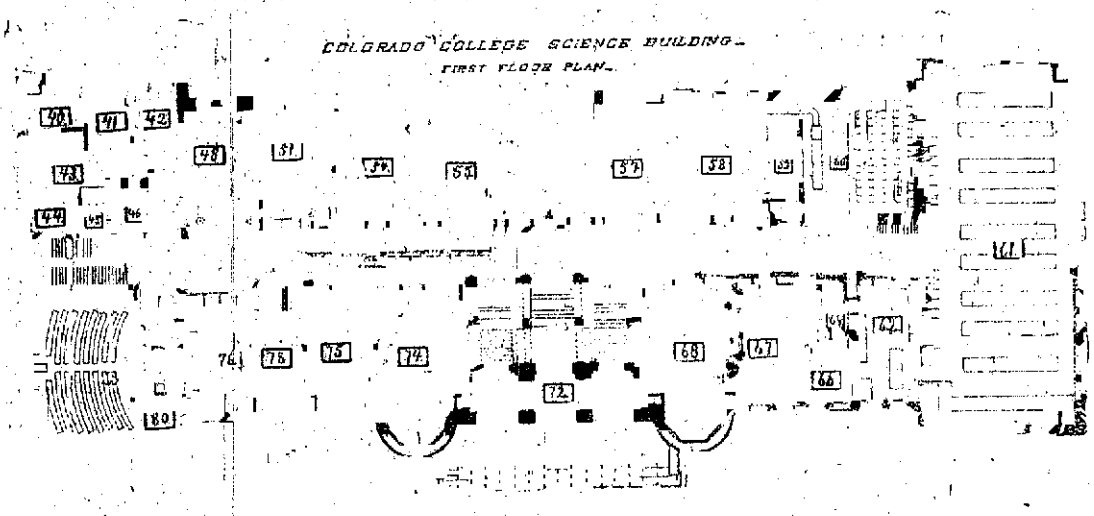
Directory of the Science Hall.

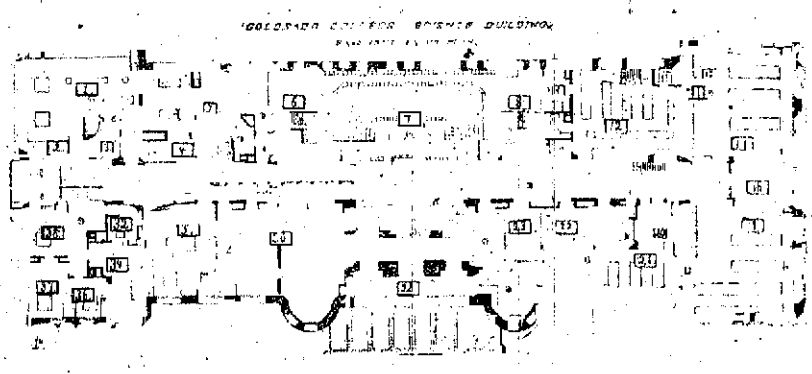
Administration rooms:

President's offices, 1 floor; Nos. 40, 41, 42.

Treasurer's offices, 1 floor, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46.

(Continued on Page 41.)





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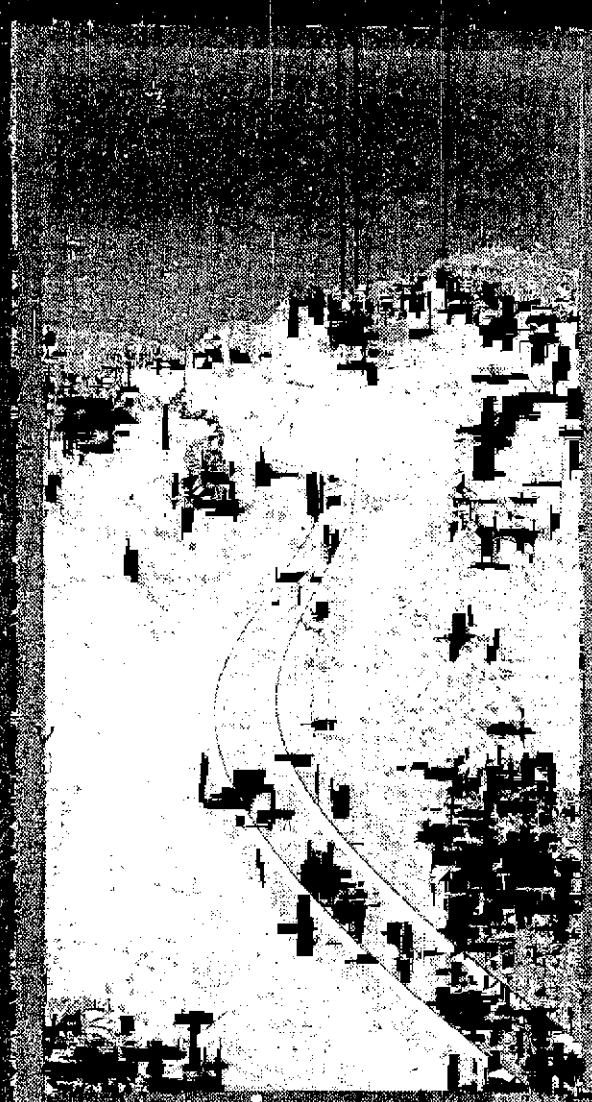
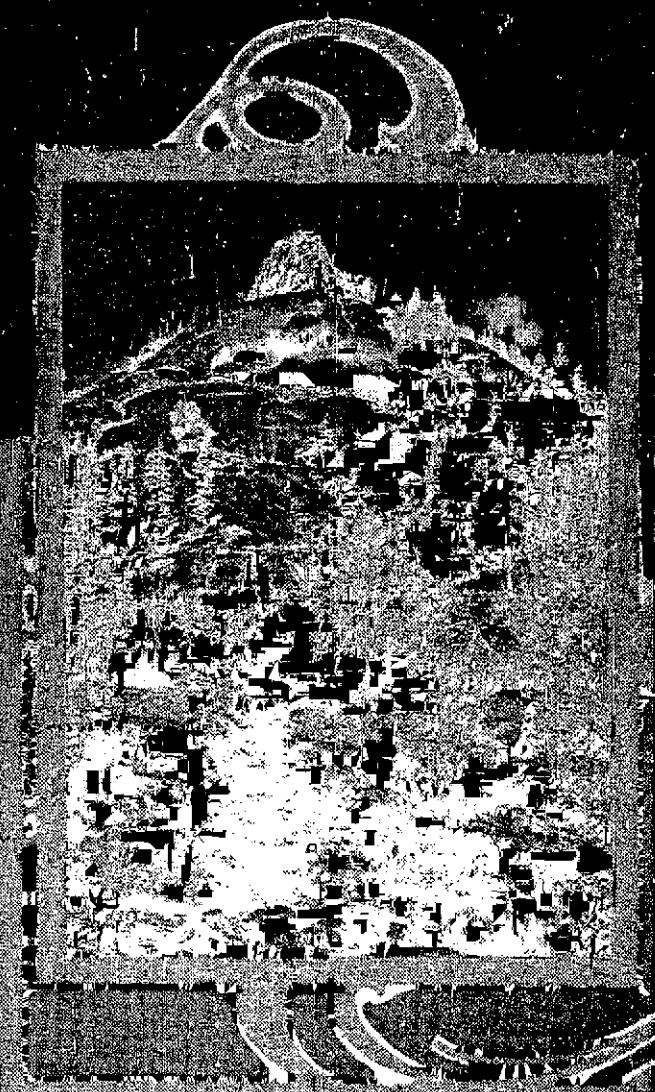
IS THE TRIP

From Colorado Springs to the World's Famous Gold Camp of the Cripple Creek District

Over
The Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway

The Short Line

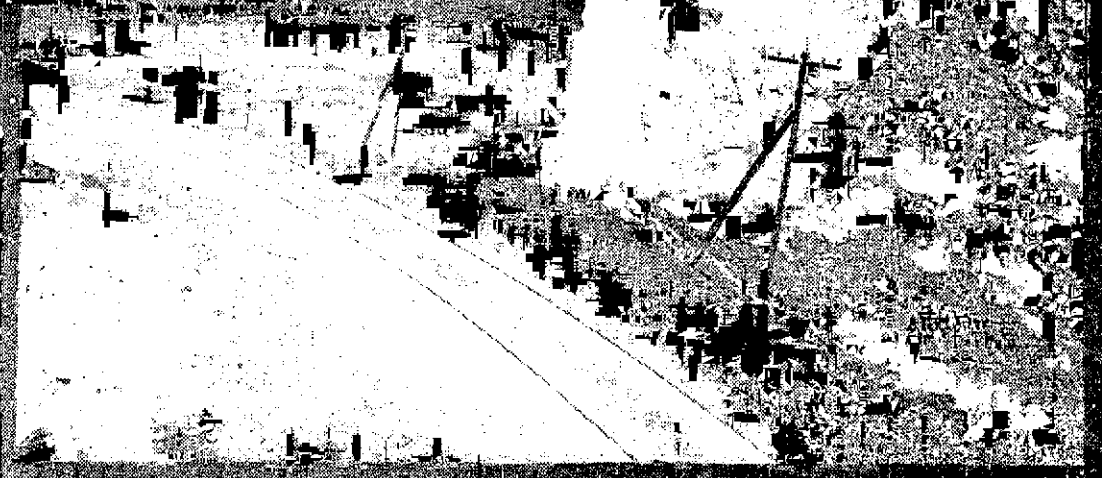




The Smooth Steel Rails, Laid Upon a Perfect Roadbed of Disintegrated Granite, Wind

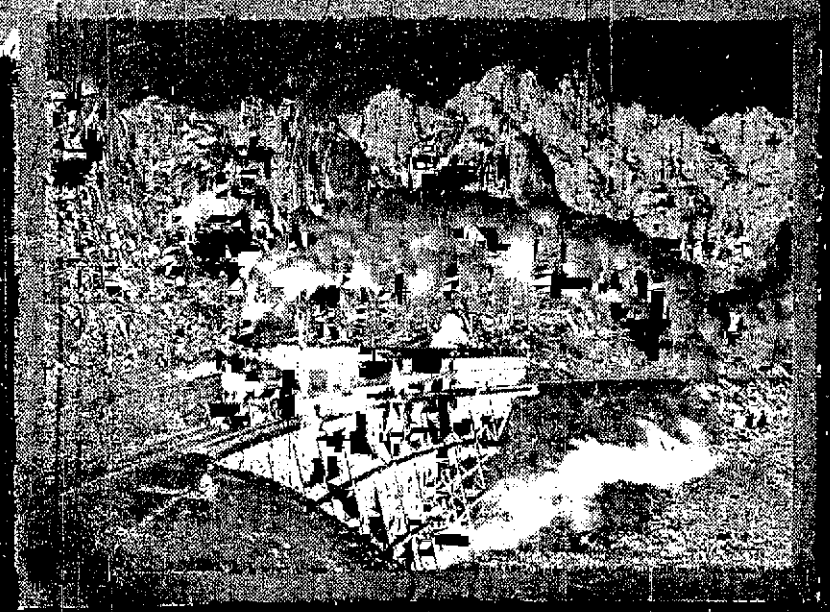
Around The Rims

of North and South Cheyenne Canons and their beauty is viewed from above while seated in a palatial observation car, an exclusive feature of the Short Line service.



IT IS THE FEATURE

Of All Colorado Tours—To Omit It Would Be Like Playing Hamlet with Hamlet's Part Left Out. Besides the Magnificent Grandeur of the Scenery, (which is continuous from the end of the line to the other) and the marvelous construction of the road, the trip embraces a tour of the famous Cripple Creek District Gold Camp, the Most Fascinating Spot in the West.



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Of excellence obtains in every branch of the Short Line service—

Best Track,
Best Roadbed,
Best Locomotives,
Best Equipment,
Best Schedules, and
The World's Best Scenery

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New Science Hall of Colorado College.

(Continued from Page 39.)

Dean's office, I floor, No. 48.
Trustees and Faculty room, I floor, No. 51.
Offices of the Departments of Instruction:
Department of Biology, II floor, No. 99.
Department of Chemistry, I floor, No. 56.
Department of Geology, II floor, No. 110.
Department of Mathematics, II floor, No. 103.
Department of Physics, I floor, No. 78.
Departments of Ancient and Modern Languages, I floor, No. 67.
Department of English, II floor, No. 104.

Upon approaching the Science hall from the south, the visitor would ascend the broad flight of steps and enter the vestibule (No. 23). Passing up the central stairway into the high corridor running east and west, he would turn north and enter the offices of administration on his right (I floor, No. 42). Or, passing up another flight, he would come to the big Stratton museum (No. 92), with its natural history and mineralogical collections. This room is over 100 feet long and is lighted by high arched windows.

The museum is of especial interest to those desiring to study the geology of the Rocky Mountain region. The collection of ores and minerals pertaining to Colorado is especially rich, having been awarded a medal by the Paris exposition.

To the west of the museum will be found the rooms of the geological department. Passing down the hall, one enters, on the left, the geological library (No. 108) and a large lecture room (No. 111). This room will be fitted with geological charts and maps and with cases of minerals, and under the windows will be placed a number of work tables. The center of the room will be occupied by the class room benches.

Across the hall on the north will be found the mineralogical laboratory (No. 81), the paleontological laboratory (No. 83), and the petrographical laboratory (No. 88). A number of smaller rooms will also be used for special work.

At the east end of the corridor one enters the large general biological laboratory (No. 97). This room is 95 feet long and receives light from the north, east and south. Every degree of illumination, from direct sunlight for the growing plant to diffused light for work with the microscope, will be available.

Next are the library and office (Nos. 98 and 99). Smaller laboratories for histology (No. 101), anatomy and morphology, together with the lecture room (No. 93), complete the quarters of the biological department. The smallest room in this department is in some respects the most interesting. This is the dark room (No. 96), where microphotographic work will be done and pictures of microscopic organisms will be made directly from nature.

The departments of chemistry and physics occupy the basement and a part of the first floor. At the east end of the first floor corridor one finds the large general chemical laboratory with desks for 175 students (No. 6). Here the student will learn the elements of chemistry. Adjoining the big laboratory is the chemical lecture room (No. 50), while opposite is the office and library of the department (No. 66). Passing down the narrow back stairway, one finds himself in the midst of the advanced chemical work. On the one hand are the work shop (No. 22), the spectroscopic room (No. 20), the organic laboratory (No. 21), and the advanced qualitative laboratory (No. 19). On the other hand is the advanced quantitative laboratory (No. 17), and adjacent to this is found what to many students will prove a veritable lodestone, as its predecessor was in years gone by. This is the assay laboratory (No. 12), with its rows of furnaces and muffles, its balance room (No. 15), where the exact percentage of metal to the ton of ore is determined. In the old assay laboratory, W. S. Stratton gained his knowledge of the principles of ore analysis, and from the new one will go out many a mining engineer equipped for his work.

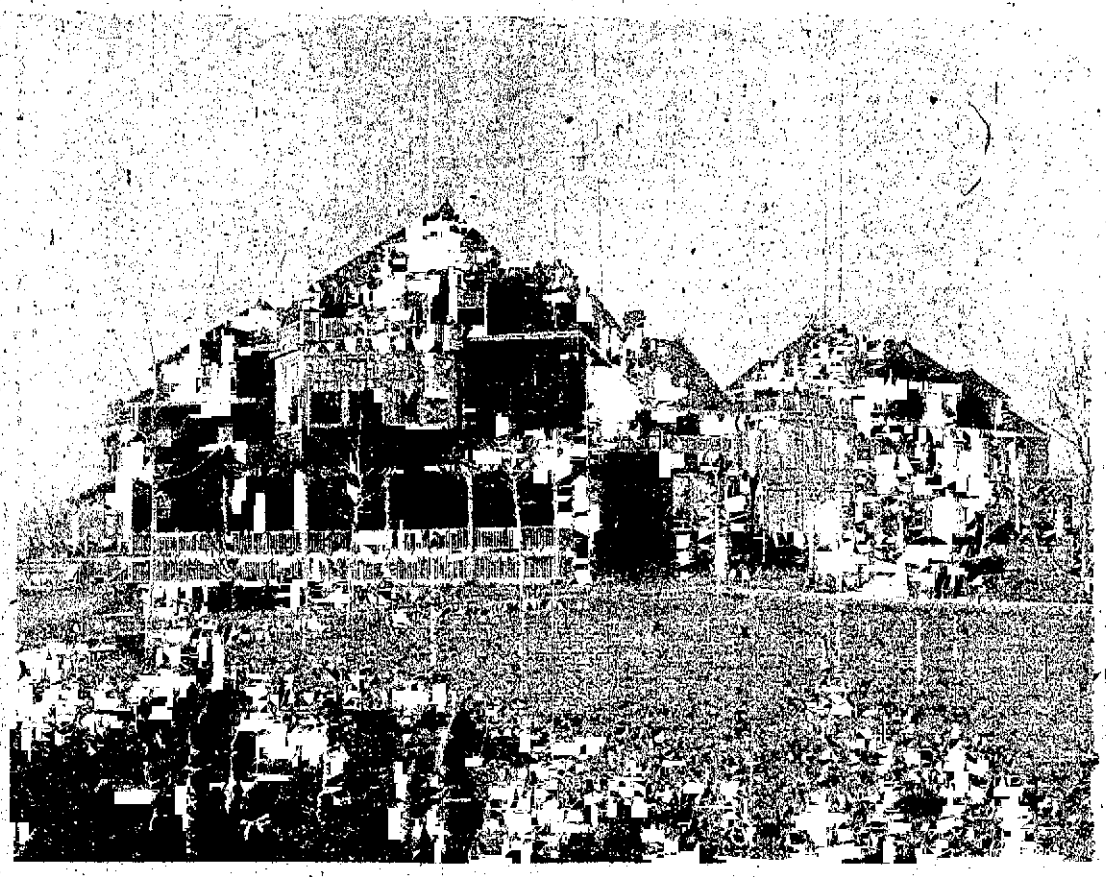
Reluctantly leaving this interesting department and turning west, the visitor will find on his right the big demonstration room (No. 7), with its rows of seats arranged in tiers. The capacity of this room is about 250, and it will be equipped with every facility for lecture illustrations.

Farther on, the rooms of the psycho-physical laboratory are found on the left (No. 30). Here the physical basis of psychology is investigated and from such laboratories as this some of the most important and far-reaching discoveries of recent years have come.

The department of physics still remains to be visited. This department has over a dozen rooms, each with its special purpose. The work begins in the lecture room (No. 80), and the sophomore laboratory (No. 1), and continues year by year until the senior and graduate research work is undertaken (Nos. 36, 38 and 39).

Of special interest is the electrical laboratory (No. 31), where the electrical engineers will receive their training in exact measurements.

Perhaps the reader is weary and is glad that the space allotted to this rapid review of the Science hall is at an end.



NEW GLOCKNER SANITARIUM, WITH ADDITION.

COLORADO AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

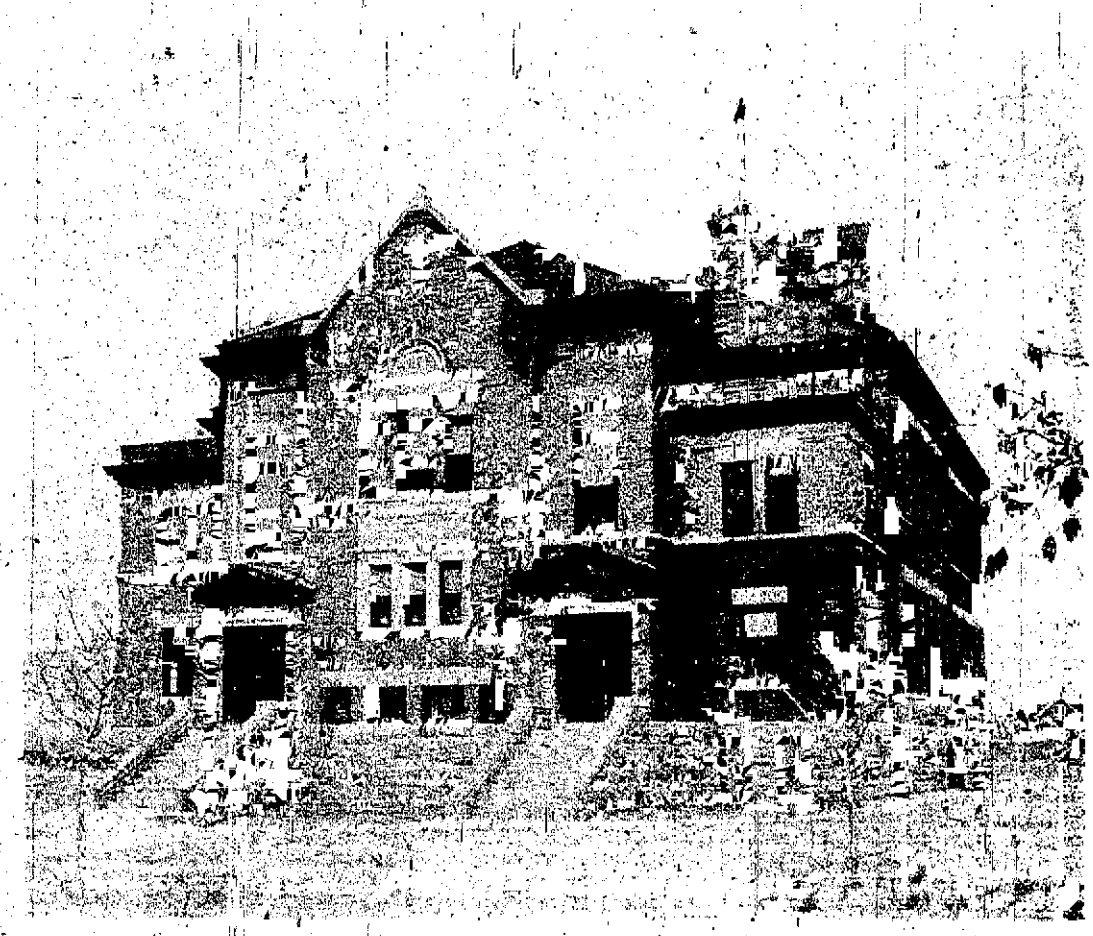
The board of managers for Colorado in the St. Louis World's fair have done much work in the direction of making an exhibit of the resources of our commonwealth. The board is composed of the following members:

President—Governor James B. Orman.
Vice President—Thos. J. O'Donnell.
Treasurer—Van E. Rouse.
Secretary—J. N. Stevens.
Commissioner-in-Chief—G. W. Thatcher.

In the early spring of 1902 the board entered into an aggressive campaign throughout the state, by appointing former State Treasurer H. E. Mounix, Thos. H. Johnson and Lem J. Smith as special commissioners for the purpose of soliciting exhibits and advertising the fair in general. The work of distributing circulars, pamphlets, etc., containing information regarding the exposition has been carried on quite extensively, tens of thousands of such matter having been mailed out of the office, which is at the state capitol building. The Fourteenth general assembly made an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of carrying out the work of the commission, and the Fourteenth general assembly will be asked to make an additional appropriation of $200,000.

This will insure Colorado an exhibit of her resources such as no other state embraced in the "Louisiana Purchase" can compare with. Already many of the manufacturers of Colorado are making preparation toward exhibiting their products. The agricultural interests of the state will be represented in a manner which will make the products of the eastern states look like the proverbial "thirty cents." The wonders of irrigation will be shown to the people of the world in the shape of a typical Colorado irrigated farm of 10 acres in the center of the fair grounds, demonstrating to the visitors at the exposition the great strides that have been made in bringing the once "Great American Desert" into one of the most fertile garden spots in the known world, the home of the Rocky Ford cantaloupe, the Greeley potato, the Grand Junction peach, the Canon City apple, the Glenwood and Boulder strawberry, the Fort Collins lamb, all of which have a national reputation for their excellence. Then, too, we propose to show them the Colorado sugar beet which has come into evidence in the past three years, and which today has the great Sugar trust shaking like an aspen leaf, in fear that they cannot combat with our local manufacturers in consequence of the high percentage of saccharine matter contained in them. The melon growers of Rocky Ford intend having a "Watermelon day" on the grounds where thousands of watermelons and cantaloupes will be given away. The board have sent out over five hundred letters to manufacturers of the state relative to their making exhibits, a large percentage of whom have sent in favorable answers. The Colorado Fuel & Iron company will be there with the most extensive exhibit they have ever made at any exposition. The mineral exhibit of this state will exceed that of any state in the union. In addition to the splendid display now on hand in the capitol building, thousands of valuable specimens are being preserved by mine owners and others for the purpose of sending them to St. Louis. In connection with this it might be well to state that the board of managers are allowed under the law to give a bond to the owners of specimens guaranteeing the return of such collections. The educational board have already started the work of getting together their exhibit which will be composed of the work of the scholars of the different educational institutions of the state, both public and private. This board is composed of some of the best educators of the state and who take pride in the work they have planned to do. The people of Colorado should awake to the necessity of their giving their hearty cooperation to the people who have this work in charge, aiding them in every manner possible, and in encouraging the tiller of the soil, the manufacturer and others interested in sending to the St. Louis World's fair an exhibit second to no other state or country. The fair will be twice as large as that of Chicago, will cost twice as much, and having had the advantage of experience from those of Chicago and Paris will certainly be the grandest exposition ever held in the history of the world.

Colorado's business during the past biennial period has eclipsed any other similar period in her history. The report of the secretary of state shows that there were 18,726 papers filed with that office during the past two years which netted the state $367,027.25. This amount is $120,185.33 over the amount received during any similar period.



NEW COLUMBIA SCHOOL, WITH ADDITION.

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The New Elks Club House

IN COLORADO SPRINGS

ONE of the several buildings that are now in course of construction in this city is the club house that is being erected at the corner of Cascade avenue and Bijou street by Colorado Springs lodge No 309 B P O E This building which is to cost over $70 000, when completed, is to be one of the finest homes of any lodge west of the river, and will be thoroughly modern in every respect

About July 1 of this year the "Best People on Earth" expect to occupy their handsome new quarters and the installation there will be attended by most appropriate ceremonies to fitly celebrate the culmination of a work that the local members of the order set themselves to perform several years ago, but which owing to the circumstances could not be started until the month of November last, when on the 11th day of the 11th month and at the bewitching hour of 11 at night when the throng of Elkdom is supposed to congregate and enter into the mysteries of the order.

The purposes of the Elks lodge as set forth in their recent incorporation papers is the promotion of benevolence justice, charity and brotherly love and the object in view in the building of the present edifice is to establish the order in their own home and give greater opportunities for fostering these purposes The local lodge now has 624 members in good standing and is the strongest order in the city

The first step by the lodge towards the erection of their building was taken about a year ago in the appointment of a building committee of fifteen members with Dr James A Hart as chairman Some 20 different propositions on location were made to the committee but it finally decided after considerable discussion and inquiry into the matter to choose the site known as the southeast corner of Cascade avenue and Bijou street immediately opposite the Alta Vista hotel and for which the sum of $17,200 was paid

The Elks lodge of this city was incorporated under the laws of the state of Colorado in April of the past year The incorporators, who constitute the board of directors for the first twelve months were R L Holland exalted ruler of No 309 at the present time W Van Vechten James Cromwell W H Pitts and L A Bease The incorporation was made under the laws governing organizations the objects of which are the furtherance of benevolence or charity Each member of the lodge is a member of the corporation The title of the property is in the name of the corporation and a bond issue of $30 000 was floated to carry out the project These bonds are secured by a deed of trust on the property The lodge had cash on hand to the amount of about $13 000 and to this can be added about $7,000, receipts of the lodge and club which will make about $20,000 that the members have already in sight to be used on the cost of the building in addition to the proceeds of the bond issue

The club house will be a credit to the city and county and although nothing but the bare foundation is now completed, the fact that the building will cover nearly the entire portion of the 13 500 square feet of the lot shows that it will be no small structure by any means

The style of architecture is to be old Spanish light colored brick will be used in construction and the trimmings will be of light stone and terra cotta with red tile roof The level of the first floor is to be slightly below grade line about two thirds of the basement being exposed and aside from halls on this floor the plans and specifications call for a cafe, kitchen billiard and toilet rooms barber shop storage rooms and a large vault for the safe keeping of the valuable papers documents and paraphernalia

On the second floor will be located the managers office next to which will be a large coat and cloak room reception rooms, reading room and library combined writing rooms lounging rooms and directors' room On this floor a large hall runs through the entire length of the building

The main entrance is to be on Bijou street and will be reached by two flights of steps, coming from the east and the west to a vestibule

The rooms to the west of the main hall are to be connected with it by archways that will extend to the ceilings No doors or lambrequins will be used The rooms to the east open upon the hall In the main lobby on the north end of the building is a broad open stairway which reaches from the first to the third floors

The third floor is to be divided into rooms, the north end into small rooms, one of which is to be the secretary's office and the others preparation and paraphernalia rooms. Above these rooms is to be a gallery with seats and sloping floor, which will be a part of the general lodge room In this way the entire third floor will be used for lodge purposes only.

The only windows in the lodge room will be on the south side The principal station will be at the south end of the lodge room. The seating capacity of the main room will be quite large. There will be three tiers of seats on a raised platform extending the entire length of the room except where openings and stations for officers and doors will be left. In the center of this room is to be constructed a large elliptical dome. Vari-colored glass will be placed in this, and as this is immediately under a skylight, it will be the means of lighting the room in the daytime At night 200 incandescent lights placed in the dome and wall and ceiling lights will be used for this purpose

The scheme of decoration will be very unique the decorations of each room being made so that the furnishings can be blended with them The floors are to be of polished hard wood and with the exception of the lodge room which will be carpeted and the halls billiard room lavatories and cafe which will be laid in tile The interior finish will be of birch mahogany stain

The exterior of the third story has four arched recesses on the Cascade facade These will contain terra cotta designs each bearing a motto of the order Charity Justice Fidelity Brotherly Love

French windows are to be used on the Cascade avenue front in the second story These will open into small balconies inclosed by ornamental balustrades Out of the reading room three windows open into an open balcony about eight feet wide and 20 feet long

The south side of the lot is to be occupied by a bowling alley the floor of which will be on a level with the first floor of the main building and communicating with it The roof of the bowling alley is to be made of steel and concrete and the walls will be carried into a parapet wall about four feet above the roof To the south of the main building on the second floor will be built a large covered porch 30 x 20 feet and it is the intention of the builders to extend the floor of this porch out to the bowling alley where it will be supported by the extended side walls of that building Terra cotta copings will be used and the large floor space will be converted into a roof garden This will be one of the features of the new club house The distance between the main building and the bowling alley will be about 34 feet and the whole space between the two buildings will be inclosed by walls, made to support the roof garden Steel and concrete will be used for this purpose

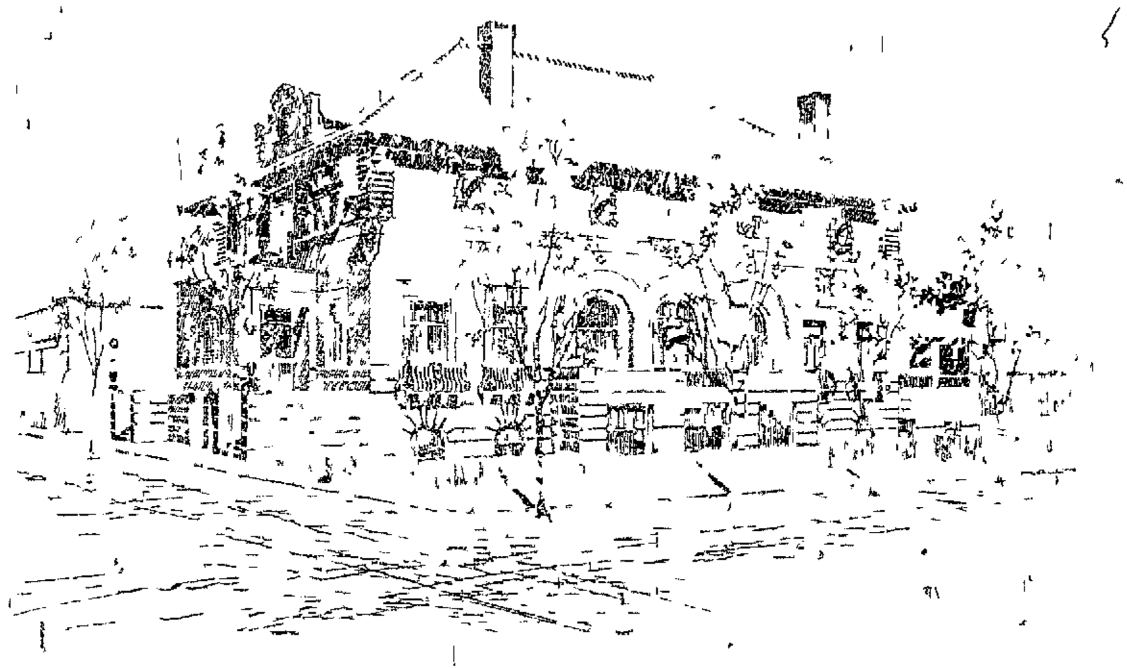
The bowling alley will have no entrance on Cascade avenue, but the building will extend to the property line, and will come flush with the sidewalk The main building will be set back 24 feet from the west the Cascade avenue sidewalk and on the east 10 feet will be left between the wall and the lot line The bowling alley will also extend to the east line of the lot and an alley way enclosed by a brick wall will extend from Bijou street to it This arrangement will always give plenty of light on the east side of the main building

Heat will be furnished both buildings by a steam heating plant of the most modern construction in a basement of the main structure Three combined systems of heating will be used viz direct indirect and direct indirect

The general contractor for this building is John Hill the well-known builder of this city Mr Hill has had a number of large contracts in this city and his completion [illegible] the Elks [illegible] the new home will insure good work being done

Doyle & Schwartz of 127 East Bijou street have the contract for plumbing heating and ventilating This firm has had some of the largest and most important jobs that have ever been handled in the city and as good workmanship is always their motto the Elks will be supplied with many conveniences in the way of heating plumbing and ventilation

J A C Harwood proprietor of the wall paper and paint house at 210½ North Tejon street has the sub-contract for the painting of the buildings This means that thorough attention will be given to this branch of the work of completing this building which when finished will be one of the finest in the city



THE NEW ELKS CLUB HOUSE

JOHN HILL.

Growing Peas in Colorado

[illegible] used by the garden [illegible] a few [illegible] the [illegible] 2,000 acres [illegible] harvesting and threshing peas [illegible] wheat [illegible] The west [illegible] holds in store many such agricultural surprises for those from a distance At Longmont in Boulder county [illegible] is prepared [illegible] the [illegible] drills [illegible] in sowing [illegible] Two rows of peas are sown [illegible] a [illegible] equal to that [illegible] two rows is skipped thus leaving [illegible] between [illegible] rows for cultivation and irrigation purposes

When the sprouts begin to appear [illegible] a harrow is run [illegible] the purpose of destroying the small weeds and this operation is repeated a number of times during the early part of the season A very small per cent of the peas are torn out by this process When the vines become large enough cultivators [illegible] throwing [illegible] up to them When [illegible] six inches in height an irrigating furrow is made between [illegible] rows The water is brought to the head of the rows on the highest part of the field [illegible] from [illegible] 30 to 40 feet in width and carrying water from a mountain stream The harvesting of peas is begun at the time most favorable for best results and regardless of the [illegible] blossoms and flat-podded peas [illegible] down by a cutter which runs just beneath the ground Then the hayracks arrive and great loads of peas on the vines are hauled to the nearby canning factory and [illegible] for the threshing operation This operation is done by means of machines constructed especially for the purpose

When the peas are shelled they are put through grading machines which sort out the different sizes The very small peas thus obtained represent the immature ones After grading in this manner they are next parboiled or blanched and are then put upon zinc-lined tables Here they are looked over by a force of girls, who pick out not only the occasional old peas or weed seeds that may have crept in but also all broken peas After this operation the peas are washed again and are then ready to go into cans The filling of the cans is accomplished by machinery Each machine fills 12 cans at one time and 40 000 cans are filled in a day After the cans are filled with peas a weak brine is added and then the capping machines are put into service After capping the cans are put into iron retorts the lids of which are bolted down and the peas are cooked in the cans by steam The labeling is then done by machinery —(Field and Farm

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COLORADO SPRINGS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

THE spirit of energetic enterprise is certainly alive in Colorado Springs.

One need but look back over the record of the past year to convince himself that this community is destined to become one of the most prominent in the west.

Public-spirited citizens, as individuals, have done and are doing much toward the advancement of the city's interests, and their work has borne rich fruit.

THE NEW LOWELL SCHOOL BUILDING.

Co-operation is very generally recognized as essential to the up-building of this city, and the conservatism, wisdom and wide experience of the older citizens are combining with the energy, the ambition and the enthusiasm of the younger citizens to place Colorado Springs among the best cities of Colorado and the whole west.

The recent organization of the real estate exchange here is of much significance. The members of this organization are among the most respected and influential men of the city—men who have been successful, men who in virtue of a long experience thoroughly understand local conditions and needs, men who are public-spirited and willing and ready to do their share toward the up-building of the place.

The Colorado Springs Real Estate exchange has been organized upon broad lines. Although primarily intended to advance the interests of the association and its individual members, this exchange stands upon a much broader and more worthy platform, for it has publicly declared itself, in unmistakable terms, as standing unqualifiedly for the advancement of Colorado Springs and its work, as outlined, is along lines that will eventually be of great benefit to the city and to all who live here.

The exchange will also be of assistance to real estate investors, for it establishes for them a uniform commission rate which cannot be ignored, and therefore protects investors as well as dealers. The prospective purchaser of Colorado Springs real estate has the satisfaction of knowing that when he is given a price of a certain piece of property, that price is the only price, and there will be no need for him to fear that some real estate man other than the one with whom he is dealing, may perhaps have a lower price on the same property. The Real Estate exchange, as now organized, controls practically all of the best property in the city and vicinity, and the exchange offers protection to both purchaser and vendor.

Furthermore, the exchange has established a living rate of commissions, a rate that is fair to all concerned, and that will be maintained inviolably.

Every person who owns property here, and every person who may become a property owner, will know that by investing through the real estate exchange he is contributing toward the welfare of the city and therefore toward his own individual welfare. The exchange purposes to advance, in so far as it possibly can, the interests of the entire community, knowing that by so doing it will advance its own interests and those of its members, as well as those of everyone living here.

The exchange intends to become a source from which tourists, temporary residents and those who expect to make their home here, can obtain full and reliable information regarding the city and state; it intends to look after the beautifying and general improvement of the city insofar as it can; to make Colorado Springs the finest residence city in the state; to make the place attractive to tourists and visitors through winter and summer; to bring commercial industries to this vicinity—in sho in its power for the welfare of the city.

The exchange members are energetic, lo and they are in a position to see the city' make a well directed effort to meet them.

The first preliminary meeting was held o 25, when about 60 men assembled to discuss t of a real estate exchange and to listen to an by President Flower of the Denver Real Esta At that meeting it was decided to organize in this city, and a week later another meeti at which by-laws were adopted, and the follow 13 directors was elected:

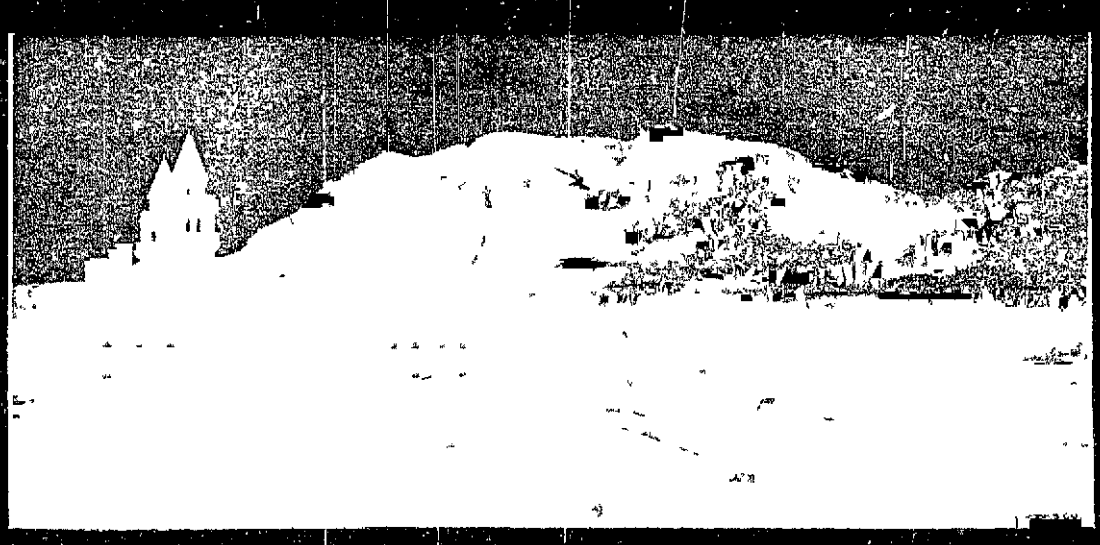
Messrs. Henry LeB. Wills, R. P. Davie, L. C. T. Fertig, J. I. Franklin, Matthew Kenned Adams, C. P. Bennett, Frank Cotter, C. E. Pastorius, J. L. Hoover, and S. B. Scholz.

Subsequently Mr. Henry LeB. Wills was ident. Mr. Wills has been in business he town was founded, and is recognized as one Springs' most successful, honored and publi izens.

Mr. Charles P. Bennett, another "old-time en first vice president; Mr. R. P. Davie, the of the most successful and prominent real here, was made second vice president; Mr. M nedy, another of the "old guard," was chos president, and Mr. John I. Franklin was elect Mr. J. W. Wright was made permanent sec

The Colorado Springs Real Estate exch incorporated and starts out upon its first y promise of becoming a great and good infl community. In its municipal plans it has th all citizens, and out-of-town people who com will undoubtedly find it of great convenience them. Correspondence is invited, and every the officers of the exchange glad and willing and all information regarding the city and

THE NEW COURT HOUSE AS IT NOW APPEARS.



ANTLERS HOTEL AND CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,

President Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.

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THE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AND WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

AS THE splendid new building of the Young Men's Christian association nears completion, none view it with more pride and sense of responsibility than that important adjunct to the work of the association, the Woman's auxiliary. This organization exists for the purpose of supplementing the efficiency of the noble work of promoting the general welfare of young men and boys.

No material privileges are held forth to the members of the auxiliary, simply an opportunity to develop the words of holy writ, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The mission undertaken by the Woman's auxiliary is not covered by any other organization and the membership is open to all women interested in the upbuilding of the mental, moral, physical and social interests of the young men and boys of the city; in every way possible nurturing the fundamental principles of Christian manhood.

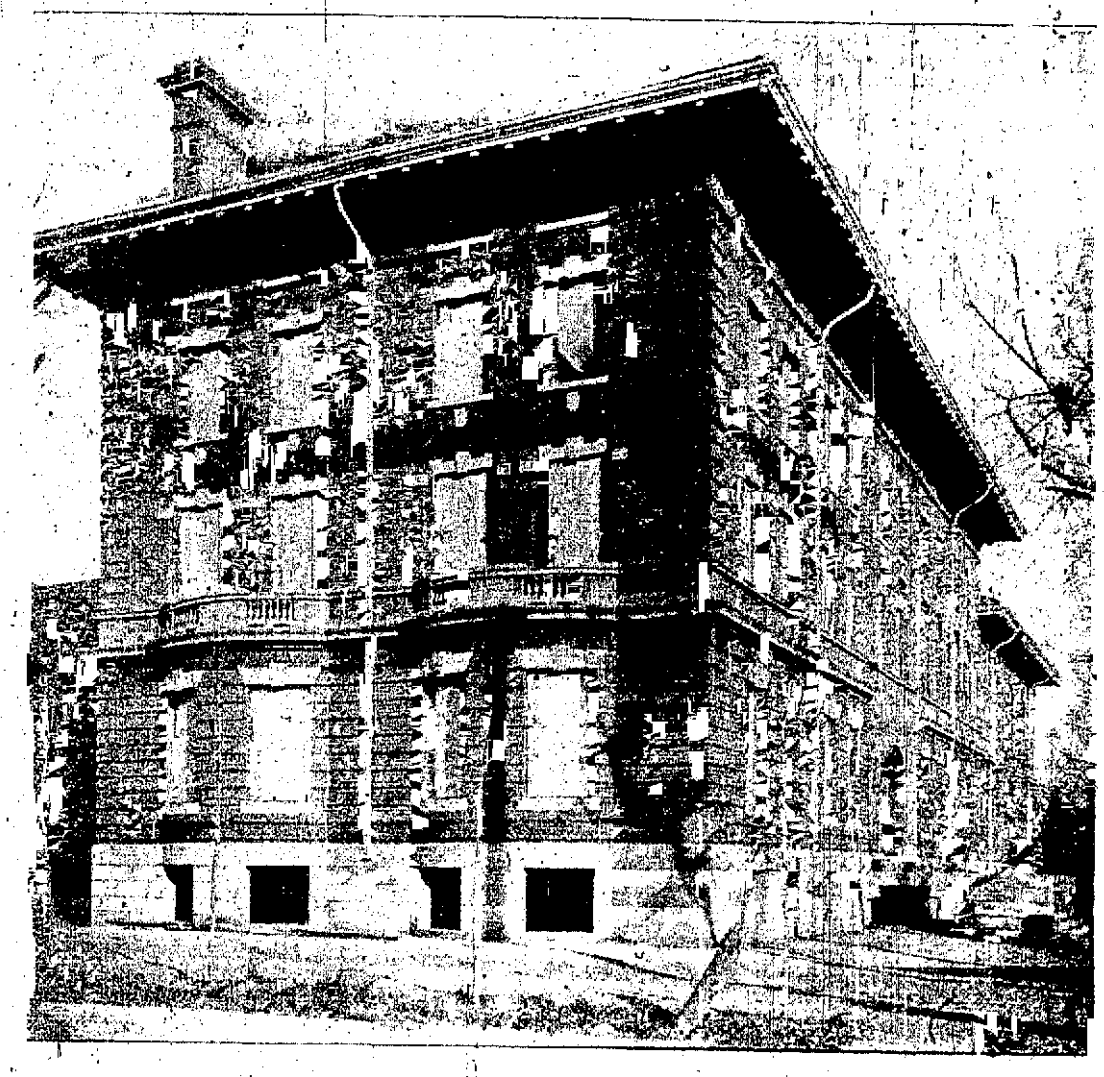
Women who find it impossible to give their time can still aid very materially by adding their names to the membership list and showing by that means, if no other, that the Y. M. C. A. has their support and sympathy. Names can be forwarded to Mrs. A. H. Whaite, the secretary and treasurer. Women could not make a worthier New Year gift to themselves or friends than such a membership; to join the auxiliary gives the weight of one's influence to an organization which unfailingly appeals to all women.

The specific object now engaging every energy of the auxiliary is the furnishing of the new building. Some months ago the members pledged themselves to do so. It is estimated that $10,000 will be required. Already the response for aid in accomplishing this large piece of work has been quite liberal. Several large sums have been pledged both for the furnishing of the general administration rooms and the dormitories. Of the latter there are about 50, and the work is scarcely more than begun. A very competent committee of women has been at work pricing the various articles in the stores and they know exactly where they can be procured to the best advantage.

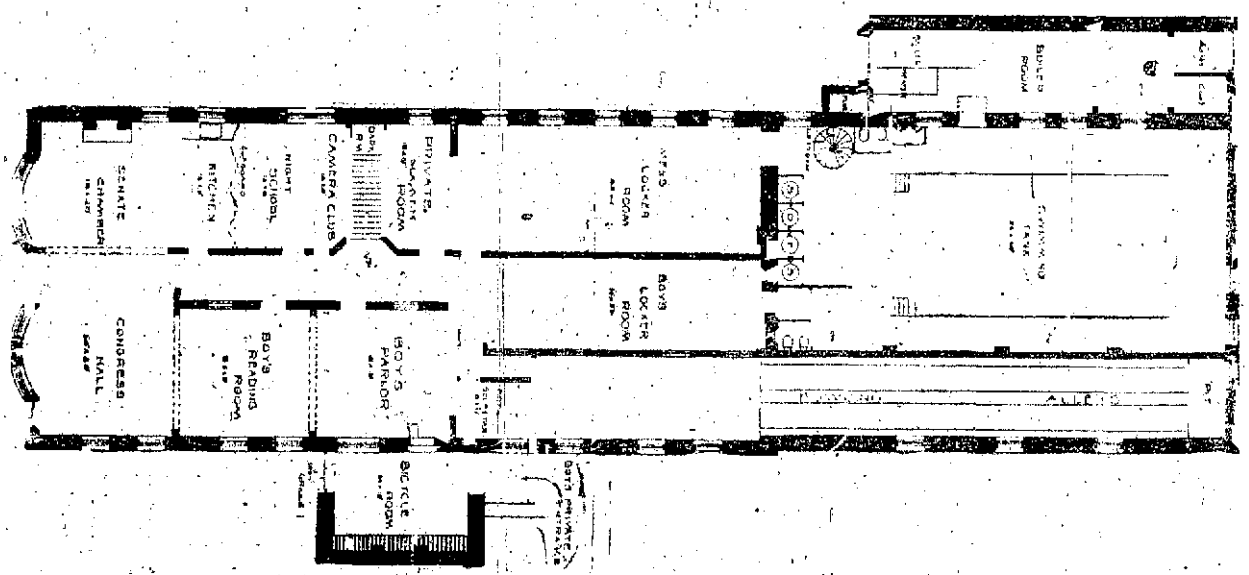
If people wish to furnish a room and do not care to have the trouble or responsibility of selecting the articles, they can communicate with Mrs. W. W. Williamson, the chairman of the furnishing committee. It will be found that the committee can make the money go much further as special rates are given in large orders. It is proposed to furnish the rooms as follows: The second story, $60 outlay for each; third floor, $50; fourth, $45.

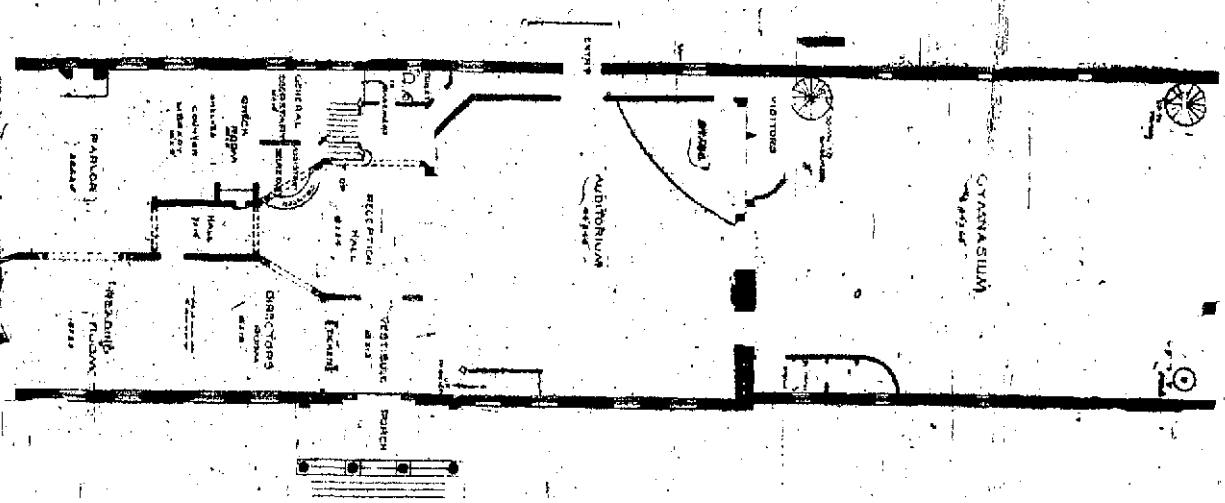
Those who may conclude to participate in this excellent philanthropy would do well to communicate with the auxiliary, for there will be advantages to be gained by all participating.

It may be well to state that the members of the auxiliary have worked early and late themselves to swell the amount in the treasury. They have given entertainments, etc. Meantime they have maintained the "strangers teas" every Sunday evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms; served Thanksgiving dinner to nearly 200 young men; given New Year receptions, not mentioning several extra entertainments, for they hold themselves ever in readiness whenever the management of the association calls for their assistance.



THE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.





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The Future of Our Capital City

NEVER IN THE history of her existence has Denver had a more prosperous outlook for the future than at present. Her workers are employed at commensurate wages, money can be procured on good securities for 5 per cent and under, dwellings and storehouses are being erected with such rapidity as to maintain normal rents for the ever increasing population and business enterprises, the rate of taxation is low when compared with other western cities, mortgages are low when the total wealth of the city is considered and all in all the city is in just such a condition as bespeaks a steady advancement of her interests.

Recognized as the commercial key to the plain region of the great west and the east in region of the Rockies, Denver must necessarily consider surrounding conditions in order to predict for her future. In this there is nothing that tends to depreciate the claims for her continual prosperity. The snows have already fallen in sufficient quantities to guarantee water with which to grow the early crops and there yet remain four months of the winter season during which time it can be relied upon sufficient amount of snow will fall to properly irrigate the later crops.

The fall season just closed was marked by sufficient rains to maintain the grazing lands in fine condition until Christmas thus allowing the thousands of head of stock on the ranges to enter the winter prepared for the [illegible]

The reports from the small towns show that nearly every farmer in the country surrounding Denver has money on deposit which is a great stimulant to the commercial men of the city in placing this year's order for goods.

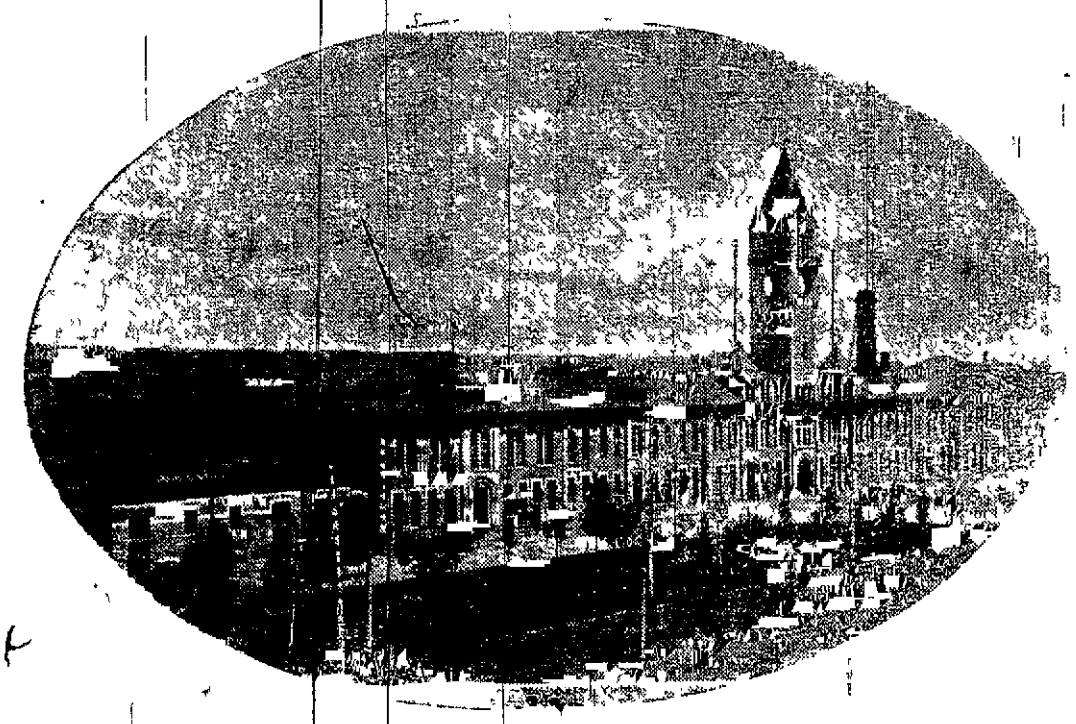
While the mining stock market may not be as large as it has been in times past, still the mining industry is in better condition than ever. New veins are being found all over the mining region, camps are opening and many of those who at one time depended upon the fluctuations of the value of mining stock for a livelihood are now investing in the commercial products which are used in the mining regions.

Another great advantage to Denver is the change of public sentiment regarding the west and its resources, brought by wise legislation in the passage of the irrigation law by the national government. The effects of this reclaiming movement are just beginning to be felt in Denver though the increased demand for supplies consequent to new agricultural regions. No one dare attempt to portray the future for the arid west under the new regime, if the effects are already noticeable in Denver how much more pronounced will they be when the water is brought to the fields.

The advertisement Colorado has received through the annual tourist travel has worked wonders in public sentiment throughout the east. No longer do the masses east of the Mississippi connect western names with uncomfortable reminiscences, but just at the mention of the west suggests a prosperous and comfortable new country where homes can be built, children educated, health regained and capital invested with a secure feeling of profit.

When the tourist business of the state is worth as much aside from the monetary consideration as the increased popularity to its credit the west had gained, the good will of over [illegible] tourists who today are advertising its resources through every hamlet and city east of the Mississippi is a result of this and other advertisements. Long strings of tourist travel have come every year to the interior of the state. Railroads are building rolling stock and improving roadbeds, hotels are being erected and enlarged, numerous towns are being built and throughout the entire west an unprecedented amount of confidence in this [illegible] is assured the coming season.

All of these helps to stimulate the outlook for Denver. With every laboring man within a radius of 600 miles able to secure work and with the knowledge that at least [illegible] per cent of the business within this same radius results to her interests, Denver has reason to look forward to 1903 with the utmost confidence for success.



DENVER UNION DEPOT.

The Moffat Short Line

A Railway Enterprise of Gigantic Importance to All Colorado.

THOSE WHO HAVE occasion to be near the western limits of Denver this New Year's morning will witness the actual beginning of a new enterprise that means much to the future of Colorado. The contractors will today begin grading for the Denver Northwestern & Pacific railway. This railroad which is strictly a Colorado enterprise being fathered by David H. Moffat of this city, will be the medium through which a territory larger and just as prolific in mineral, timber, agriculture and stone wealth as the state of Pennsylvania will be opened to the commercial world.

It will be constructed in as nearly a direct line as possible from Denver to Salt Lake City, Utah. The entire route with the exception of a few miles out of each terminal is through an undeveloped country. The immediate territory northwest of Denver through which the road will pass and in a large degree open is greater in area than the combined areas of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and New Jersey. This latter territory has a population of 5,865,000 and the territory to be opened in Colorado is capable of supporting fully as many people. The territory in northwestern Colorado and eastern Utah which will use this road as an outlet is larger than the state of Pennsylvania which has a population of 6,302,000. The new territory in many ways surpasses Pennsylvania in its resources for the support of humanity. Thus when the history of the growth of the population in the eastern states is considered, which growth was retarded through lack of modern facilities, the mind fails in its attempt to keep pace with the future of this new empire.

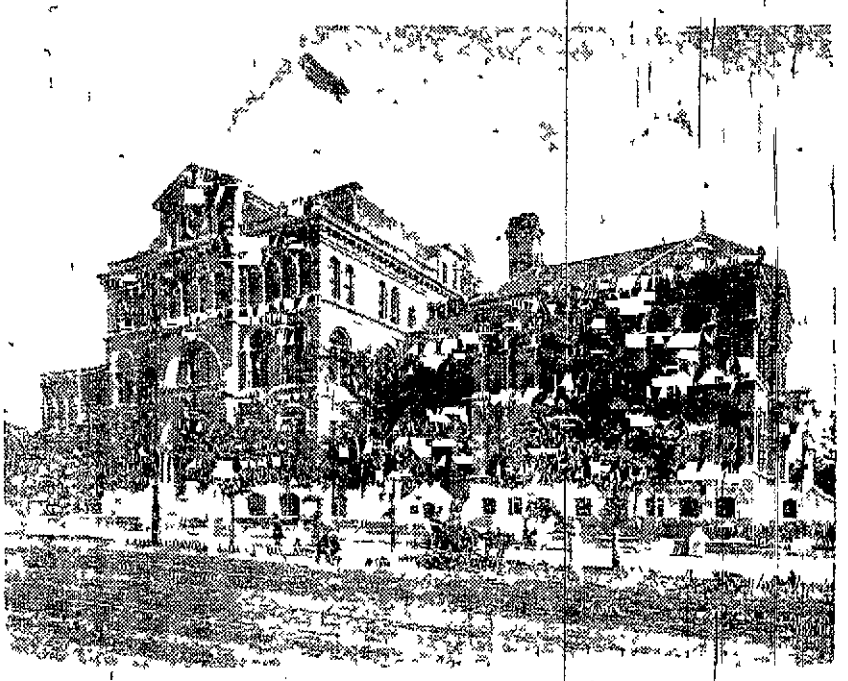
From its seclusion can be brought in untold quantities all the varieties of lumber known to the mountainous country, coal of every variety, building stone equal to any in the world, mineral ores, oil and gas and agricultural, grazing and fruit products. In fact this great region is a locked treasury which already contains and is capable of producing innumerable products, but which only awaits man's ingenuity to master the combination and swing open its doors.

The local effect in Colorado of the opening of this empire can hardly be imagined. It practically opens one fourth of the state to settlement and industry and means that the already settled portion will have a home market for its over production until the new territory can raise and manufacture the products it consumes. Aside from this the citizenship that will be drawn here by reason of the investments and opportunities offered will add their aid and together with the capital they will bring and the capital which will be produced from the new country will materially help Colorado in attaining a financial standing only equaled by a few of the eastern states.

Nationally the road will be of as great importance as it is locally. In short it shortens the distance between Denver and Salt Lake City over 100 miles which fact alone will prove of vast benefit in the expeditious movement of supplies or troops across the states.

Of the road itself it can be said that it will be modern in every respect. The grades and curvature will be less than any other road crossing the Rocky mountains. The scenery will prove an elegant drawing card for it will be entirely new to the traveling world. The rolling stock and facilities for accommodating the traveling and commercial public will be the very best and the time across the state will be so shortened as to offer special inducement for the use of this new highway.

Denver and Colorado look forward to the completion of this road with high hopes and the beginning of the grading today does more toward a Happy New Year than any other one enterprise that has been begun in many a year.



EAST DENVER HIGH SCHOOL

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The Woman's Club of Colorado Springs

Federation is one of the inspiring watchwords of the day in every department of active life, especially where there are distinct ends and aims; for, it is axiomatic that the accomplishment of wide and wise projects can only be brought about by the concentrated effort of the many.

It used to be said that if a woman wanted to increase her knowledge, "there was nothing to hinder her from doing so, by herself, in the sacred seclusion of her home." But some of the more progressive minds thought out a better way. Studying by one's self is rather lonesome work, for one thing; then, there's no incentive as there is in numbers. So, the daring pioneers began in the old-fashioned "sewing societies" to have one of their number read aloud; presently they discovered they had "views" and discussion ensued.

MRS. J. A. MORRISON
Chairman Home and Education Department, Woman's Club.

MRS. A. R. SCOTT,
Chairman Social Science Department, Woman's Club.

Next, women found that by organizing into "clubs" they could improve their own minds while helping others to improve theirs; besides having that very pleasant thing known as a "good time" together.

Almost immediately upon the success of the clubs sprang up the federating of the clubs, both state and national; and, latest of all, and, perhaps, in the end to prove best of all, the local or city federations.

This is the movement of the hour, a movement which distinctly marks the opening years of this 20th century, when even churches hitherto supposed to be living in armed neutrality, if not in open warfare, are actually federating in many places for the purpose of carrying out that which is too large to handle individually. Federation is such a powerful lever and fulcrum in the feats of world-moving, such as we see demanding our strength today.

Less than a year ago the present organization known as the Colorado Springs Federation of Women was organized. It has proved a wise movement, one in the right direction. Through its "Open department" it called into being "The Woman's Club of Colorado Springs," which has been advancing as rapidly as the sturdiest of infants and in entering upon its second year is taking on the giant strides of youth.

It has called into club life a large number of women

MRS. E. A. SAWYER,
Chairman Art and Literature Department, Woman's Club.

MRS. ROBERT KERR,
President Woman's Club of Colorado Springs.

MRS. FRANCIS W. GODDARD,
Vice President, Woman's Club.

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not hitherto in touch with any of the clubs of the city, women who were starving "for the bread of life" such as the organization is fitted to bestow in abundant measure. In so far as time has admitted, the Woman's club has lived up to its object as defined in the constitution "to stimulate intellectual development, to promote unity and good fellowship among its members and to strengthen individual philanthropic and reformatory effort."

In line with the all embracing scope of the motto selected by the Woman's club, "Not for ourselves alone,

SUMMER EVENING IN COLORADO SPRINGS

but for others as well," both the Federation and the Woman's club, on account of their large membership have had constantly on their minds the need of a club house wherein to transact the manifold affairs accumulating in the course of active club life. Other clubs in the city meeting here and there in private houses have been obliged to limit their numbers to suit the size of their meeting place. Should a club house really become a reality to these also a club house would be a boon beyond question.

Some hold that in order to have rights in a club house it is imperative that the clubs have an organization in common, call it "Federation" or what you will. Beyond a doubt such an alliance would evolve a club house or a club house would necessitate such an alliance, which ever way you put it, as the two are inseparable.

The individual life of each club is not to be tampered with; it is as sacred as the rights of each state in our commonwealth, but the union of the clubs is also necessary to strength, to action, to power, as the federal government is to our country.

The motto of the national Federation of Women's clubs is "Unity in Diversity," and that's what is needed in Colorado Springs. There has been diversity for many a long year; the clubs have studied art and literature—and—literature and art—they have written and written, and talked and talked "philanthropy"—but what have they done?

Well, it cannot but be acknowledged, not so very much, and all because there were not enough to concentrate their powers on any one line of action. But it will not be ever thus. This year has seen the bringing about of a Federation of Women and as an outgrowth a large and prosperous Woman's club.

So, there's every reason to confidently expect a club federation and a fine club house. If this is to be accomplished the club women one and all must lay aside petty personalities, live the club motto to the very letter and follow the homely yet exceedingly pertinent advice of the illustrious wife of Josiah Allen and "put their shoulder blades to the wheel."

The club movement is certainly worthy of one's best endeavors; it takes the initiative in the good work in city and state; better than all it brings into loving companionship women of differing nationalities and conditions. Ordinarily women are divided into cliques and squads, but now that social barriers are weakened and less insisted upon they are found to be mere "imaginary lines," not unlike to the parallels and the equator over which we puzzled in our childhood days, and—finally—they were simply "imaginary."

Through the club, women have been taught business methods and pleasure has reigned where there was sorrow before; profit too has been gained through the various branches of study and purposeful work has given happiness. Concerning the organized altruistic idea of the club movement Mrs Robert J Burdett says "First, it was undertaken for self culture only, but as time went on club work has evolved into culture for self and neighbor. To be self centered is to stagnate and die. It is activity for others that vitalizes and vivifies. This is as true of clubs as of individuals. The club which plays forever in its own front yard soon considers its life so important that it loses sight of the larger life going on right around it."

The beautiful and generous spirit of helpfulness which has existed is exemplified in the large undertaking, the "Book Carnival" of last spring. If the Woman's club has accomplished nothing more than "mothering" that successful affair, it is well that it has a being. Fully 2 000 people participated and $1 150, the net proceeds, were donated to the Public library. A portion of this sum has been wisely expended and valuable additions have been made to its shelves.

Thus modestly, without any flourish of trumpets this new club has shown itself the champion of that which tends toward the happiness of others; has taken several practical steps in that direction. Happiness, that inalienable right of the human family, seems afar off to some and "Not alms but a friend" is sadly needed many a time. Then too the members of this club are realizing that life is a short day, but a working one, and they are mulling more of it, "Not for themselves alone but for others as well."

Splendid work has been done in every department. "The Problems of the City," the theme elected for this year's study by the Social Science department, has been deeply delved into. And no more needful one could have been chosen. It lies at the root of all study of social life, being so far reaching in all of its ramifications, touching as it does the common life of humanity at almost every point. The city officials have been assisted in the difficult task of enforcing the law requiring the sidewalks in front of places of business shall be scrubbed, also that the law against expectoration in public places be enforced.

One of the important discussions before this department was on the "Care and Education of Defectives." In view of the interest created by the report from the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind a committee was empowered to petition the legislature for the establishment of a state school for the feeble minded. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved That the social science department of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs, Colo., is in favor of establishing in the department of justice at Washington, a laboratory for the study of criminal, pauper and defective classes, it being understood that such investigation is a development of work already begun by the federal government. That such study shall include the collection of sociological and pathological data in institutions for the delinquent, dependent and defective and in hospitals, schools and other institutions, that specially the causes of social evils shall be sought out with a view to ameliorating or preventing them."

The Home and Education department started off with the fine lectures on parliamentary law by Mrs Emma A [illegible], the General Federation parliamentarian. It proved a most fascinating study, this system of procedure established by usage, which has become the [illegible] law of deliberative bodies as is the common law the [illegible] of the states and the nation. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the children.

[illegible] department [illegible] has been [illegible] granted by the board of education in the [illegible] school building. [illegible] traveling library [illegible] New York [illegible] [illegible] One of the topics scheduled for discussion is "How to Be Happy Though Married" [illegible] one should have more than a bowing acquaintance with the art of domestic science.

While other departments are progressing [illegible] that devoted to art and literature is forging ahead with a wonderful amount of zeal. Each department meeting is divided between these two subjects so impartially that it is hard to tell which excels in interest. On [illegible] some of the papers have savored [illegible] of the sometimes [illegible] old fashioned [illegible] literary club, when the "[illegible]" [illegible] all questions and gave literary headaches to all concerned. All this has been beautifully obviated by the easy and extemporaneous debates that have been a distinctive feature of the afternoons.

The unity and good fellowship fostered by the art study class is of a truly Bohemian flavor quite up to the Latin Quarter itself; one can imagine where the busy artists pass the quip and good natured gibe, laugh and work in a companionship which is all the more enjoyable because of its utter lack of formality. Then the study classes pursuing a strenuous course in American literature and the branch studying musical history, was there ever a more earnest, intelligent lot of students? In proof that the club work is many sided, in a week or two a class of about 60 will commence the practice of voice training, culture and the art of expression, preliminary to a grand dramatic entertainment contemplated for the springtime.

There's material for just every sort of thing within the ranks of the Woman's club. We have artists, musi-

THE STEELE SCHOOL

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cians, and musical composers authors, poets, business women, teachers professional women trained nurses elocutionists, descendants of illustrious people, housekeepers, homemakers, etc etc, what more can be told of it? Oh a gift has been made to the State Federation Scholarship fund, and at the last meeting of the Home and Education department it was voted to send a Christmas box to the pupils of the Pike View school

Saturday, December 26 the children of the club women were the guests of the club They did have the onliest of times, as the old army man said of his trip to the national encampment and now, all his coming year mindful of the pleasure bestowed on them and apt as children are to imitate the example of their mothers there is no doubt in some minds but that these same children will be eager next time to make Christmas day 1903 a merry one for others less fortunate—those who will have no "Merry Christmas" but for their endeavors thus passing on sunshine and perpetuating the club motto, Not for ourselves alone but for others as well

What is a Woman's club? A meeting ground
For those of purpose great and broad and strong
Whose aim is toward the stars who ever long
To make the patent listening world resound
With sweeter music purer nobler tone
A place where kindly helpful words are said
And kindlier deeds are done where hearts are fed,
Where wealth of learning and of poverty's woes
And hand grasps hand and soul finds touch with soul
Where victors in the race for fame and power
Look backward even in their triumph hour
To beckon others towards the slightest goal
This is a Woman's club a high ideal
Where toilers dream an hour then back to the

What is a Woman's club? The tribune of the right
Touched with an altar coal and made alive
Instinct with hope for those who toil and strive
And wait to catch that joyous dawn's first glow
That ushers in a better freer age
When right for one shall be for all the right
When all together in life's moil and light
The war for right and truth shall bravely wage

To those who are contemplating coming to Colorado and who wish to know something of its financial condition the will be of interest

State debt	$ [illegible] 170 51
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Taxes in the state	[illegible]
Total assets	$1 [illegible] 11 82
Liabilities other than [illegible] shown on hands of assets	$ 910 855 91

The foregoing amounts are [illegible] when the following figures are noted which show that with a 10 mill tax levy and its other income the state can conduct its institutions and pay off its entire debt in 3 months

Estimated revenue income for 1903 1904	$8 002 750 00
Estimated expenditures for 1903 1904	$4 463 300 00

[illegible]

Bonded indebtedness of the state in 1902	$ [illegible] 480 00	
Total valuation of the state in 1902	$ [illegible] 00	
Colorado's share of taxation	[illegible]	Valuation [illegible]
Agricultural land	488 880	[illegible] 25
Grazing land	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal land	[illegible]	301 891
Oil land	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mineral land	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metalliferous Mining claims	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock raising [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill sites [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assessed [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shed [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
All other [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount of cash in the hands of [illegible]		$ [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		0
Cash value of special [illegible]		[illegible]
Amount of cash in the hands of [illegible]		$ [illegible] 0
Amount of cash value of [illegible]		[illegible] 0
Amount of cash value of [illegible]		410
Bank stock on hand in [illegible]		[illegible]
Stock or shares in any corporation doing business in the state		[illegible]
Number of military polls [illegible]		

Quality of Western Horses

Western horses are often unjustly condemned by men who have never seen a representative of this breed. No doubt the ranges do furnish a vast number of inferior horses which is accounted for by the fact that there is far less individual care and opportunity for much more careful proper care and stud [illegible] expense necessary for better breeding. Experience [illegible] by farm [illegible] breeders and ranchmen however shows the percentage of well bred [illegible] horses [illegible] to be the best in the west. From the days of [illegible] institutions [illegible] which show their [illegible] tax levy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining Co.

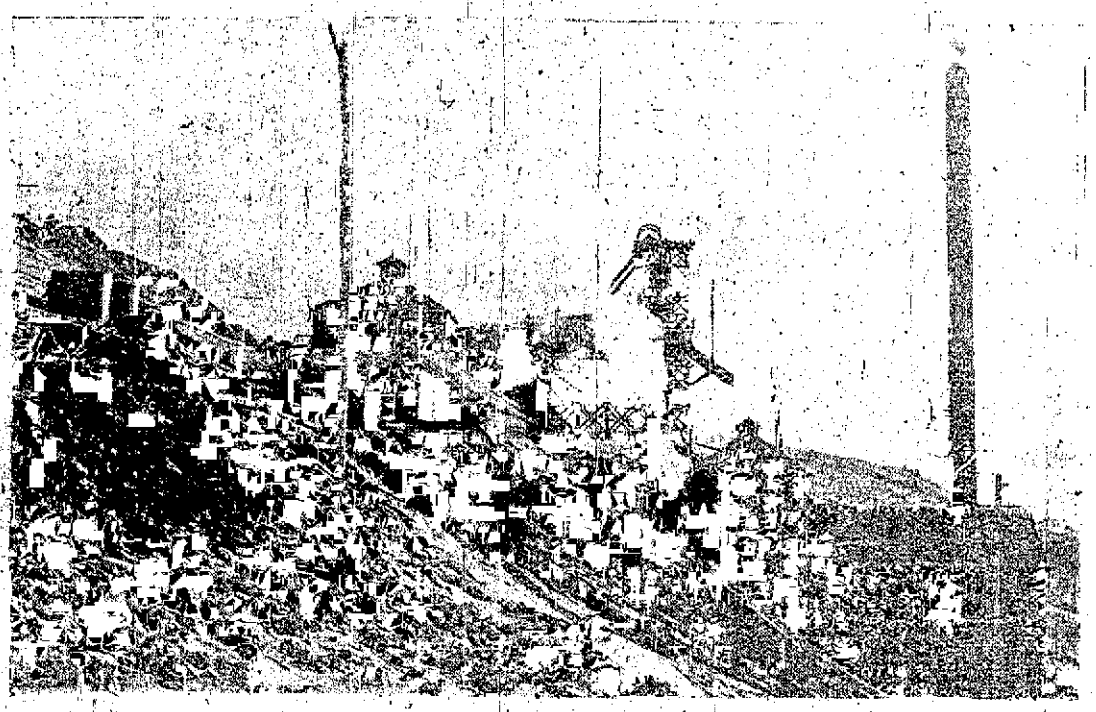
Capital Stock, 2,500,000 shares. Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

Mines in the Cripple Creek District.

Officers:

S. S. BERNARD, President.
H. H. BARBEE, Vice-Pres.
J. M. JORDAN, Sec. and Treas.
WM. SAINTHORPE, Supt.

MAIN OFFICES:
406 and 410 Mining Exchange Building,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
U. S. A.



El Paso Company's New Hoisting Works—End View.

El Paso Company's New Hoisting Works—Front View.

The new plant and equipment at this company has completed is the most perfect of its kind in the Cripple Creek district, and although buildings and machinery are of the latest and most improved designs and finished in the most thorough manner, the entire plant was constructed at a price less than half of any similar work in this camp.

The hoisting engine was built by Webster, Camp & Lane of Akron, Ohio, and is an exact duplicate of the one at Stratton's Independence and is designed to meet the requirements of a shaft 2000 feet in depth.

The transport arrangements of this plant are such that the handling of ore and material is performed at a minimum cost, much less than by handling by the old system, heretofore in vogue in Cripple Creek.

The cost of this new equipment, together with the purchase price of the property of the Morning Star Gold Mining company as well as the operating expenses of the mine was paid from the production of less than 25 tons of ore per day covering a period of 8 to 10 months.

The output for the year 1902 is approximately 300 tons of ore per day covering a period of 12 or 16 months, the production of the mine is being very materially increased, and this will be gradually augmented during the coming year. The work done by the miners in the El Paso mine is of the most thorough character, the men and superintendent working in complete accord.

The highest wages are paid and only the best men employed in every department of the mine, each man performs a day's work, that takes pride in the performance of his duty, the result being that the greatest amount of work is accomplished with the least number of men.

Denver Building Record

The value of the Denver building record in 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by $491,861.00. The record shows a steady increase during the entire year. The following table shows the record by months:

	1901.	1902.
January	$ 226,743	$ 285,553
February	146,140	577,364
March	384,882	475,012
April	373,167	527,750
May	308,205	327,870
June	390,792	428,670
July	350,789	451,870
August	281,580	270,020
September	304,187	280,285
October	350,965	365,435
November	406,570	277,950
December	298,330	396,480
Total	$3,942,530	$4,434,391

The following table shows the gain of Colorado's state institutions:

	Opened.	Attendance. 1st Year.	1901.	1902.
The State School of Mines	1874	12	200	244
The State University	1877	46	833	862
State Agricultural College	1879	94	387	448
State Normal School	1899	76	271	289

Statement of Bullion Operated on at United States Mint, Denver, Colo., During Calendar Year 1902.

Colorado—By Counties

County.—	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Boulder	$ 44,374.48	$ 301.01	$ 44,676.49
Clear Creek	14,888.76	121.82	15,015.58
Chaffee	43,177.56	150.60	43,328.16
Dolores	955.11	5.50	960.61
Eagle	165.09	.50	165.59
Gilpin	427,595.48	3,338.17	430,933.65
Gunnison	912.49	7.42	919.91
Lake	6,727.06	52.41	6,779.47
La Plata	655.30	3.18	658.48
Mesa	84.33	.55	84.88
Montrose	1,867.77	11.91	1,879.68
Ouray	1,563,776.86	17,020.34	1,580,797.20
Park	14,613.71	68.03	14,681.74
Pitkin	308.73	1.78	310.51
Routt	13,845.44	46.33	13,891.77
Saguache	305.39	1.84	307.23
San Juan	5,358.46	15.13	5,373.59
San Miguel	1,343,224.23	17,312.51	1,360,536.74
Summit	90,702.21	615.10	91,317.31
Teller	10,180,402.22	8,812.44	10,181,214.66
County Unknown	116,343.59	798.36	117,141.95
Smelter deposits	1,592,369.52	1,034.24	1,593,403.76
Total	$15,462,653.79	$40,724.17	$15,503,377.96

Foreign to Colorado.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alaska	$ 4,312.32	$ 16.85	$ 4,329.17
South Africa	124.30	.32	124.62
Arizona	532,394.71	5,668.65	538,063.36
Central America	125.54	2.07	127.61
California	1,573.48	20.39	1,593.87
Idaho	6,384.02	40.17	6,424.19
Mexico	11,780.52	118.18	11,898.70
Montana	580.43	4.91	585.34
New Mexico	108,673.99	104.76	108,778.75
Oregon	214.54	1.45	216.99
South Dakota	293.63	.91	294.54
Utah	76,361.32	711.90	77,073.22
Washington	559.06	2.50	561.56
Wyoming	5,629.42	14.12	5,643.54
Total	$ 748,789.58	$ 7,936.99	$ 756,726.57

Miscellaneous.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Jewelry	$ 26,599.21	$ 190.30	$ 26,789.51
United States coin	223.46		223.46
Foreign coin	12.28		12.28
Deposits	2,663.75	62.70	2,726.45
Total	$ 29,498.70	$ 253.00	$ 29,751.70

Recapitulation.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Colorado	$15,462,653.79	$40,724.17	$15,503,377.96
Foreign to Colo.	748,789.58	7,936.99	756,726.57
Miscellaneous	29,498.70	253.00	29,751.70
Grand total	$16,240,942.07	$48,914.16	$16,289,856.23

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE OF COLORADO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

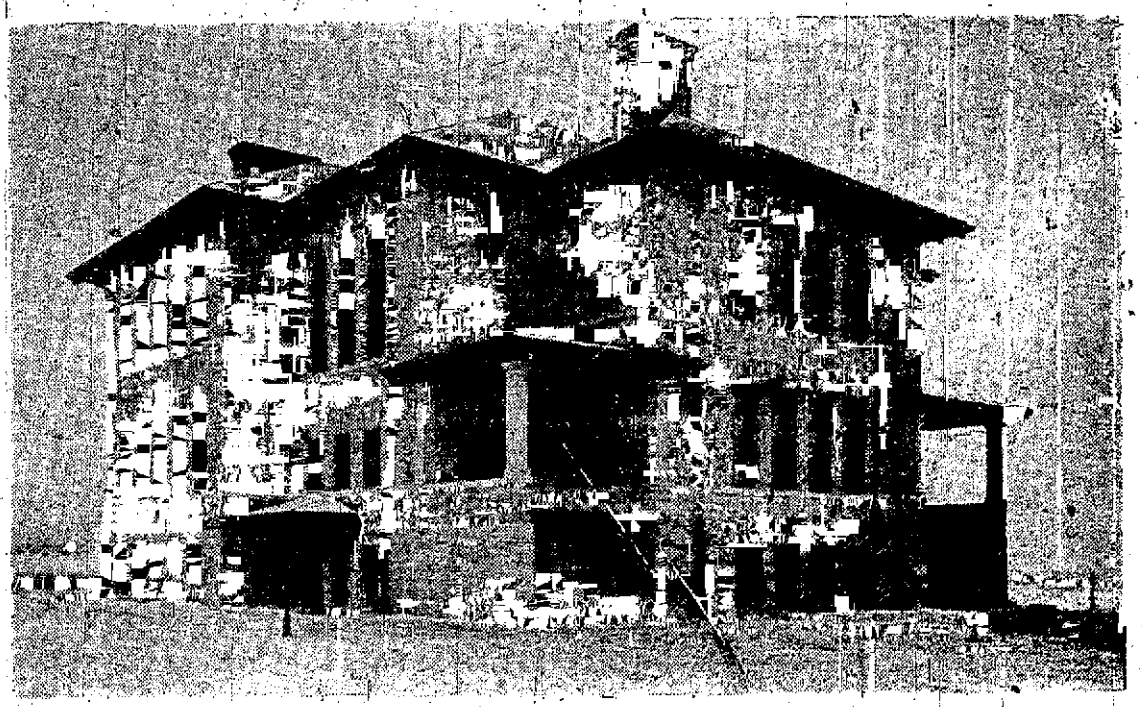
	1901.	1902.
Enrolled in high schools	7240	7125
Enrolled in graded schools	79342	88058
Enrolled in rural schools	33528	31891
	120110	126969

Number and valuation of school buildings.

	1900.	1902.
Number of school houses	1753	1831
School rooms owned and rented	3180	3387
Total valuation	$6,495,875.00	$6,950,807.17

General statistics.

	1901.	1902.
No. school days in term in graded schools	166	170
No. school days in term in rural schools	124	127
	1901.	1902.
Average cost per month for each pupil by enrollment	$1.04	$1.12
Average cost per month for each pupil by average attendance	$7.77	$8.12
	Dec. 1, 1900.	Dec. 1, 1902.
Public school permanent fund	$1,221,457.59	$1,254,716.73
Interest on fund from Dec. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1902		$59,436.89



THE NEW HUNT SCHOOL

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Pueblo the Phenomenal

OF ALL the cities of this state none is enjoying more rapid growth at the present time, or has more brilliant prospects for the future, than Pueblo.

The people of that city are thoroughly aroused by the rapid progress in the past few months, and are already looking forward to the time when the "Gateway of the Rocky Mountains," as they love to call their city, will have earned a secure place as the industrial and business center of the area comprised within the mountain states.

Recent changes in railroad ownership of the Colorado lines has made Pueblo rather than Denver the head center of the Colorado transportation system.

The extensive improvements and enlargements of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company's plant at Pueblo have made that city the headquarters for the steel trade of the west.

The rapid growth of the manufacturing industries, as shown by the establishment of new enterprises, and the enlargement of those already in operation, are rapidly pushing the city to the front rank as a manufacturing center.

The favorable location is making Pueblo the great wholesale depot for southern, western and southeastern Colorado and New Mexico.

The rapid increase of population is creating a demand for houses and store buildings, and giving a very stable and permanent basis for real estate additions and retail trade in all lines.

Within the past few months Pueblo has attracted the attention of capitalists who have undertaken a great many new enterprises that will have an important effect in building up the city and increasing its prosperity.

With all these things in view, it is not surprising that the older residents of the city who have stayed with it during its days of depression, as well as of prosperity, should feel that at last their confidence is going to be justified and their predictions realized.

From the volume of its manufacturing products, Pueblo is already justified in claiming the title of "The Pittsburg of the West," and the coming years will certainly add to its pre-eminence in these lines.

Unlike some other centers of population, Pueblo is not dependent for its growth solely upon its own immediate resources, however great these may be. There is probably not in all the world a valley of such exceptional richness and such a bewildering variety of natural resources as that of the Arkansas river from its source in the mountains near Leadville to the point where it loses itself in the Kansas plains at the eastern limit of this state. Included within this area are such cities as Leadville, Buena Vista, Salida, Florence, Canon City, Victor, Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs, La Junta, Rocky Ford, Lamar, Trinidad and Walsenburg. There are such mining regions as those of Leadville, Salida, Cripple Creek and Silver Cliff. There are unfailing streams of mountain water and reservoir sites that are recognized to be among the largest and most practicable for improvement in the state. There are the coal mines of Colorado Springs, Canon City and Trinidad. There are the oil fields of Florence. There are the hay meadows of the upper valley, the orchards of Canon City and Florence, the gardens of Pueblo, the beet ranches and the sugar factories of Otero and Prowers counties. And on either side of the valley extending up as far as the divides that mark the heads of the streams are the cattle ranges, once the free domain of the buffalo and later of the long-horned Texas steer and the long-wooled Mexican wether, but now the abode of thoroughbred or high-grade cattle, horses and sheep. Of all this rich domain Pueblo is the natural center and in its development Pueblo is taking the lead.

Fortunately for the growth of the city at this critical time in its career, its business affairs are in the hands of enterprising, enthusiastic and loyal men. The Pueblo Business Men's association is setting a magnificent example to the smaller communities of the Arkansas valley, and under the leadership of its most efficient president and secretary it is doing a vast amount of good for the city and for the state.

In this connection there may be mentioned the official statistics furnished to the Gazette by the officers of this association and printed elsewhere in this number, which show more conclusively than words can do, though possibly with less interest for the average reader, the remarkable progress that is being made in this young giant of American cities.

It is also fortunate for a city, and for the region of which it is the natural center and headquarters, that the business men of Pueblo are using their means and opportunity to build up all the neighboring communities, including both the cities and the rural and mining districts. This is unquestionably the winning policy, and the result already is that the people of the Arkansas valley, the great San Luis park, the San Juan, and the Western Slope, look to the merchants and the business men of Pueblo as their sincere friends who are always ready to assist them in whatever project they may have undertaken for the up-building of the state and the general promotion of all its interests.

It is not surprising under such conditions and circumstances that the growth of Pueblo is rapid and it is not surprising that the energetic men and women of that city are devoting themselves enthusiastically to the task of promoting the growth of the city and making the most of the opportunities that are before them.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Adjacent to the [illegible] THAT IT IS

[illegible] THAT IT COSTS

[illegible] THAT INCOME CAN BE made on investments

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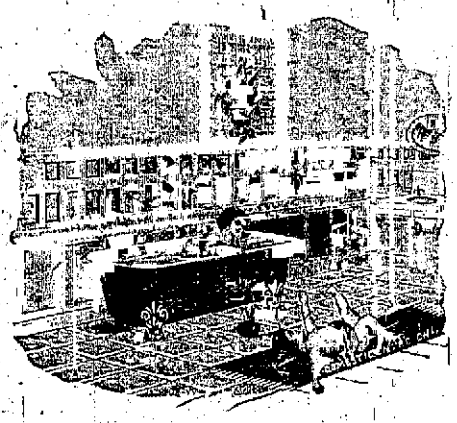
Pueblo, (Bessemer) Colorado.



Fyer [illegible] the [illegible]er

Take delight in splashing around in the modern bathroom with its multitudinous comforts and conveniences.

MODERN BATHROOMS

Are only erected in a satisfactory manner by regularly trained sanitary plumbers. We excel in this work. Our years of study and experience warrant us in guaranteeing first class work in all cases.

Steam and Hot Water Heating

We are regular heating engineers. Consult us about the proper heating of your building. We can solve the problem for you. Estimates furnished and plan prepared.

St. JOHN BROS.

SANITARY PLUMBERS & HEATING ENGINEERS

18 East Kiowa St. Phone 36.

Irrigated Lands

IN THE

Pecos Valley of New Mexico

Four thousand five hundred acres of the finest alfalfa lands in the west, located on the Pecos Valley Railroad near the town of Hagerman, about twenty miles south of Roswell, New Mexico, have recently been put on the market. The lands are highly improved and irrigated from the canal of the Felix Irrigation Co. Prices range from $40 to $55 per acre, with water right, according to location and improvements. A share of stock of the Irrigation Company is sold with each acre of land. The land owners will own and control the canal and water supply.

For particulars write to

[illegible] HAGERMAN,
Roswell, N. M.

OR

PERCY HAGERMAN,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

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Colorado City

AND ITS INDUSTRIES

IN THE PAST twelve months the progress of Colorado City has been noteworthy and significant. This enterprising and prosperous little city situated so near to Colorado Springs as to form practically a part of the same community has been increasing steadily in population and resources and has at the same time manifested such a spirit of enterprise, loyalty and ambition as to demonstrate very clearly its claim to be regarded as one of the most promising industrial centers of the Rocky Mountain region.

At the present time the principal industry at Colorado City is the treatment of the gold ores of the Cripple Creek district. Contrary to an impression prevailing among those not familiar with the subject gold ores unlike those of lead, silver and iron are not ordinarily treated by a fire process in great furnaces. On the contrary the most economical and effective methods for separating the gold from the rocks are what are known as "wet processes." Our eastern readers are doubtless familiar with the way in which lye is extracted from ashes by allowing water to run through a vat containing the refuse of wood fire. In a somewhat similar way gold is leached out of the rock by means of solutions of various chemicals among which the most important are chlorine, bromine and cyanide of potassium.

The great works of the United States Reduction & Refining company at Colorado City, which are so far as the Gazette is informed the largest in the world, use the chlorination process, while the big mill of the Telluride Reduction company employs a bromine process. These mills have been very successful in their operations and have done much to make it possible to work the low grade mines of the Cripple Creek district at profit.

With the building of the big reduction work and the other construction work carried on at Colorado City there has come to be a demand for brick in large quantities and several establishments that have been started to meet this demand have proven to be successful beyond all anticipations. Besides producing a very good quality of brick for all ordinary operations there has been developed an inexhaustible supply of material from which it is possible to produce a very superior article of pressed brick that is rapidly coming into favor in this locality and gaining considerable fame abroad.

Besides the industries already established in Colorado City, there are numerous good opportunities for other manufacturing plants and some of these are certain to be established in the near future.

The people of Colorado City are enterprising and progressive and the character of the community is well attested by the vigorous and successful campaign against gambling and illegal liquor selling which has been carried on in the past year. Colorado City is not a prohibition town like Colorado Springs but it is by no means the lawless community of former years. There are good schools, churches, bank and retail establishments of all kinds, two railroads and an electric car line connecting with Manitou and Colorado Springs. With natural resources of great value and inexhaustible quantity and with an energetic and intelligent people possessing abounding confidence in their own community the future prospects of Colorado City are indeed bright.

BELL AND SON

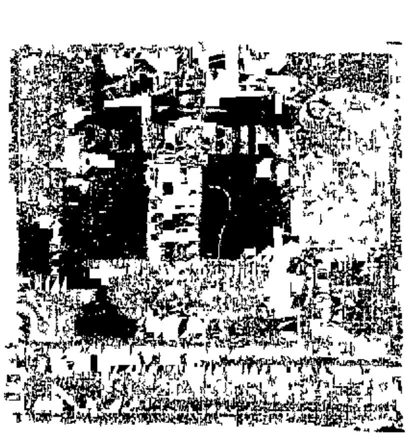
The Largest Exclusive Wall Paper and Paint House in Colorado City.

In no line of business is there a greater demand for experience, skill and artistic ability than in the interior decorating and beautifying of our homes. As Colorado City grows in population and the number of modern residences increases this demand has become more and more pronounced.

A firm whose work has always come up to the standard of even the most fastidious in this line of work is that of Bell & Son located at 110 Colorado avenue. The firm is composed of Mr. T. S. Bell and Mr. W. L. Bell and has been established in Colorado City for the past 10 years. Very few firms even in larger cities can boast of a more complete line of wall paper and decorating materials and it is without question the largest exclusive house in this vicinity. They have just received a large shipment of new spring patterns which are now on display.

A complete line of painters' supplies is also carried, paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, mouldings, etc. An expert staff of decorators is employed by the firm and in this line of work they have established an enviable reputation.

Bell & Son are exclusive agents in Colorado City, Colorado Springs and Manitou for the famous "Lincoln" brand of ready mixed paints than which there is none better on the market. They are preparing also to install machinery this spring for the manufacture of paint for the trade, an industry which will no doubt grow to considerable proportions. They gladly furnish estimates and anyone contemplating spring improvements will do well to get their figures on either painting or paper hanging.



Perhaps no feature of Colorado City's growth is more noticeable than the large number of modern residences that have been erected within the past year. Along with this development there has come a greatly increased demand for modern sanitary plumbing.

In the H. W. Davis Plumbing and Heating company, Colorado City possesses what is perhaps one of the largest plumbing concerns in the state. Mr. H. W. Davis, the president and manager, has been in the plumbing business continuously for the past 10 years, the greater part of the time in Colorado City. The firm name for a great many years has been the H. W. Davis Company until September 1902 when it was incorporated under the laws of the state as the H. W. Davis Plumbing and Heating Company. The incorporation included the three firms of H. W. Davis & Co., Frank Press and W. F. Christmas and the officers and directors are at present H. W. Davis, president and manager; Frank Press, vice president; Cyril Hardwick, secretary; B. F. Clark, treasurer and John W. Meswinter. The company's headquarters are at ... Colorado avenue where they carry the largest plumbing stock in ... The business of the company is attaining very large proportions including ... plumbing work on a large number of the public buildings in the county. The facilities which the company possess for buying ... in large quantities ... a saving which is decidedly noticeable in their estimates. A skilled force of plumbers is employed and prompt and careful work has done much to give the company its present prestige.

ANTHONY BOTT

In the real estate business ... long experience ... public confidence ... Colorado who ... real estate business ... Mr. Anthony Bott the subject of this sketch.

... Colorado City ... years ... the largest property ... in the city. His ... was called ... addition ... Third and Fourth additions. All these comprise the south side of Colorado City ... Mr. ... his large holdings ...

THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED

The Livery, Transfer and Express Business of Arterburn and Pinkey, Corner of Seventh Street and Colorado Avenue

... representatives ... transfer companies ... situation without ... the ... city ... known livery and transfer company of Arterburn & Pinkey. They have been established here for the past six years and their stables are located at the corner of Seventh street and Colorado avenue. The members of the firm are Mr. Charles L. Arterburn and Mr. L. M. Pinkey, two of Colorado City's most progressive citizens. Their driving horses, saddle horses and rigs are thoroughly up to date and no finer are to be found in the three cities. The firm prides itself on the appearance of its turnouts and the promptness with which all calls are answered. They also deal largely in feed and coal at the lowest possible prices and all orders sent in will receive prompt attention. Phone number West 8.

ERNEST WAYCOTT,

Contractor and Builder.

There is perhaps no class of business men who have done so much toward the beautifying of a city as the builders and contractors. It is their work that beautifies our towns and fills them with attraction.

Prominent among the ... in this line of work in Colorado City is Mr. Ernest Waycott, whose name has become ... in connection with the most important building operations ...

Mr. Waycott has been ... Colorado City for the past six years and is one of its most progressive citizens. Besides the many buildings which he has planned and erected for others he has done much on his own account to add to the substantial buildings of the city. The Waycott block at the corner of Fifth street and Colorado avenue was built by him about two years ago and contains besides a number of fine offices the city's opera house which has one of the finest dancing floors in the state.

1903 HAS ARRIVED

GET STARTED RIGHT

and buy a home at once. Receipts for rent will not keep the wolf from the door. We have several nice little homes that we will sell on very easy terms. See us about them.

WE WRITE FIRE INSURANCE

Loan Money on Good Real Estate. Rent Houses and Collect Rents and Always Look Pleasant. Call and see us.

Murray & Snyder

Phone West 91-A

Colorado City

J. C. Kinsman

Sells real estate, is the other agent in Colorado City. Writes insurance.

He has ... bargains in ... houses ... some good ... lot that will increase in value. NOW is the time to buy in Colorado City.

H. C. KINSMAN

COLORADO CITY

If you want to make an investment that is absolutely safe and will bring you good returns buy

Grand Junction Town Lots

.....OR

Grand Valley Farm Lands

Grand Junction is the best city on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. The surrounding country is well irrigated. No shortage of water as on the eastern slope. The climate and soil are particularly adapted for fruit, sugar beets, alfalfa, barley, etc.

For particulars address

The Grand Junction Town and Development Co.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

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and the commodious W O W lodge rooms

Mr Waycott's building operations extend all over the three cities, and he is at present engaged on the large addition to the First Congregational church in Colorado Springs He has also built a very large number of the best residences in Colorado Springs, and has recently completed another valuable addition to Colorado City's business blocks—the new Hames building at the Fifth street corner

Mr Waycott is now preparing for a large spring business by the erection of new shops at the rear of the Waycott block. He will be prepared to furnish estimates on any class of building and execute all contracts strictly according to plans and specifications He is also contemplating further additions on Colorado avenue to join the new block which will be [illegible] by the First National bank

JOSEPH P. JACKSON,

Attorney at Law

Mr J P Jackson has been a resident of Colorado for 20 years After graduating from college he studied law at the Iowa State university, receiving the degree of LL B He then located at Oskaloosa, Iowa and practiced law for three and a half years, appearing in some very prominent cases But his wife having contracted consumption he was compelled to seek a more congenial climate

Declining his [illegible] but temporarily he engaged in educational work and continued it for several years ranking as one of the leading educators of the state serving as principal at Colorado City superintendent of schools of El Paso county and city superintendent of the Leadville schools

After a year in travel and study in Europe and a post graduate course in Columbia university of New York city, securing the degree of M A, he returned to Colorado City to [illegible] profession [illegible]

Mr Jackson's varied experience and extensive education thoroughly equip him for the learned profession of law and fit him for a [illegible] courts [illegible] in this profession He is rapidly working up a good and extensive business

His office is at 422 Colorado avenue Colorado City and is fitted up with a large and excellent legal library Mr Jackson expresses great faith in the future of Colorado City and has invested largely in real estate

CHAS. L. CUNNINGHAM

Real Estate, Loans and Collections Notary Public

The home seeker [illegible] Colorado City or El Paso county can do no better than put themselves in communication with Chas L Cunningham one of our most progressive and reliable citizens whose [illegible] has been such as to command the respect and confidence of all our people

Mr Cunningham adds to his business the prestige of a long experience being acquainted thoroughly with realty conditions in the vicinity coming to Colorado in 1890 he engaged for several years in the newspaper business first in Colorado Springs and later as part owner of the Colorado City Iris He has now been in the real estate and loan business for the past 10 years handling collections also as a sort of side issue Outside of his business connections he feels a deep interest in the moral and material interests of the city always to the front in any movement which makes for its present and future welfare He has shown his faith in the future of the city by investing quite extensively in realty here, having built a neat and comfortable home at the corner of Fourth street and Monroe avenue, also having purchased vacant property in various parts of the city

He makes a specialty of handling property for absent owners, and is always ready to answer inquiries, either personally or by letter

MARTIN DRAKE

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

As a means of bringing buyer and seller together, and thus facilitating transactions in real estate locating valuable industries, etc the real estate agent is an important factor in the progress and development of every community

Among the firms that are carrying on this work in El Paso county, we would call attention to Mr Martin Drake whose office is located with Attorney J R Watt Mr Drake has been for the past eight years engaged in the real estate business, and is probably as well acquainted with realty conditions as any man in the county He always has listed a number of good investments in ranches, farms and city property and invariably gives satisfaction to those placing their property in his hands

Mr Drake has invested quite largely in Colorado City property, and Drake's First and Second additions, on the east side are two of the choicest plats in the city He is also interested in the Colorado Stone and Fire Clay company The company's quarry is located about one mile south of Colorado City and is rapidly becoming an industry of large proportions Mr Drake has always been a hard worker for the city's advancement and is at present taking an active interest in the effort that is being made to locate the new steel castings plant at Colorado City a project that bids fair to be realized and that will mean much to the entire community

SANITARY HEATING AND PLUMBING

J M Dillon and Company

A firm that has since its organization several years ago enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the people and by the most expert work in sanitary heating and plumbing built up a large and successful business is that of J M Dillon & Co Their establishment is located at 617 Colorado avenue Phone West 11 A where they also carry a full supply of plumbers and steam fitters supplies Estimates are promptly furnished on any work in their line and the large amount of patronage which the firm enjoys is due to the careful and satisfactory work combined with the most reasonable prices They also make a specialty of jobbing and repair work

J M Dillon & Co [illegible] Colorado City Colorado Springs and Manitou for the West [illegible] Victor [illegible] which has [illegible] in this vicinity [illegible]

Mr J M Dillon [illegible] the company has had a long experience in the plumbing business coming here in 1898 from Denver where he had been engaged in the same business for several years and is probably today one of the most skilled workmen in the state

THE NEWTON LUMBER COMPANY,

Colorado City

The Newton Lumber Company is one of the largest and most profitable lumber concerns in the state and in fact is at present [illegible] yards at Pueblo Colorado Springs and Colorado City The president of the company is Mr Whitney Newton of Pueblo who has just been elected to the [illegible] treasurer of the [illegible]

The firm's interests in Colorado City are in charge of Mr [illegible] who has been with the company continuously for the past seven years The office and yards of the company are located on South Fifth street Phone West 14-A where they carry a large and fully assorted stock of lumber of all kinds sash doors mouldings builders hardware wall paper paints oils brushes glue plaster and cement in fact everything pertaining to the building trade

GREEN, THE TAILOR

Green the Tailor whose shop is located [illegible] Colorado avenue brings to his business the benefit of over 11 years continuous experience Mr Green is a graduate of the famous John J Mitchell Tailor[illegible] school of New York city and also worked at his trade in New York for several years before coming west He established his business in Colorado City only last September but in that short time has enjoyed an almost phenomenal increase in patronage Through what tailors commonly call the dull season he has been obliged by the rush of work to keep employed several extra men and women, and is at present doing the larger part of the fine trade of the city

Mr Green carries an elegant assortment of seasonable patterns of both foreign and domestic manufacture, from which he makes everything from the ordinary business to the finest dress suit unsurpassed for fit style and workmanship There is certainly no need to go to other cities for fine work when an establishment like that of Mr Green is located here

THE UTE PAINT SHOP

Mr. Wm Lushinsky the proprietor of the Ute Paint Shop, has in the time he has been located in Colorado City, a little over two years, built up a splendid business in his line The Ute Paint Shop, located at No 9 South Fourth street, has become most familiar to everyone as has also the quality of the work turned out by its proprietor.

The large patronage enjoyed by Mr Lushinsky is due entirely to his expert ability as a painter and decorator He carries in stock also a large assortment of the latest wall papers, mouldings [illegible] paints oils brushes etc Mr Lushinsky employs an experienced force of men and is prepared at all times to give estimates on painting paper hanging, interior decorating sign writing [illegible] contemplating spring improvements will do well to get estimates from the Ute Paint Shop Reasonable charges good work and courteous treatment have given the Ute Paint Shop [illegible] Colorado City's patronage

OTT'S DEPARTMENT STORE

A Leader in All Lines

[illegible]

HON. J. D. FAULKNER, MAYOR

[illegible]

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COLORADO CITY

[illegible] from the fact that its officers and directors are all men of well known business ability and integrity thus insuring that most important element in [illegible] banking—the confidence of the people

The First National [illegible] the Citizens State bank in May 1902 and chartered under the federal laws as the First National bank of Colorado City Organized at a time in the city's growth when the need for it was imperative the bank has since built up a large and increasing patronage and has connected with it as stockholders many of the leading business men of the city A general banking business is carried on and the bank is well connected throughout the country having as correspondents the Exchange National bank of Colorado Springs the Fourth National bank of St Louis the National bank of Commerce of Kansas City and the Seaboard National bank of New York city It has a paid up capital of $50 000 and deposits amounting to $117 941 29

The officers and directors are as follows Col E T Ensign president of the Assurance Building and Loan association president Judge Louis W Cunningham vice president, Mr B F Clark, formerly state bank examiner of Missouri cashier Messrs Francis B Hill Willis R Armstrong, R L Johnson and C M Sherman

The directors are at present planning for the erection of a large, modern business block on their Colorado avenue property at corner of Court Place Work on the new building may be begun at any time and will add greatly to the municipal aspect of the business center

AN ATTRACTIVE GROCERY

The Neat Interior of F G Marts and Sons' Establishment Speaks of Good Management

Progress is the [illegible] business [illegible] It denotes many things—ambition, [illegible] energy and ability A business built upon such a foundation is bound to grow and prosper [illegible] help it, In the retail grocery business [illegible] daintiness, cleanliness beauty of surroundings have greater influence upon possible customers than any other thing [illegible] progress defined above and a complete well selected stock like that carried by F G Marts & Sons [illegible] combination is irresistible

But three months ago [illegible] Trimble stand and already [illegible]

Hotel Vaile 7th and Main Sts PUEBLO COLO

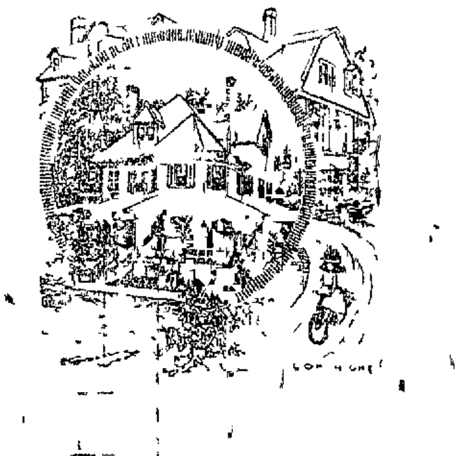
New fire-proof building, having all modern conveniences and newly furnished Adjoins business center All cars to and from depot pass this hotel Only a few blocks from Santa Fe Fourth Street crossing and Eighth Street depot, Denver and Rio Grande railroad

W. A. AREY.... Proprietor.

Are You Living in a Rented House

WHY NOT QUIT?

Ten years of rent receipts won't buy a night's lodging.



If you would like to live in your own home, see

The

Home Savings and Loan Association,

538 Sixteenth Street,

Opposite Masonic Temple,

DENVER, COLO.

OR

J. I. FRANKLIN,

27½ North Tejon Street,

Colorado Springs Agent

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

an abiding place in public favor, while courteous treatment and a thorough knowledge of the grocery business is winning for the firm, every day, increased patronage.

Both members of the firm, father and son, have had a long experience in the retail grocery trade, coming to Colorado City from Stella, Nebraska, where they were connected with one of the largest stores for a good many years. Both gentlemen now own residence property in Colorado City, Mr. F. G. Marts living on North First street, and Wm. Marts on Lincoln avenue. Mr. Marts, Jr., was for some time with A. Hemenway, the well-known grocery firm of Colorado Springs.

Probably no retail store in this vicinity presents a more attractive interior, and no grocery carries a larger or better assorted stock of pure, fresh edibles and delicacies. The firm has established an especial reputation for their magnificent display of fruit and vegetables, and people have come to know that if it is in the market it's to be found at Marts & Son's.

HENRY ELLITHORP

Colorado City's Reliable Jeweler. An Up-To-Date, Attractive Jewelry Emporium.

No occupation or profession requires a greater amount of skill than that of a jeweler, as absolute correctness in all things, even to detail, is required, for the slightest variation, unnoticed by the unaided eye, would produce an irregularity which would condemn the work or article.

An establishment which has always stood in Colorado City for absolute reliability and adsence of "catch penny" methods of doing business, is that of Henry Ellithorp, located on Colorado avenue. Mr. Ellithorp has had 25 years' experience in the jewelry business. He has been established in Colorado City continuously since 1891, and in that time has built up a most gratifying trade. His large store room is one of the most attractive jewelry emporiums in this vicinity, and in point of value and variety his stock cannot be excelled in the state. He is probably the largest dealer in jewelry, diamonds and emblem goods in the city, and his work in manufacturing jewelry is second to none. He also carries everything in silverware and bric-a-brac, all kinds and grades of clocks and the Elgin, Waltham and all standard makes of watches.

As a gentleman, Mr. Ellithorp is one of the most public-spirited citizens, and is admired by all for his genial manner, his energy and enterprise. In fraternal orders, he is an Elk, Woodman, Yeoman and a member also of the A. O. U. W.

Anyone contemplating a purchase in the jewelry line should call upon Mr. Ellithorp.

IMPORTANT COLORADO SPRINGS UNDERTAKING

Few people outside of this city realize the importance and magnitude of the Hassell Iron works which has now been operated here for several years. This undertaking is devoted to the making of boilers, mining machinery, iron fencing and all iron work generally. Some seventy men are employed and the work turned out has a well-deserved reputation for first-class workmanship and material.

Estimates are cheerfully, and any information as to machinery equipment readily furnished.

H. A. RIEDEL & CO., COLORADO SPRINGS

This well-known firm of mining operators open the New Year by moving into new and more commodious quarters made necessary by their increasing business.

They will occupy Suite 43, 44 and 45 on third floor of Durkee building, this city, which they have furnished in the most convenient and suitable manner, one room being especially fitted up for the accommodation and comfort of their customers.

Messrs. Riedel & Co., are at all times prepared to furnish the most accurate mining information as to the Clear Creek mining district in particular as well as general news of the mining industry throughout the Rocky mountain region.

This firm have been instrumental in interesting some of the best houses in the west in the old and proved Clear Creek camps, and their efforts in this direction have resulted in bringing a large amount of capital into that district.

Investors generally have been so pleased with the success of the firm that large sums of money can be secured for sound mining or industrial propositions.

The Omar Gold Mining and Tunnel Co., a promotion of Riedel & Co., has been one of the most successful enterprises in the Clear Creek district, and conservative mining men consider it one of the best prospects in the camp and active development is being carried on with a very encouraging showing.

They have also about completed arrangements for the production of one of the largest mining and industrial projects ever undertaken in the Clear Creek district, near Idaho Springs.

PUEBLO'S AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE.

Products of Farms, Orchards and Pastures of the Arkansas Pay More per Acre Than Richest Placers.

Crops in the Arkansas valley are all grown without experiencing disastrous droughts or floods, and when matured are gathered under cloudless skies. Farming by irrigation is the surest of all; no waiting on nature to perform her part of the work, but the absolute knowledge that the seasons will be right. With water the lands are productive in the extreme. Most satisfactory and profitable results have been obtained for many years past, and every year shows more acres being added for cultivation.

The United States department of agriculture credits Colorado with the highest average in the nation for wheat. Then years ago the average was stated at 22 bushels. In 1898 it was 26.8 bushels per acre. The past year it was 27 bushels per acre. However, on many of the farms well under cultivation, the entire crop yielded as high as 45 bushels to the acre. In potatoes and alfalfa it also maintains the lead in average production.

It is a noticeable and singular fact that there has for a number of years been a very considerable increase in the yield per acre of various kinds of crops. This increase applies to all crops, but more particularly to wheat.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Often the entire fruit crop is engaged while the trees are in bloom. Buyers of apples asked for a hundred times more than the total crop. They took all they could obtain, paying from $3 to $3.50 per barrel, against $1 to $2.50 for apples of the eastern states, so great a preference is given the Colorado fruit for its superior keeping qualities. The possibilities of fruit culture in the Arkansas valley are practically unlimited. The fruits doing well are peaches, apples, pears, and the small fruits, such as prunes, plums, cherries, grapes, all the berries, cantaloupes and watermelons. One more great industry has been added to the Arkansas valley's many sources of wealth. Before another year has passed hundreds of thousands of pounds of beet sugar will be bringing in revenue to the tillers of the soil. The American Beet Sugar company and the National Beet Sugar company are now erecting plants with an annual capacity of 7,500 tons of sugar each. This will afford employment to nearly 3,000 people. The estimated cost of production is $30 per acre, while the excellent quality of the beets gives the reasonable assurance that their gross value will considerably exceed the usual range of $50 to $60 per acre.

FARMING IN GENERAL.

STOCK RAISING AND FEEDING, DAIRY, POULTRY AND HONEY—The Colorado farmer has the satisfaction of getting as much at home for what he has to sell as is the price of the same article in other states with the freight added. The home market for the produce of the state is unequaled for ready sale and good prices. The immense and steady increase of the mining area, the increasing number of men employed, the development of the manufacturing interests and the constant and rapid increase in the number and growth of the cities and towns of the state emphasize the fact that Colorado and the adjacent Rocky mountain districts furnish a home market not surpassed by any other state in the union.

The dairy products, poultry and eggs produced in the state in 1899 sold for over $7,500,000. The opportunities that are offered people with limited means are unexcelled.

The production of the live stock of the state for the year is estimated at $8,700,000. The farmers derive large gains from the purchase in other states and territories of sheep, which they feed for market, thus utilizing field crops in a very profitable form. The same thing is true of cattle in a less degree. Stock is more free here from diseases than in the central and eastern states.

COST OF LAND.

The prices of land vary according to location and other conditions—$10 for raw land without water to $30 for raw land with water rights, $40 to $75 for partially improved and improved land, and $100 to $300 per acre for orchards in bearing, the sale of the land including perpetual water rights at these prices.

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Some Prominent Colorado Springs Mining Men Interested in Districts Outside of Cripple Creek.

(See Article on Page 5.)

GEO. L. TORREY.
(Clear Creek County.)

CHAS. R. RADER.
(Granite District.)

BROOKS IRVINE.
(Summit County.)

HARRY F. McCAULEY.
(Granite District.)

J. A. WRIGHT.
(Clear Creek County.)

J. K. MILLER.
(Nevada.)

THE LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE IN COLORADO

VIEW OF COLORADO SPRINGS SHOW ROOMS.

PIANOS—STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, WEBER, EVERETT, FISCHER, KIMBALL, HOBART M. CABLE, LUDWIG, SMITH & BARNES, R. S. HOWARD, ETC. CECELIAN PIANO PLAYER, SIMPLEX PIANO PLAYER, MUSIC BOXES. NEW PIANOS FOR RENT.

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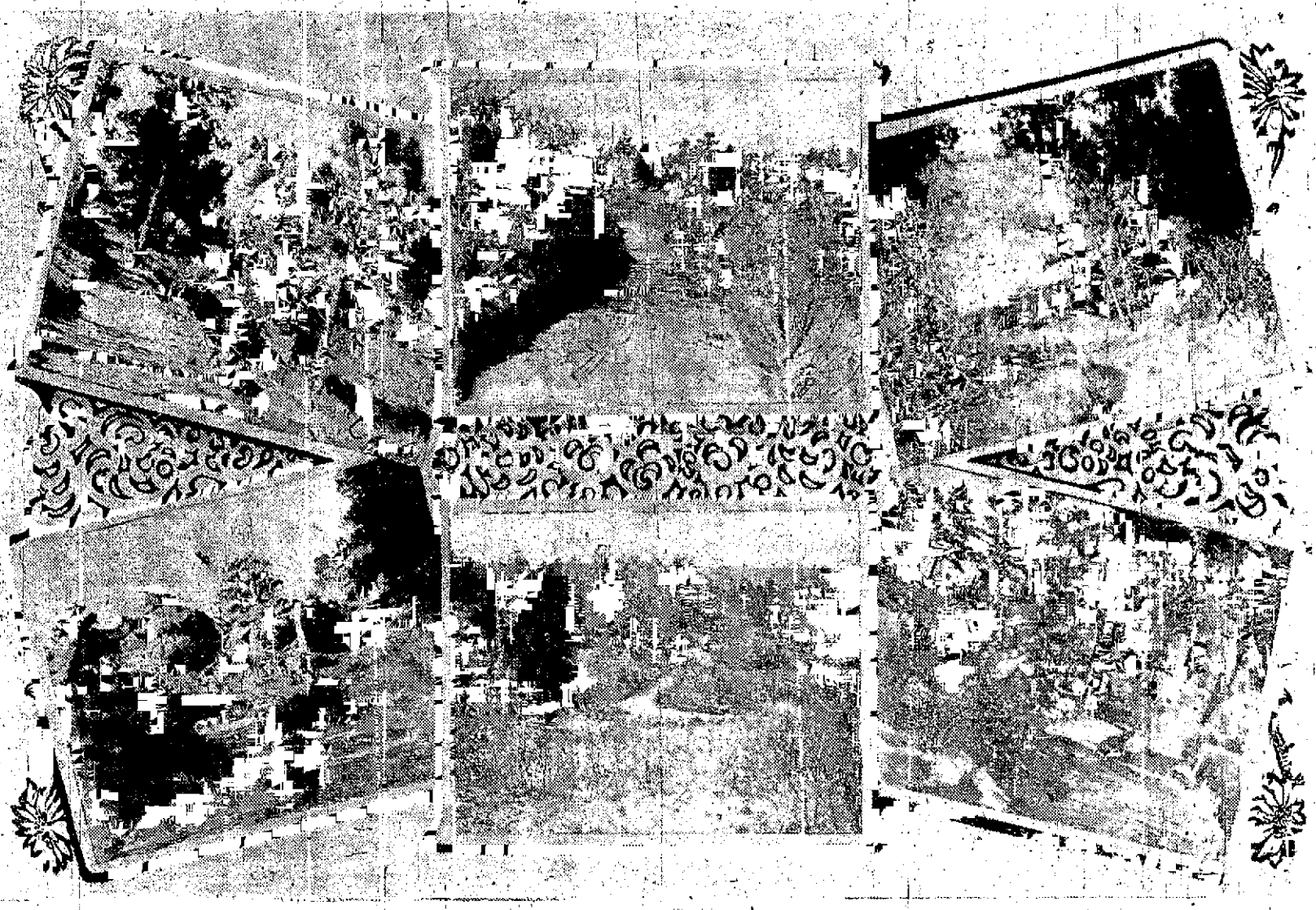

BYWAYS IN PALMER PARK.

PALMER PARK, situated about two miles northeast of the city, is one of the latest and most attractive additions to the natural park system of the city.

It was given to the city by General William J. Palmer, the founder of Colorado Springs and one of those who are ranked today as the public spirited men of the city. The park is not under the control of the city council but is in charge of a number of prominent gentlemen who hold it in trust for the general public. It is a natural park and it was the intention of General Palmer, in his gift to the city, not to have the handiwork of nature interfered with or changed. It is his wish that it be kept forever a natural park and the trustees are carrying out his wishes. The only changes that will be made will be the making of the park adaptable for park purposes by making bridle paths and driveways through it.

Following this general plan, a committee of the trustees, with D. V. Donaldson as chairman, has been at work recently laying out bridle paths and driveways and this work is now practically complete. The half tones shown in this article are reproductions of photographs of scenes on these driveways and bridle paths, taken by Mr. Donaldson. A group of these pictures has been arranged and framed by Mr. Donaldson for General Palmer, and now adorns his office. There are about two miles of bridle paths and six miles of driveways in the park proper.

In addition to the laying out of paths in the park, the trustees have also during the past year, constructed a boulevard stretching from the east end of Williamette street to the east entrance to the park, a distance of about eight miles.

Palmer park takes in most of what is known as Austin Bluffs, a range of bluffs which rises abruptly from the ground on the prairie northeast of the city. It is the only break in the prairie formation between Colorado Springs and the Kansas line, and has attracted considerable attention from naturalists for many years. In the park are to be found peculiar formations such as are profuse in different parts of the state and abound in Monument park, but nowhere else so near to the city are such formations to be found. The park represents largely the grand and miraculous in nature's handiwork in the west, but there are also to be found in it spots which offer contrast through their beauty. It is a natural park pure and simple and a drive through it is fill one with admiration.

Colorado Springs justly appreciates the addition to her park system and points with pride to it. In a brief description of this wonderful park it may be said that it combines the attractions of the Cheyenne canons and the Garden of the Gods without resembling either. During the past summer the park was visited by many and it was the mecca of numerous picnic and outing parties.

THE MOST RELIABLE OF THE CAMP—THE VINDICATOR MINE

At a time when people are skeptical about the great wealth lying in the bosom of Mother Earth in and about the Cripple Creek district, it is well to direct attention to the property of The Vindicator Gold Mining company.

This company has the unique distinction of paying regular quarterly dividends, since April, 1898 without missing, and has returned to its stockholders up to January 1, 1903, the sum of $917,000. The regular quarterly dividends are three cents per share, but this will be increased by a special dividend of two cents per share, payable January 25, 1903.

The capital stock of the company is 1,500,000 shares of $1.00 each, and of this there is still remaining in the treasury 400,000 shares.

The production for 1902 will be approximately $700,000 assay value, and while this production has been maintained regularly, careful attention has been given to development. As a result the property is in better condition than ever before. During 1902 three new veins have been opened in the lower workings. These veins carry high values and all evidences go to show that the mine will be a regular dividend-payer for years to come as there is now more ore in sight than at any time in the history of the property. The Vindicator is being operated in a thorough business manner, it having an equipment that will require no additions for years to come.

The usual annual statement giving exact condition of the property will be mailed to the stockholders with the dividend checks on January 25, 1903.

THE GREAT VINDICATOR MINE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.
A Well Managed and Steadily Paying Proposition.

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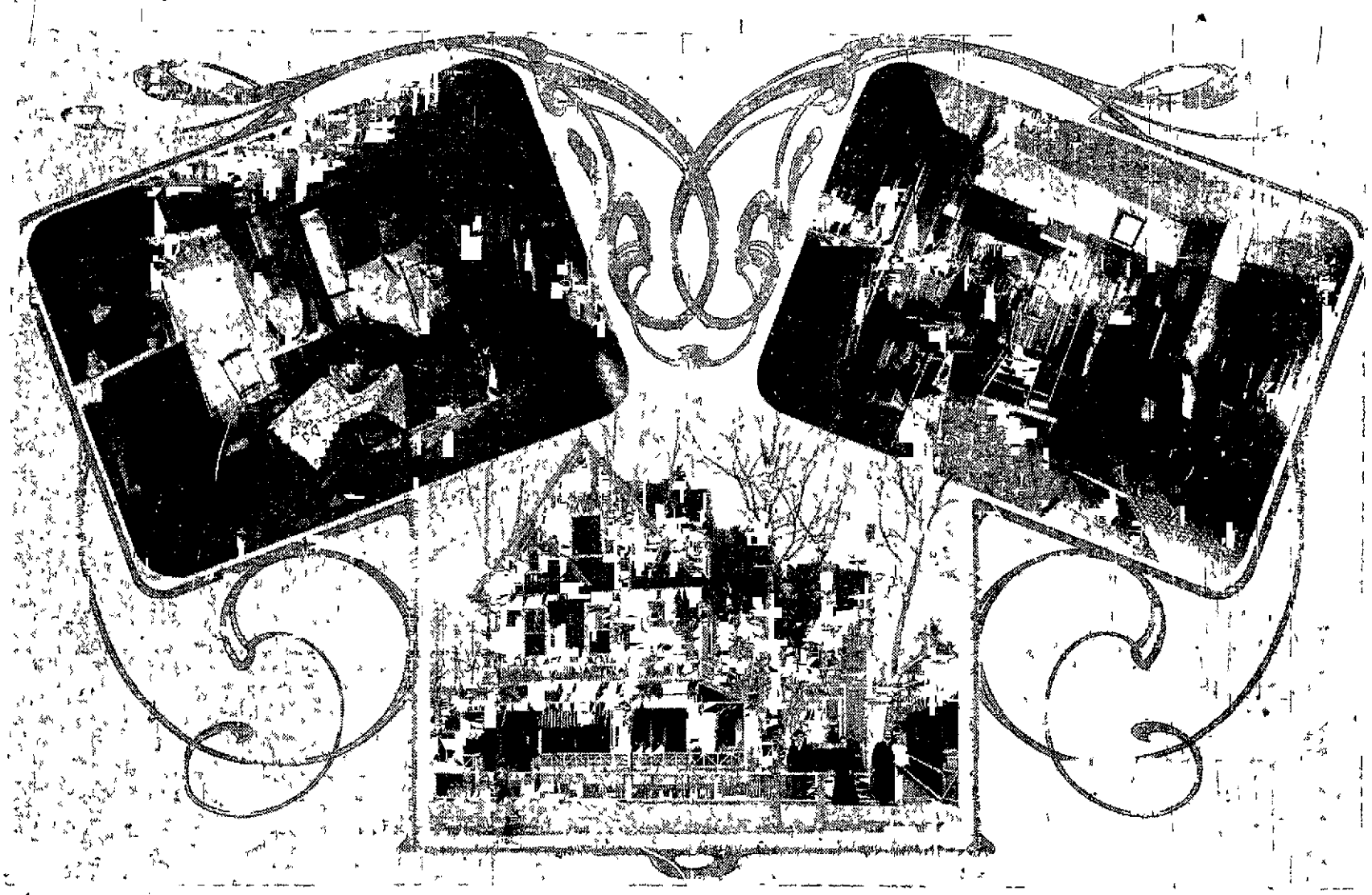

The Rocky Mountain Sanatorium

A Place for the Weary to Rest--Where the Sick Get Well.

Necessity is the mother of invention. Necessity is so the mother of blessing. It was from a sense of this that we began to think about the project to which we shall now draw your attention. It is because we feel that it will [illegible] humanity that we have been prompted to begin the building of an institution which will be second to none in all natural equipment for [illegible] in the art of healing the sick.

Present Facilities for Caring for the Sick

It is well known that the hospitals in this city are always crowded. As an evidence of this fact one has just completed a 30 room addition and another is erecting a new building to cost $40,000. In looking around we find that Colorado Springs, the acknowledged health resort and tourist city of the west, is without a private institution in which the sick are under the constant care of competent physicians and trained nurses. In view of these facts and appreciating the need of a Sanatorium which will combine comfort with skillful medical attention and insure relief to most sufferers who may visit this city, we are glad to be able to announce to the public and the medical profession that the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium Co. a corporation incorporated under the laws of the state and composed of business men of ability, have established such an institution in the handsome 18 room building located at 117 North Nevada avenue. The quarters are centrally located, [illegible] block from the postoffice and [illegible] the best [illegible] in town.

Methods—Appliances

[illegible]

Patients

This is strictly a private sanitarium [illegible] chronic invalids who have been long sick and who [illegible]

[illegible]

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President
M. [illegible]
KENNETH L. McMILLAN
Secretary and Business Manager
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM
117 North Nevada Ave. Colorado Springs, Colo.

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Brown Wall Paper & Paint Co.
wishes you one and all
A Happy New Year.
C. H. HEDRICK, President

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Buy now at 25c—wait until the first of the year and pay 30c—or if your business policy is of another sort, wait a little longer and our lower crosscut will be in the ore shoot, our pyritic smelter will be under way, and you must pay 50c for this stock which will give you an interest in one of the TRULY GREAT MINES OF THE WEST—at least that is what competent mining men say it is destined to become, and to see the amount of ore already opened you would say the same.

25 Feet of Solid Ore

is what you would see; and at 25 cents you are paying at a rate equivalent to

1 Cent for Stock in

a mine having one foot of solid ore.

Wait

until the first of the year, and having turned over a new leaf you can get this stock at **30c**
Which is but equivalent to paying

1 Cent for Every Dollar

of average value in the twenty-five feet of ore. Careful analysis on ton lots and over show that

$30 is the Average Value

But enough. We would not over-persuade you—it is A GOOD THING—but possibly your present investments are all that could be desired.

The Wellington Gold Mining Co.

BOULDER, COLORADO.

W. W. DEGGE, Manager.

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THE SANATORIUM TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

ONE OF the greatest problems which is agitating the civilized world at the present time is how to prevent tuberculosis and how to care for those who are afflicted. Germany has demonstrated that it is compulsory for the governments of individual countries to combat with this terrible scourge which costs more lives every year than scarlet fever, diptheria and smallpox combined. It is certainly time that forcible measures were taken, and all countries seem to be following Germany's lead. It is not for me to speak upon the pathology, or to give statistics of the disease in this paper. We will simply assume that every intelligent physician believes that the bacillus of Koch is the true cause of tuberculosis, and this being an established fact the only danger is in the sputum of the consumptive. Starting from this standpoint, the question is not only how to teach the individual consumptive to care for himself in such a way as to prolong his life or effect the cure, but especially how to care for his sputa so that other cases will not be caused by his carelessness.

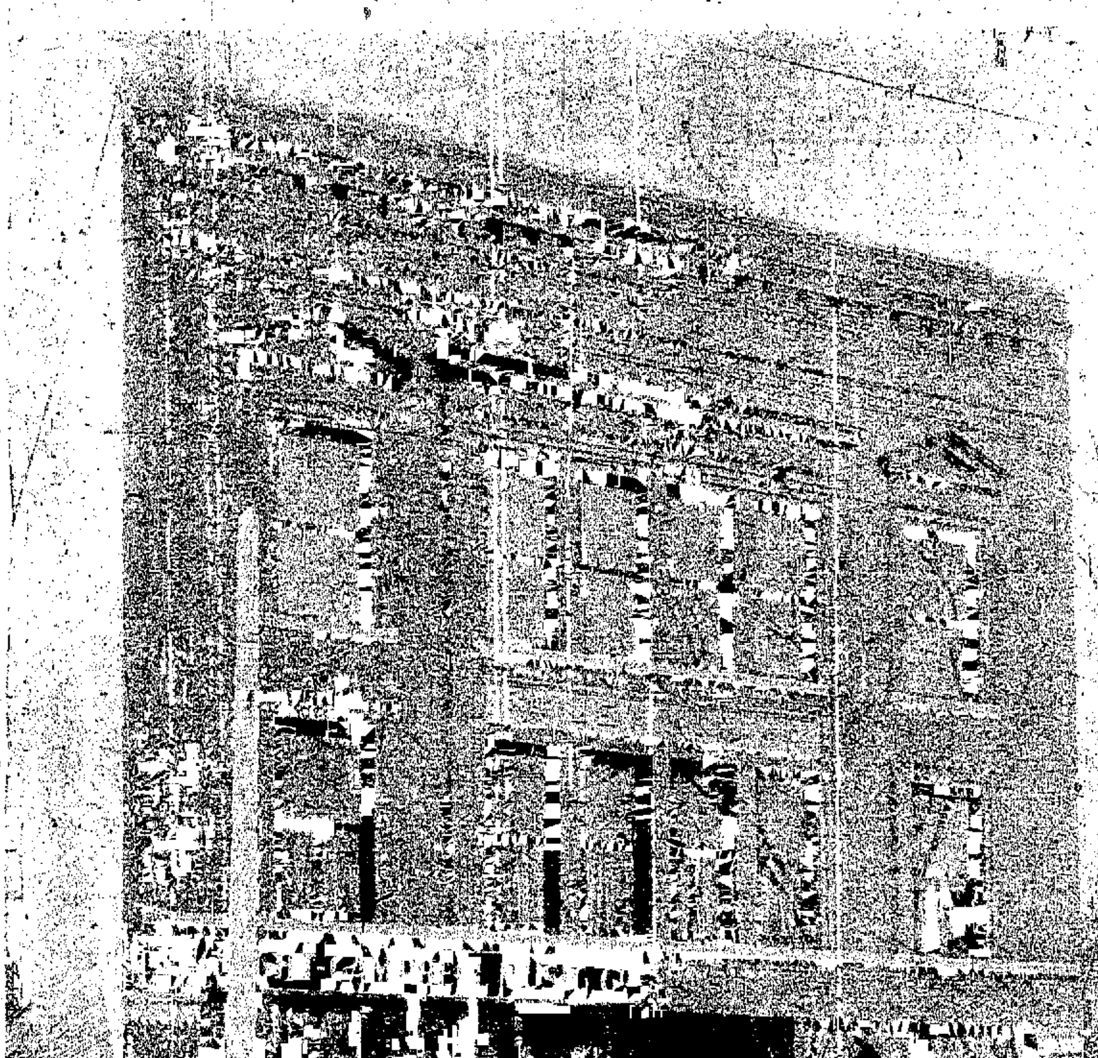
It is only when you have a case under your special care and watchful eye in a sanatorium for several months that this education can be made perfect. In such a place the patient is made to live according to strict rules, absolutely under the control of the medical man every hour in the twenty-four. After an experience of almost a year in conducting an institution in Colorado Springs, I am more than impressed with the value of the sanatorium, not only for the patient himself and his family, but for the community at large.

Four great factors are absolutely essential in the care of tuberculosis, without each one of these very little benefit is produced. First, fresh air. Living almost constantly in the open air is easy enough to enforce in private practice in the summer, but it requires constant urging in a sanatorium in winter to drive patients out. Second, good food, the right kind and lots of it. How can you expect to put on flesh and not eat? The average consumptive craves just what he ought not to have. Milk, beef, beef-juice and eggs should be crowded to the utmost, as there is more waste going on it stands to reason that more food must be consumed than in health. The process of stuffing has been given a good trial abroad. It is no longer a theory untried. It has been successful so let us adopt it.

Third, the judicious use of the cold bath or plunge in temperature cases as a fever reducer and as a general tonic. Have you ever had a consumptive apologize when you are about to make a physical examination for not having bathed for some time? Look at his dead, inactive skin, try a few cold baths and watch the effect upon the temperature and as a tonic. Baths are best given in a sanatorium where skilled masseurs can administer them.

Fourth, the last and perhaps the most important factor of all is contentment of mind. The first duty of the physician is to assure the patient that he has a curable disease, but that his cure will depend largely upon himself and his willingness to follow every detail of the sanatorium treatment. In a sanatorium it is possible to keep every one in a cheerful frame of mind. A word to this one, a smile to that one and sometimes a stern word to another will keep the blues from all. The great trouble is, the majority of consumptives while they may seem to look cheerful, under it all they feel it is a hopeless task to get well. But the medical director can so enthuse each and every one that the patient is given many more chances of recovery. The success of any sanatorium depends upon the energy, zeal and enthusiasm of the medical director. Look at such men as Detweiler, Brehmer and Walthers abroad and Trudeau in this country. They have made the sanatorium treatment what it is today. So much for the four great factors in brief. Let us follow a little more in detail each one. First, fresh air. This should be at first given in a semi-sitting posture, in temperature cases. As the temperature gets below 100 degrees and near to 99 degrees, the rest plan can be abandoned a little, letting patient exercise and go about a little, but so long as temperature rises each afternoon and evening above 100, the absolute and complete rest should be insisted upon and this, too, in the open air. No matter what the weather is or how cold it may be. Patients can be made comfortable upon a steamer chair with plenty of rugs and soapstones. Most consumptive patients will kick at first and will want to hover over the grate or stove, but after gentle urging and a fair trial will be more enthusiastic, in fact, patients will try to rival each other in the number of hours spent out each day. This is productive of much good. In Colorado it is absolutely possible to live out every hour in the day, every day in the month and every month in the year. If fresh air is so important then the more of it the better, even sleeping in tents at night, or if that is not possible, in canvass protected verandas, or in bed rooms with all windows wide open. I believe the tent life comes nearest to the complete plan and in my opinion the Gardiner tent meets every demand. It is octagonal in shape, having a strong frame of wood and iron and is covered with the best army canvas. The fact that the tent is eight-sided insures safety against the wind which can get no purchase upon it. The floor is of matched woods stained and varnished and there is a ventilator two inches wide all around the outside edge which corresponds to the perforations at the base of a lamp chimney. While the ventilator in the top of the tent, covered by a galvanized iron umbrella, which can be raised or lowered from the inside corresponds with the top of a lamp chimney and creates a continual, even draught of fresh air. The tents contain stoves and are furnished just like rooms in a house. Attendants build fires before patients arise in the morning, and before they retire at night. In this way patients can sleep out and not be in a direct draught and the fear of being sick in the night and not being able to call help is overcome by a system of electric bells which communicate with the nurses' tent and then again with the doctor's room. At Nordrach ranch we carried some 25 patients through last winter when the thermometer at times stood 18 degrees below zero. We did not have a single cold and our temperature charts will show that patients in tents carried less temperature than those we had in the central building. In the eastern states, perhaps, the tent plan would not be as satisfactory. The cold, sharp, dry air of Colorado acts like a tonic and I believe that our wind is a virtue as it has a stimulating effect upon the cutaneous surface. After carefully watching our colony through one winter and through the hot weather of this past summer, I am convinced that tubercular patients do far better here in winter than in summer. We certainly have found it far harder to keep temperatures down and to put on flesh during the past summer than we did last winter. It is certainly a great mistake for patients to flock south for the winter. In regard to bathing I believe that a patient carrying temperature at 3 p. m. or at 8 p. m. above 103 degrees should have a full cold bath of at least 10 minutes at the time of the highest temperature, of course the temperature reduction by the cold bath is not permanent, but it will reduce it for several hours, and the tonic effect is farther reaching. A rest of an hour should follow each bath, brisk massage should not follow a bath because it invariably brings up the temperature again. In regard to food, I believe the diet and method used at the Nordrach sanatorium in the Black Forest of Germany, under the very able management of Dr. Walthers, is the very best now to be found anywhere. This small sanatorium with only a capacity of 45 patients is located 25 miles from Strassburg. Here three meals are given in the day, breakfast at 8 a. m., consisting of coffee, bread and butter and cold meat, such as ham, tongue, sausage, etc., and a half litre of milk, this after a time is reduced to a quarter litre according to the patient's capacity and need for putting on flesh. Dinner at one o'clock consists of two hot courses of meat or fish, and from about four to six ounces being served to each patient with plenty of potatoes and green vegetables and sauces in which butter is the main ingredient. The third course may be pastry or farinaceous pudding, fruit and ice cream with coffee and a half litre of milk. Supper at seven, usually consists of one hot meat course as at dinner, and one cold as at breakfast, tea and a half litre of milk. The two latter meals must be taken under the supervision of the resident physician and servants may not take away plates until everything has been eaten. Roughly speaking the patients eat about double the quantity of food he desires. The several cases in bed have the same diet, with, if anything, slightly larger portions and it is found that the absolute rest in bed and of over-feeding are the most potent measures of reducing temperature. Patients rest on their couches from 12 to 1, and from 6 to 7 before meals, on this plan patients invariably gain in weight, averaging two to three or even four pounds per week for the first few weeks and afterwards by smaller increments. Not only fat but firm muscle is formed, and it is not uncommon for patients to gain one-fourth to one-third of their total weight in this way.

Patients are not infrequently sick during or shortly after a meal. If this happens they come back and finish the meal, finding as a rule no difficulty in retaining the remainder. The rest before meals and the long intervals between are valuable aids to complete assimilation, and dyspepsia is, on the whole, rare. If present, it usually disappears as nutrition improves. Cases of active disease with high fever are treated by rest in bed and over-feeding, and usually by isolation, any exertion such as talking being spared as much as possible. When temperature remains below 39 degrees centigrade in the evening, and below 37 degrees centigrade in the morning, for a week or 10 days the patient is allowed a short walk in the morning, beginning with 50 yards or so, and gradually increasing the distance tentatively. If the temperature tends to rise in the morning to 37 degrees centigrade or above, rest is again resorted to. Patients take their own temperature in rectum four times per day, on waking, at 12 o'clock, immediately after a walk at 5:30 p. m., and at bed time. This to my mind is the only weak point at Nordrach in Germany. Patients ought not to know or take their own temperature as it is too depressing. Walking must at first be a uniform pace, and at first several rests should be taken so as never to cause the least fatigue. Talking except during rest should be avoided, particularly in going up hill and special cases are sometimes sent to walk by themselves. The first part of the walk is usually an ascent, then a horizontal portion and a descent home. As energy revives the distance is cautiously increased, regard being given to the temperature until several miles can be done, involving a climb of [illegible] or so feet during the morning, but a slow, steady pace must always be observed. The afternoon is usually spent in rest or a short walk and patients go to bed about 9 or 9:30. The physician visits each patient three times daily, before each meal, except those who are convalescent. To such patients one visit daily is considered sufficient. Each patient is provided with either Detweiler pocket flasks or a Seabury & Johnson hand cuspidor to receive sputum and spitting elsewhere is absolutely forbidden. The chest is examined monthly and at the same time sputa is very carefully examined for tubercle bacilli. The results of this treatment are in a majority of cases extraordinary. Dyspepsia disappears, anaemia gives place to a healthy color, weight is made to the extent of 20 to 30 pounds, cough and expectoration diminish and physical signs correspondingly decrease, the whole constitution becoming totally reorganized. Finally the bacilli can no longer be found in the expectoration. As a final test some expectoration is injected under the skin of a guinea pig and an interval of three to four weeks is allowed to pass, if no signs of tuberculosis develop in the animal the patient is allowed to return home, often to do moderate work at once which is regarded as the best mode of securing the favorable changes induced in the lungs. So to size the whole treatment up at Nordrach, it consists of, first, an absolutely open-air life for every



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variety of case, whether acute or chronic, accompanied by fever or apyrexial, in all weathers and seasons, by night and by day. Second, a regular course from first to last of over-feeding; stuffing would be a more appropriate term, with a rich and varied diet, including much meat, milk, fatty and farinaceous food, given in large quantities at a time with long intervals between meals. Third, a judicious combination of exercise (hill climbing,) carefully regulated and carried out so as to always fall short of producing either dyspepsia or fatigue in order not to interfere with the processes of repair with a maximum amount of mental and physical rest. Fourth, every patient is under the constant personal supervision of the physician, a vital and distinctive factor in the treatment. I am indebted to Fowler & Goodlee's work upon diseases of the lungs for this description of Nordrach in Germany. The writer goes on still further and says that during a year's residence at Nordrach, he has never known a patient to take cold or chill. Every arrangement tends to force patients to the open air and to overcome their natural timidity of drafts and damp clothes. It is found from experience which has been fully tested, that no amount of exposure to draught or wet or any variation of weather causes the most delicate patient to take cold or any other harm so long as an open-air life is lead, casement windows forming almost one side of the bed room, are almost always open, though closed at times in winter to warm the room when it is unoccupied. The windows of the dining hall are actually taken out during a large part of the year. Patients have no sitting rooms and must be out all nothing for the daily walk however short.

This kind of life at first uncomfortable becomes in time quite natural, inducing a hardening to cold and heat and renders a return to town life at first quite distasteful. I have given this lengthy description of Nordrach because it is the most successful sanitorium abroad and because I can heartily recommend the method after having tried it thoroughly for the past year at Nordrach ranch, Colorado Springs. With the exception of two details, we do not let patients know their temperatures and at bed time we give each patient another one-half litre of milk plain or with an egg in it to be taken at bed time or during the night if patient desires it. William A. Osler states that digestion and assimilation control the situation. Put flesh on a consumptive and the local condition can be left to itself. Trudeau, in this country, at his Saranac Lake sanatorium, has fully demonstrated the value of the out-door life and over-feeding. There is also an institution at Liberty, N. Y., one at Sharon, Mass., one at Rutland, Mass. The Canadian government has one at Muscoka, Canada. This government has one for the navy at Fort Stanton, N. M. In Germany there are 40 such institutions, in England about 12 and many others are to be found in nearly every other country abroad. So taking it all in all there is a general movement throughout the civilized world to place tubercular patients in closed establishments. For advanced cases should never be admitted to a sanatorium proper to mix with those not so unfortunate. They depress the others. Hospitals should be provided for the far advanced cases, but even here the open-air method should prevail. Perhaps I can do no better than to quote from two standard authorities upon this subject. Knopf, in this country, perhaps stands foremost as an authority upon tuberculosis. In his work upon the prophylaxis and treatment of tuberculosis he says: "Among the methods of curing pulmonary tuberculosis I wish to consider, first, the treatment in sanitoria or as the Germans call it, the hygienic and dietetic treatment in closed establishments because I think it the most important of all. I have convinced myself by actual experience as an assistant in an important institution of this kind and by visiting in person nearly all the principal sanitoria for consumptives in Europe and the United States, that the tuberculous patient has the best chances of getting well only when he is under constant medical supervision in a sanatorium. My observations in this direction have been confirmed by comparing the results of treatment in so-called health resorts and in private practice under ordinary conditions with those of the sanitorium treatment."

Hillyer, in his admirable small work upon tuberculosis, says: "Contrast the sanatorium for a moment with any other form of open-air treatment at the different resorts and the advantages are perfectly obvious. No ocean steamer, hotel or boarding house can equal the advantages offered by a well-conducted sanatorium, where a resident medical man is in constant supervision and the whole life of the institution is specially regulated to meet the requirements of the consumptive." I might quote many others. It is needless. The whole world is moving along this line and let us all hope that hundreds of such institutions may spring up to educate and care for the consumptive.

Does Irrigation Pay?

The accompanying response to a letter of inquiry from the Denver chamber of commerce will give some idea of the value of irrigation in Colorado. If such results can be produced by the enterprise of an individual concern, how much greater results can be obtained with the aid of the government!

Fort Collins, Colo., Dec. 22, 1902.

R. H. Malone, Esq., Pres. Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:—In response to a request of Mayor F. R. Baker, of this city, I write you briefly of the Water Supply & Storage company, an irrigation corporation, doing business in the counties of Larimer and Weld, with headquarters at Fort Collins. This company, with 600 shares of stock, owns and operates the Larimer County ditch, which has its headgate seven miles northwest of Fort Collins, where it diverts its supply of water from the Cache la Poudre river, carrying and distributing the same to its stockholders for the irrigation of crops. The ditch is 71 miles in length, and extends in an easterly direction, through the counties of Larimer and Weld, with terminus at the Denver Pacific railroad and seven miles north of the town of Eaton. The company also owns and operates the Larimer and Grand River ditches, and Chambers Lake reservoir, in the mountains, 50 miles west of Fort Collins, the waters from same being carried through the Cache la Poudre river into the Larimer County ditch. In addition to this supply, the company owns and operates a reservoir system, along the line of its ditch, and located about four miles north of this city, with a total storage capacity of 800 million cubic feet of water. This is a mutual company, the stock being owned, and the water used, by about 175 stockholders, who own and operate their farms lying under the Larimer County ditch in said counties, comprising in the aggregate about thirty-five thousand acres of the finest farming land in northern Colorado.

Eight years ago the stock in this company was selling at $500 per share, and at this time it is selling at $2250 per share, in advance of $1,750. This advance in the value has come mainly from and on account of the construction of the mountain ditches and reservoirs, and the perfection and enlargement of the plains system of reservoirs, with its exchange of water with the river, and with other ditches in this district. Previous to the time when this additional supply of water was acquired, almost every farm under our canal was poorly supplied with buildings and mortgaged for all it would stand. Now, the same places are supplied with fine homes, and large, commodious barns and sheds for the farmers' stock, and a mortgage is almost unheard of and a thing of the past.

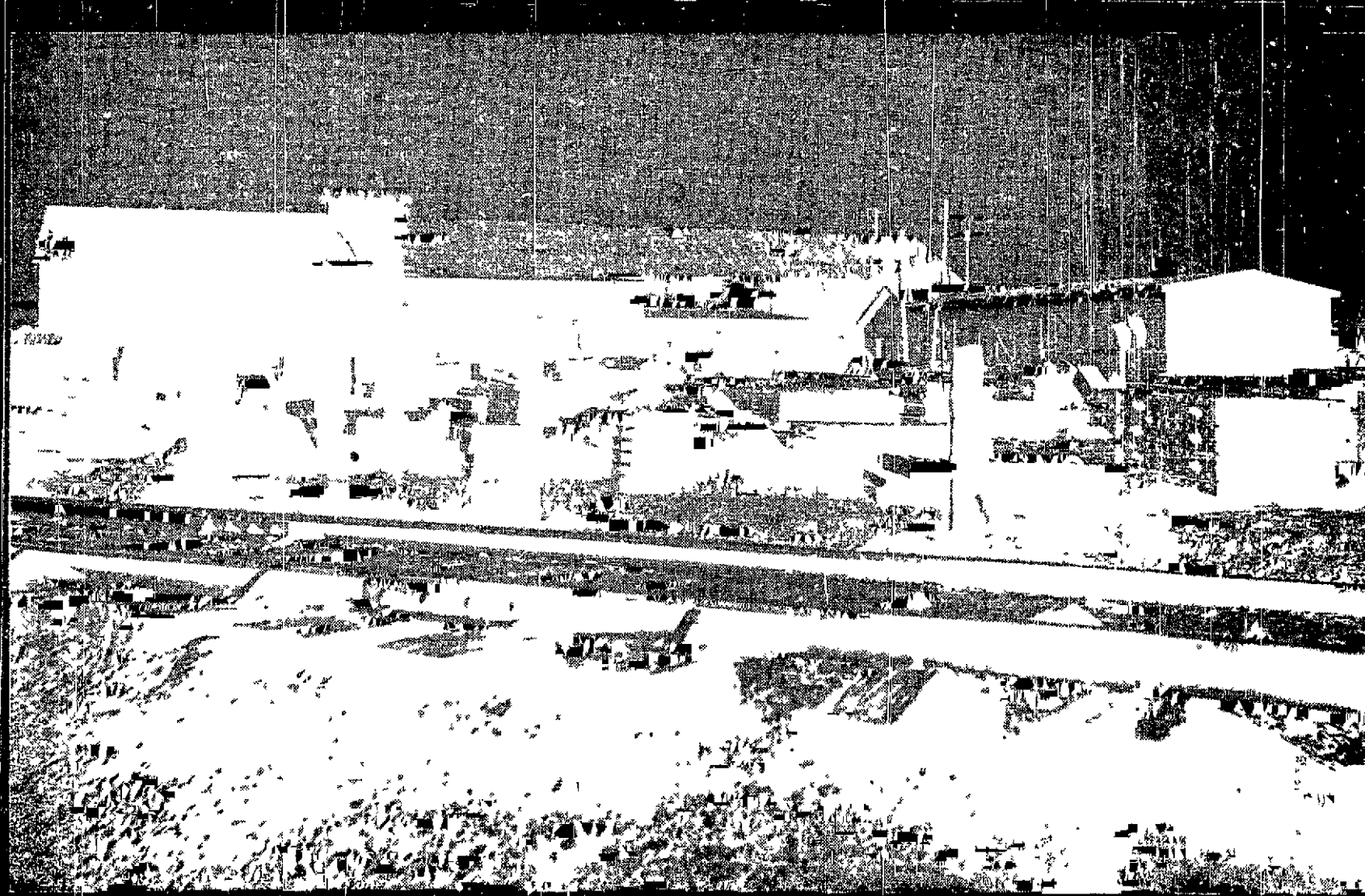
The water supply is abundant, both for early and late crops, and it is a common occurrence for our farmers, especially those who cultivate potatoes and beets, to clean up, net, from a quarter section of land, $4,000 to $6,000 in one year. I personally know of several instances where farmers have taken enough from one year's crop to pay the purchase price on their farms. There is a large acreage of alfalfa crop grown under the canal of the company, yielding thousands of tons of hay. The potato farms are as fine as can be found anywhere, the yield each year averaging about 150 sacks per acre. A large acreage of sugar beets was grown for the first time this year, and the crop delivered at the new sugar factory at Eaton, which was erected in the spring of 1902. A much larger acreage will be grown next year, as a good many farmers under the canal, living adjacent to Fort Collins, have entered into contracts to furnish beets for the new 1,200-ton factory which will be erected this coming summer, at this place, construction of same being already under way.

Farm land under our canal, which sold eight years ago at from $20 to $30 per acre, is now readily bringing from $60 to $100 per acre. Good schools are established at convenient distances, for the education of the children of the farmers living along the line of the canal, and farming thereunder. All our people are prosperous and happy, and the future never appeared brighter than at present.

Respectfully yours, A. A. Edwards,
President and Manager, The Water Supply & Storage Company.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE DENVER, COLO., POSTOFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1902.

RECEIPTS		
(From sale of stamps and box rents)		
First quarter	[illegible]	
Second quarter	[illegible]	
Third quarter	[illegible]	
Fourth Quarter	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Deposits from Postmasters on [illegible]		$[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS		
P. M. Salary and Clerk Hire	$[illegible]	
Free Delivery Service	[illegible]	
Rural Delivery Service in [illegible]	[illegible]	
Railway Mail Service	[illegible]	
Special Delivery Service	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous Expenses	[illegible]	
Deposited with Asst. Treas. U. S.	$56,487.80	$672,860.11
Received from sales of stamps and box rents for year 1902		$[illegible]
Received from sales of stamps and box rents for year 1901		$524,649.61
Increase (12 per cent.)		$63,790.85



OFFICE AND WORKS OF THE HASSELL IRON WORKS CO.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

CORNER SIERRA MADRE STREET AND MORENO AVE., COLORADO SPRINGS.

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"KRUEGER,"

A Leading Colorado Springs Photographer.

Is photography an art? This question has often been asked by the unthinking. But the man who can discriminate never hesitates to give an affirmative reply. Of course photography is an art. But it is only an art when in the hands of an artist. Pressing the button is not artistic photography, but machine manufacturing of views. It is the smallest part of photography. The selection of the subject, the posing or view-point, the lighting, the exposure of the plate, the method of development and the handling of the resultant print, are all parts of photography where there is scope for infinite variety of creative design and artistic treatment. One has but to glance at such photographic work as that which comes from the hands of Mr. Krueger of this city, and then at that of some machine photographer, and see what a vast gulf there is between photography as an art and photography as mechanics. Mr. Krueger is an artist in soul and in action and that is why his work commands such admiration. He possesses that intuition which can instantly detect the best in a face or figure and his long experience enables him to apply the right methods for getting the most perfect results into a picture. Mr. Krueger makes a specialty of photo-etching. He will make a photograph and then, with the aid of a small, sharp knife blade, work in a background or setting according to the desire of the subject or the inclination of the artist. For instance, if a young lady desires to have her photograph taken in a very pretty sailor costume, Mr. Krueger will produce a picture with surroundings in perfect harmony with the costume. The young lady may be represented on the deck of a swift sailing yacht or walking along some fashionable seaside promenade.

Colorado Springs, Steam, Dye and Cleaning Works.

A first class dye and cleaning business is a great desideratum in every city. It is not all families that can afford to discard apparel as soon as it is slightly soiled. To the great majority of people the firm of H. C. Holcomb & Co. will prove a boon. They have taken up the management of the Colorado Springs Dye & Cleaning works and have put in one of the most up-to-date plants for this kind of business that is to be found in the west. In this work experience counts for a great deal so the firm employs the most efficient help. Thus at comparatively little expense to the owners, garments can here be renovated and apparel made serviceable long after it would have to be discarded without businesses of this kind. By assiduous care as to the wishes of their patrons and by possessing all the best appliances under the direction of skilled workmen this firm is able to give thorough satisfaction in their business. They make a specialty of cleaning, dyeing and pressing ladies' fine dresses, gentlemen's suits, curtains, draperies, etc. Feathers are cleaned and curled, gloves renovated, hats and all kinds of dress goods dyed or cleaned by the dry process, which does not necessarily involve their being taken to pieces or disturbing trimmings. The business is located at 15 E. Kiowa, where estimates will always be furnished as to cost and an opinion given as to whether any particular piece of goods can or cannot be much improved in looks and in value to the wearer.

A SUCCESSFUL COMPANY

The Russell Gulch Mining and Development Company is one of the new organizations that began operating in 1902 and it can be counted as one of the successful companies of the year, for, although it is not yet paying dividends it can now be safely classed as one of the companies that will soon be earning dividends from the production of its mines.

The company's properties are in the upper section of Russell Gulch in Gilpin county which is one of the richest and most reliable districts in the state, and are contiguous to some of the best paying mines in this rich district.

The special advantages which this district has are the extremely wide veins, which contain many large ore shoots, and the very fine character of the ore, from which a large percentage of the values can be saved in milling, thus bringing down the cost of treatment to a very low figure.

The part of Russell Gulch in which the company's properties are situated is literally seamed with good veins, and it would probably be impossible to extensively develop any of the ground here without opening up some large ore bodies. The Russell Gulch company has however something more definite than the generally good character of the district in its favor, by reason of the fact that its properties are on the Old Town vein, which in the Old Town mine and within a few hundred feet of the Russell Gulch properties has yielded a very large production during the past year.

In developing the Robert Fulton claim the company has recently opened a good body of high grade ore and if this proves to be a shoot similar in size and character to those being opened in the Old Town, the company is likely to be put on more than a paying basis within a very short time.

The ore now being mined is an excellent concentrating product being in this respect characteristic of the immediately surrounding territory and is exactly like that being taken from the Old Town in such large quantities.

The fact that the Old Town company is now drifting in the direction of the Robert Fulton and in doing so is opening an enormous shoot, (ore to the value of several hundred thousand dollars having already been exposed in this drift) is very encouraging to the management of the Russell Gulch company, as there is a strong probability that the ore body now being developed in the Robert Fulton will prove to be a continuation of the Old Town shoot. If this is so it will mean something enormous for the Russell Gulch company.

The company is concentrating its efforts at present in the development of the Robert Fulton, but has several other claims which promise to be equally as good and the development of these will be taken up later.

The development so far done on the Robert Fulton has been near the surface and with more satisfactory results than the company could expect with so little work, but better ore and larger shoots can be counted on when greater depth has been reached as the higher values are undoubtedly below the present depth of the workings.

It is the intention of the management to put on a much larger working force at the beginning of the year and to push development as fast as conditions will permit, which if present expectations are realized, will result in the company becoming a dividend payer long before the end of 1903.

LEGITIMATE PROMOTING

It is doubtful if any line of business is more important to the people and the material welfare of Colorado than that of promotion. To realize this it is only necessary to recall what such men as the late Governor Evans, General Palmer and Mr. Moffat have done for railroads, F. C. Henry for irrigation, Henry Wolcott for various industries and for the city of Denver, Charles Boettcher for beet sugar and Tom Walsh and others for mines and mining. The resources of Colorado in gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, etc., are immense and the local capital for their development is utterly inadequate. Foreign money has been and still is necessary in building railroads, district smelters, mills, manufactories and in developing the mines and other crude resources of the vast region of which Colorado Springs and Denver are the financial centers. Great opportunity for investment is here. A great amount of almost idle capital is in the eastern states and in Europe. It is the legitimate business of the honorable promoter to bring the two together for the advantage of both. The leading promoters have been successful because they have understood the above facts.

The Kendrick Promotion Company was one of the earliest in the field and is probably the oldest and largest concern in this line of business. It has inaugurated, financed and successfully established many important enterprises by the use of capital, foresight, judgment and energy. The head of the company is Mr. W. F. Kendrick, a man of years' practical experience in mining and everything pertaining to it. The success of this company is easily found in its business methods. It employs expert knowledge and its own money freely before offering any project for subscription and it takes good care of its high reputation.

YEE WING
Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods
23 East Kiowa Street
Colorado Springs, Colo

MADAME SANDSTEDT'S LE PARISIEN

People do not have to go abroad to shop through Paris, the Mecca of all good Americans. It has long been the style center of the fashionable world of women. Paris styles are now brought to our very doors. At Le Parisien, the well known millinery store of Colorado Springs, can be found the best Parisian millinery novelties and the creations of London and New York styles. The store at 204 North Tejon street is handsomely appointed, and here Mrs. Sandstedt, who established the business in Colorado Springs about three years ago, after many years of experience in Chicago [illegible]

SILVER STATE OPTICAL COMPANY.

[illegible] The Silver State Optical Company at the present [illegible] in the optical trade in Colorado Springs and Denver. [illegible] painstaking in filling oculists' prescriptions [illegible] that keeps their business [illegible] this month represents those of our home people who have helped to make this past year, which has been their first [illegible] They do not say what they are going to do — they do it. After it is done they give their customers the benefit.

On January 1, 1903, the Silver State Optical Company of Denver opened this office, factory and parlors at No. 19 E. Bijou street and under the management and supervision of Mr. Willard B. Lay, who for several years past was with the Buffalo Optical Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., and is well known in that part of the country as a scientific optician and an expert in the most difficult spectacle and eye glass fitting from oculists' prescriptions.

Their optical factory is as fully equipped as any to be found in the large cities, with everything in the way of the latest improved machinery for accurately and speedily turning out the most difficult of lenses and prescription work which they do for the leading oculists of this city.

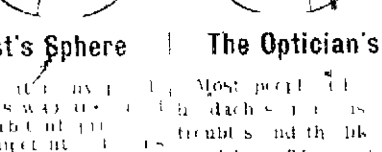
Their stock on hand comprises every possible variety of lenses, spectacles and eye glasses, and with the most improved optical devices in their factory they assure [illegible] have gained in Colorado Springs [illegible]

P[illegible]
111 East Bijou St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
[illegible] PHILLIPS, Prop.
Colorado St., Pasadena, California.
MRS. [illegible] M. PHILLIPS, Prop.

THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC CO.,
210 NORTH TEJON STREET
Telephone 413 A
[illegible]
Electric Fixtures,
Gas Fixtures,
Combination Fixtures.
Is your house fixtured?
[illegible]
THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC CO.,
210 North Tejon Street. Telephone 413 A.
[illegible]

The [illegible] Plumbing Company.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
The Best Work at Moderate Prices
[illegible]

[illegible]
117 NORTH TEJON ST
'PHONE 82



The Oculist's Sphere

[illegible] thoroughly competent [illegible] for treatment and glasses rather than to an oculist [illegible] than a physician is capable of doing justice to testing or examining the eyes. First, because it is often necessary to use medicines in connection with the examination. No one excepting a physician is allowed to prescribe medicine or drugs. Secondly, because no one is as thoroughly familiar with the bodily ailments as a physician.

The construction of the eye is so minute and complicated as to require years of study to become thoroughly familiar with; consequently the eye-specialist confines himself exclusively to this small but very important portion of the body. He examines the eyes and prescribes glasses if needed and gives local treatment and decides if general treatment is necessary.

The Optician's Sphere

Most people [illegible] headaches [illegible] troubles and the like [illegible] of vision. [illegible] often made is that [illegible] who have any of these troubles [illegible] an optician, which is [illegible] the first principle [illegible] Why should we go to [illegible] to relieve us of bodily ailments? It might be said that it is not the bodily ailment that he corrects, but the cause of the same — the eyes. Then why should we even go to a mechanic to have our eyes corrected? The correct making and fitting of glasses involves a wide range of mechanical skill, the optician's business is to make spectacles and instruments pertaining to optics. He tests the eyes to determine if an oculist's services are necessary and attends to the mechanical part of grinding lenses, and the important work of accurately adjusting spectacles and eye glasses.

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTION WORK EXCLUSIVELY
SILVER STATE OPTICAL COMPANY
Manufacturing Opticians
WILLARD B. LAY, Mgr.,
19 E. Bijou St.
DENVER COLORADO SPRINGS

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A MODERN AND COMPLETELY EQUIPPED ELECTRIC TRANSIT SYSTEM

Was the Work of Mr. W. S. Stratton

IF WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON had done absolutely nothing else for the city of Colorado Springs than give it the splendid street railway system it now possesses, he would yet have a monument to his memory which will perpetuate it and keep it fresh in the minds of people who live and are to live here as long as the peak itself sheds a shadow over the city. Among the many achievements of the late millionaire with the money he wrung from the earth at Cripple Creek, so far as Colorado Springs is concerned, the street railway system is greatest of all. The splendid buildings constructed here by Mr. Stratton might have come to the city through the medium of others, all the other things he did to make a great city here might have been accomplished by others in the course of time, but it is very doubtful if the present generation at any rate would have seen the installation of the magnificent street transportation facilities which are represented by the Colorado Springs and Interurban company, but for Mr. Stratton. It was one of his "hobbies" if such it may be termed, for the want of a better word; the pride of his heart, and he lived to see his ambition of giving Colorado Springs one of the best street car systems in the west gratified.

As it stands today the system represents an enormous expenditure of money. While it will in the course of a few years have doubled the present value as an investment it has not begun to pay for itself. Mr. Stratton never for a moment considered that phase of the matter but went on spending his thousands in improvements to the system, confident in the future of Colorado Springs and taking a veritable delight in providing it even in its present hobbledehoy state with a street railway plant that would be a credit to a city of several times the size. No city in Colorado, not even excepting Denver, has a street railway system which can compare in any particular with the one here. In its equipment and in its service the Colorado Springs and Interurban takes first rank in this state.

The company is the combination of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company, and the Colorado Springs and Suburban companies which formerly owned the system. The present name was adopted only a few months ago and the company will eventually develop into a concern of much greater scope than it now is. If plans which have been contemplated for a long time are carried out, as they are certain to be eventually, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and numerous other towns in this section of the state will be connected by an electric road. However, that project is at present merely one of the probabilities of the future.

The present officers of the Colorado Springs and Interurban railway company are A. G. Sharp, president; Dr. D. H. Rice vice president; William Lloyd, secretary and treasurer. The directors of the company are Henry McAllister, Jr., J. W. McBane, A. G. Sharp, D. H. Rice and William Lloyd. All these men were personal and intimate friends of Mr. Stratton during his life time. With the exception of Mr. McBane all are now interested in the administration of his estate. They are familiar with the many plans he had in mind for the constant betterment of the system to correspond with the growing demands and certain it is that in their hands the Colorado Springs and Interurban will not retrograde in any manner. It will be conducted in the same manner as Mr. Stratton himself would have it conducted.

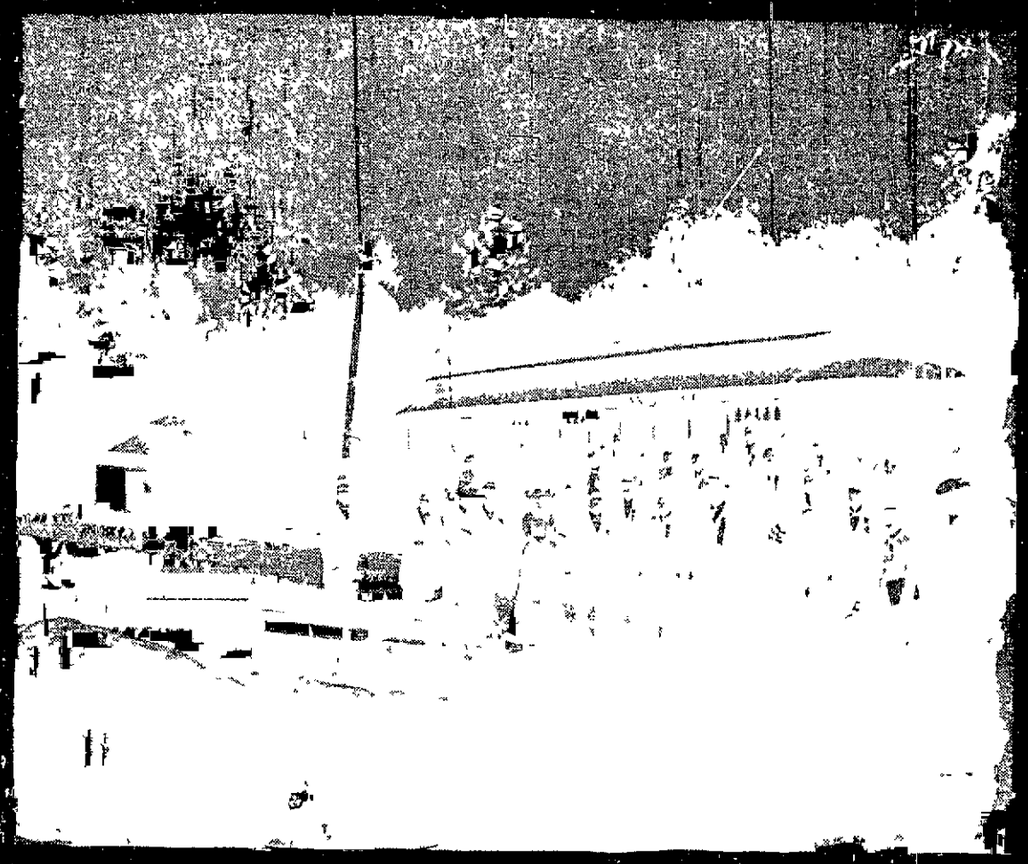
For the success of the service of the system, and for much of the success of the management of the company, credit is due D. L. MacAfree, who is the superintendent and general manager. There is no detail in the conduct of the system which escapes Mr. MacAfree, and he is thoroughly in touch with every point in the actual operation of the line at all times. It has been his constant endeavor in the management of the road to give the public the very best service possible, and in this he has succeeded beyond all expectation, certainly beyond the most sanguine expectations of the patrons of the road. One of the most important steps taken during the past year by the company was the inauguration on October 1, of the transfer system which never before has been in vogue in Colorado Springs though used elsewhere, and this move has proven very popular with the public.

The company now has 37 miles of track, and it is no easy matter to look after such an extensive system of trackage and keep it provided with a good regular service. There has been considerable new trackage put down during the past year including the Institute street line and it is quite likely that much more will be laid during 1903. Practically the street car system as it now stands was just completed in 1902. When Mr. Stratton purchased the system a few years ago there was an enormous amount of work done in the way of improvement to bring the system to its present state and this work has been accomplished considering the substantial nature of it all, with a rapidity little short of the marvelous. During that time Mr. Stratton probably worked harder than did any of his men to hasten the task.

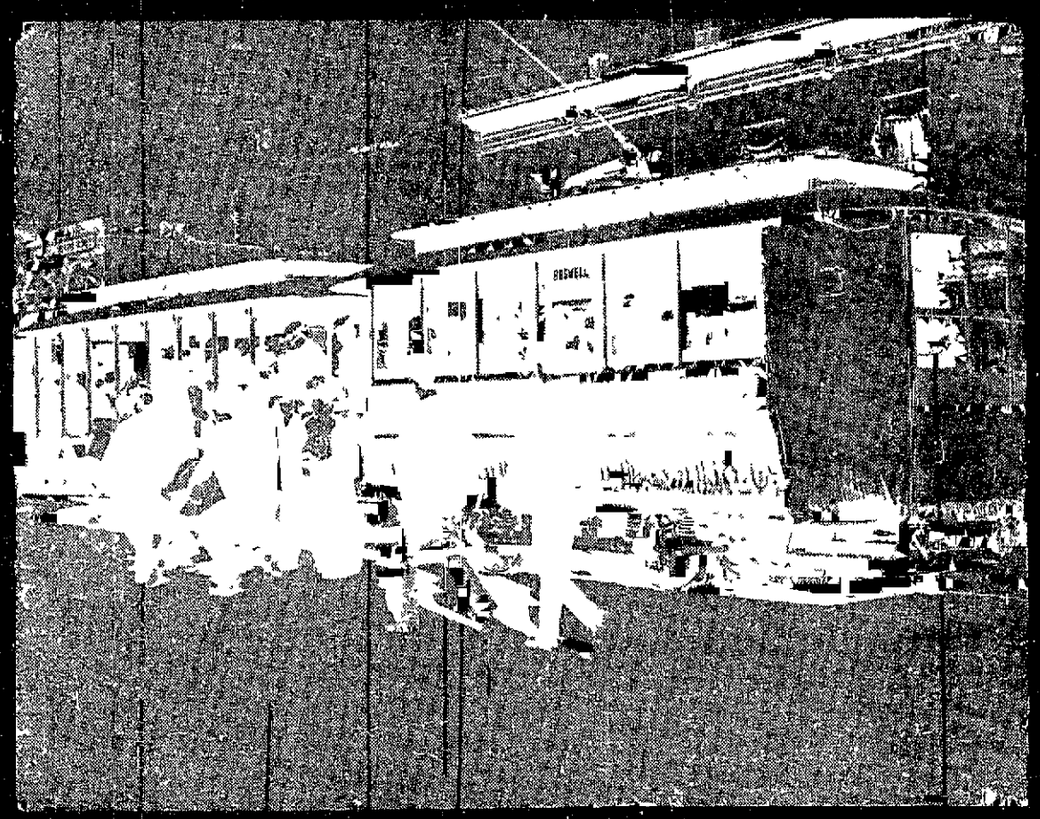
In the fall of 1901, or in October to be exact, work on the power house on West Rio Grande was begun and the building was completed and a part of the machinery was running in April or about six months. The power house commenced operation without a hitch and there has not been a single accident during the whole course of construction and operation of the plant. Mr. Stratton gave the work his personal supervision. The car barns and shops of the company are located on South Tejon street, and they are models of the kind. The equipment is the most costly and extensive which money could buy and the same may be said of the equipment of the street railway in the form of cars. The big combination cars which run between Colorado Springs and Manitou have no superiors anywhere in the country. They can be used as open cars in the summer and as closed cars in the winter. There is as much difference between them, both in appearance and in manner of operation, and the little cars generally used in small cities throughout the country, as there is between a Pullman and an old fashioned tourist car. Mounted on huge double tracks the cars run as smoothly as a railway train on a rock ballasted road bed and riding in them is a pleasure.

A visit to the portion of the plant located on South Tejon is full of interest. Here the ambition of the dead millionaire in perfecting the plant had full sway and the result has been shops that cannot be equaled anywhere in the west. The big two story car barn which fronts on Tejon is also a marvel in the way of facilities. It is flanked on the south by other car barns so that nearly all the rolling stock of the company can be housed at the same time. Material is on the ground for another car barn on the north of the main building upon which construction has been delayed. When this is built the company will occupy the entire block. The upper portion of the main building is used for office purposes and as quarters for the men.

In the rear of the block and north of the main building are located the various shops. The first building, which is of brick and steel, one story in height and built



STATE EDITORIAL AND ARKANSAS VALLEY PRESS ASSOCIATION AT CHEYENNE PARK, 1902.



GIVING THE CLOSED CAR THE GO-BY IN MIDWINTER.

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like a battleship contains the carpenter shop and the paint shop. The carpenter shop occupies the east front part of the building, and is 60x70 feet. The building has solid brick walls, a high arched ceiling supported by mammoth steel piers, the roof split from stem to stern by an enormous skylight, which makes the interior of the building as well lighted and as well ventilated as the open air. Indeed the attention which has been paid in the construction of the different buildings to light and ventilation is manifest and this was one of Mr. Stratton's ideas. The carpenter and paint shops and also the machine shops are floored with concrete. The machinery in the carpenter shop is all modern, and at first sight one is apt to wonder where the power comes from. This is due to the fact that all the shafting which operates the machines has been placed under the floor. A wood planer and a band saw constitute the chief features of the equipment of the carpenter shop.

A rather remarkable feat which is being accomplished by the carpenters at the present time is the remodeling of the two old cars into one new car of the most modern pattern. This is being done by splicing one of the old short closed cars and an old trailer together. When it is turned out of the shops the ordinary observer will not be able to tell it from one of the new long cars. In this work the carpenters are also introducing a decided innovation by paneling the car with steel. The other cars are paneled on the sides with wood, but the new method will make them much stronger. With new trucks this converted car will run as smoothly as any of the others on the line. The company has quite a number of the old style cars on hand which will all be converted in the manner described.

The paint shop is about 120 feet long, and just now is filled with a large number of spick and span open cars which have recently come from the hands of the painters. They look brand new in every particular. Around the walls of the paint shop are big coils of pipes which heat the building, maintaining an even temperature of about 70 degrees to hasten the drying process.

The machine shops, which are to the south of the carpenter and paint shops are perhaps more interesting. Here is the costly equipment which enables the company to take care of every detail of repair work as well as to turn out new material for immediate use. The shops have a number of motors so that the machinery can never be disabled at any time, unless, as is decidedly unlikely, all the motors should break at the same moment. There is an air compressor of 50 horse power which furnishes the power to the cross shaftings; then there is a 12-horse power motor, and still another 15-horse power motor. The complete equipment of the shop is as follows: axle lathe, wheel boring machine, one hydraulic wheel press, one pump and shears, emery wheel, saw sharpening machine, one twist drill grinder, one water emery wheel, one pole sawing machine one small plane, one large shaper, one drill press, one radial drill, bolt and nut machine, two lathes, one wheel grinding machine and a grindstone. There are also three blacksmith forges.

John H. Eastwood is now and has been for a number of years master mechanic for the company and directly in charge of the shops. He has seen them grow from a little one-horse brick building which is still standing alongside the new shops into their present quarters and he has been directly associated with them at all times. Much of the present splendid equipment of the shops is due largely to his ingenuity and to a thorough knowledge of what was needed. Among other things he devised a babbitt metal furnace, a clever contrivance for putting the babbitt metal into the car boxes, and incidentally a labor and expense saving device. The furnace will hold about 600 pounds of metal. It is necessary to change the metal in the boxes about twice a year.

The machine shop occupies a room about 120 feet long extending to the store room which is located in one corner. Here an enormous amount of new and extra material of all kinds is kept. While all the buildings are practically fire proof this room is absolutely immune from danger in that direction. Back of the machine shop is a room used for testing air valves, and which is also the armature room. The equipment here is very complete in every respect. The motors are cleaned by the use of compressed air in this room and here is also where the armatures are wound.

The oiling system used in the machine shops is rather unique. The oil goes through the machines to a filter built in the basement and is then pumped back to a tank in the roof and used over again by a gravity system. Mr. Stratton personally directed practically the entire equipment of the shops. Another feature which might be mentioned is the elaborate lavatory in the end of the machine shop which has been provided for the employes.

The axles used in the equipment of the cars are made right in the shop and the wheels of the cars, of chilled steel, come from St. Louis. Master Mechanic Eastwood has devised a machine which smoothes off the flanges of the wheels in order to make them run easier. The old power house of the company which stands on the south side of the block in the rear of the car barns is now used for heating purposes, the boilers which supply the steam for the other buildings being located there. It takes about five tons of coal per day for the heating alone.

The car barns are immense affairs as viewed on the interior, with lofty roofs, steel arched, and have every facility in the way of equipment. Compressed air hoists, which slide on the steel rafters of the buildings are used in handling the cars in case repairs are needed. Despite their great size the car barns are very comfortably heated. The Tejon street fronts are equipped with corrugated steel doors which wind upward like the curtain of a stage.

The rolling stock equipment of the companw is very heavy. It has 15 Naragansett cars which will seat about 84 passengers each. Then there are 15 of the large combination open and closed cars besides the other and smaller cars. The 30 cars mentioned were laid down here by Mr. Stratton at a cost of $160,000. Then there are the electric street sprinkling cars which have excited great comment from visitors to the city and have stamped Colorado Springs as metropolitan. There is nothing like these cars elsewhere in the west, even in the largest cities.

The repair equipment for use on the line is splendid and is largely due to the ingenuity of the master mechanic, Mr. Eastwood. There is a car built right in the shops which takes the place of a wrecking train on a steam railroad. It has numerous facilities and could make hasty and immediate repairs to the worst kind of an accident to the line. It is equipped with a snow plow and Mr. Eastwood arranged this plow in such a manner that it can be raised from the tracks by compressed air instead of by hand as formerly. Another car, also built in the shops, is used for making repairs to the line. There are flat cars used for the transportation of material. The first mentioned repair car is a very powerful agency, being equipped with four 4-horse power motors, capable of pulling almost any weight likely to ever be encountered by it in the performance of its duty.

One of the great difficulties in operating the Colorado Springs and Interurban railway in a metropolitan manner is encountered in the great difference which exists between the travel handled in the summer and that handled in the winter. This difference is of course tremendous. For instance, on Tejon street in summer the company can run large cars through to Stratton park, but in winter these cars can be run only to Las Animas street alternately with the small cars to the park and the Broadmoor casino. This gives a 7½ minute service on Tejon street and a 15 minute service to Ivywild, with a half hour service to Stratton park and the casino.

During the year the service of the street railway was extended by the opening of the Wahsatch street, Prospect lake and new canon line; the double tracking and rebuilding of the Manitou line and, as stated above, the opening of the Institute street line. One year ago one car line went east, now there are four lines from the Mining exchange.

The coming year will doubtless see numerous other improvements in the system throughout the city, wherever they are needed. The railway and its splendid service has proven one of the very best advertisements of Colorado Springs which the city ever had. It has done much to send thousands of tourist visitors to the city away with pleasant remembrances and glowing accounts to their friends. The Manitou service during the past summer could not have been excelled, and to the tourists who come to this city, Colorado City and Manitou are not deemed separate towns with the easy method of reaching them so close at hand.

WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON.

Winfield Scott Stratton.

ONE OF the most important events of the year 1902, and one most deeply regretted in this city, was the death of Mr. W. S. Stratton, which occurred on September 14.

Mr. Stratton had made his home in Colorado Springs both before and after the acquirement of his immense fortune, and in the latter years of his life he had shown such a broad-minded liberality to this city and such a profound generosity in promoting its welfare, that his death at a comparatively early age was universally regarded as nothing less than a public calamity.

Probably no other person in the history of this city has been so deeply mourned by so many persons as was Mr. Stratton, who in addition to numerous plans of great public beneficence was a never-failing source of unostentatious and oftentimes unknown charities.

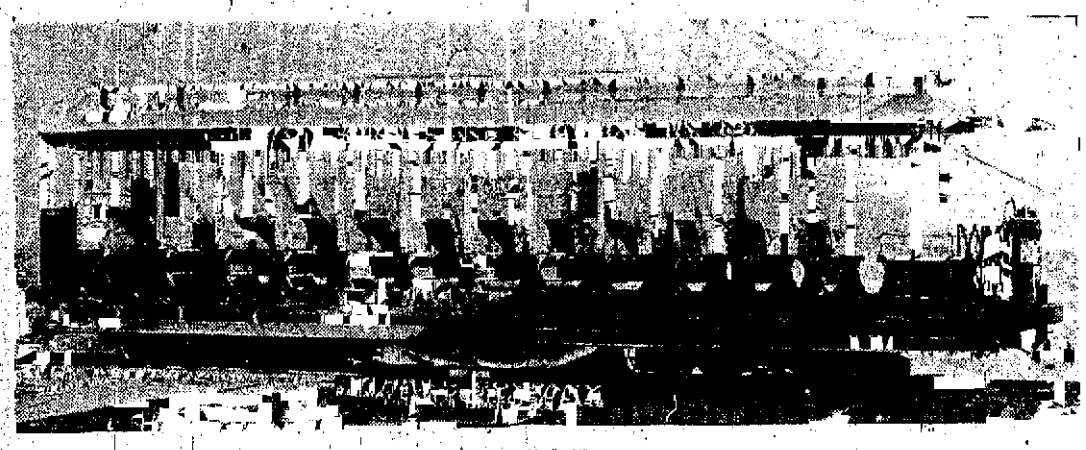
Mr. Stratton's wealth was gained and his reputation as a shrewd and successful business man secured by the great Independence mine at Cripple Creek, and after the sale of this property to an English syndicate he invested much money in the acquirement of a large tract of mineral-bearing ground on Bull hill, which he believed was destined to become the greatest gold-producing property in the world. Under his successful management this property seemed in a fair way to realize his expectation, when his death transferred the task of finishing his plans to others.

Mr. Stratton's chief gift to the city of Colorado Springs was the street railway system, which he took at a time when it was the object of almost universal condemnation and transformed it into a modern, well-equipped and well-operated electric railway well fitted to meet the needs of the people of this city.

Mr. Stratton also built the new Mining Exchange building, which is much the finest and best building in this city. He also built the present Postoffice building, and shortly before his death he had offered to the United States government at a low price, a tract of land owned by him at the corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues, for the site of the new federal building to be erected by the United States. This offer has been accepted and construction of the new building will be begun soon.

In his will Mr. Stratton left the greater part of his property to found the Myron Stratton Home (named in honor of his father), as a home for poor and sick people. The wisdom and propriety of this bequest was immediately assailed furiously by those who either did not understand the purposes that might be served by such an institution, or those who had some selfish aim to serve in discrediting the project.

A contest of the will was started by Mr. I. H. Stratton, son of the deceased, which is still pending in the courts at the time of this writing, and out of this contest there grew one of the most sensational cases ever recorded in the courts of this county.



OPEN STREET CAR.

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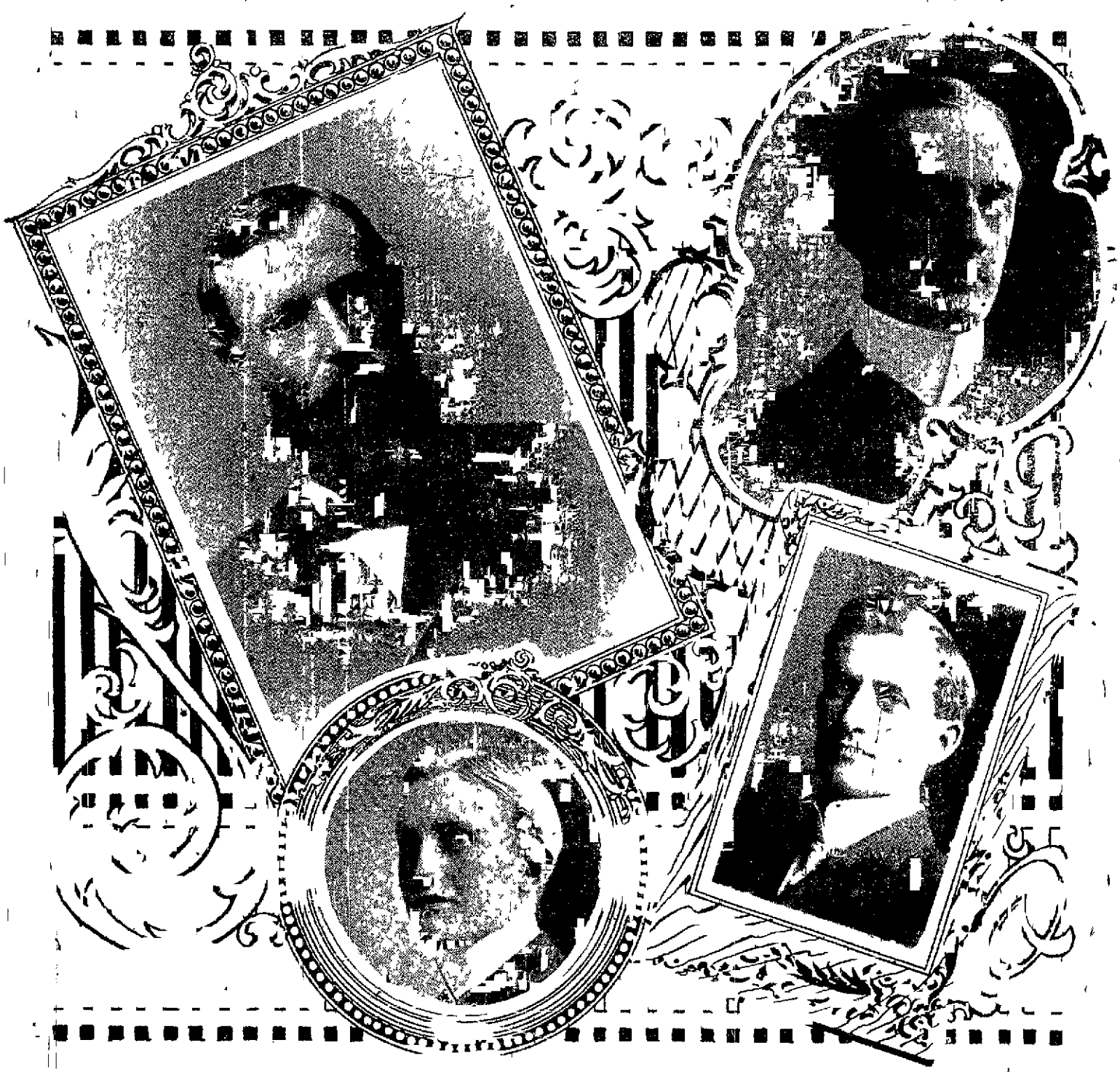
Jay's New Merchandise

Polly Pry Writes of the Growth of the Lewis Store, With Comment on the Man Who Made His Own Way to Become Its Head and the Son Who Developed the Great Dry Goods House of Today.

A T LEWIS, President

F T LEWIS, Secretary



A D LEWIS Vice President

J R LEWIS Treasurer

IN 1852 a wee red faced baby lay kicking his heels gains a home made calico quilt in a plain farm house at New Brunswick N J

From later developments I don't believe he was a prize beauty as a baby but he undoubtedly had shining ways and a will of his own else I wouldn't be writing this story which is just a little tale of how a small mosquito bitten New Jersey farmer boy became one of the foremost merchants in Denver all by his own splendid pluck and good hard common sense and ability He was just one of a big family and they were poor In those comparatively primitive days people not alone had less money than they are troubled with now but they added to their joys by having larger families

This particular little joy was christened Aaron Thompson Lewis and as soon as he could toddle about he began to look out for himself fight his own battles and take his own part which is one of the reasons why success was easy to him later

When little A T was six years of age his family in the true American style packed up their belongings and moved west They settled on a farm near Monmouth Ill built them a house and became at once the admiration and the envy of their neighbors by putting glass in their windows Up to that time greased paper had been the fashion in that section and the Lewises were looked upon as extravagant for having glass windows And that was only 64 years ago

It seems incredible doesn't it?

Illinois today the very heart of our country was just that little while ago a part of the frontier west and a thousand times more primitive than any frontier we have today and there on the little farm the New Jersey boy lived and grew did chores went to the district school by and by became a man got a farm for himself and because he had the right kind of training prospered

Then along in 1861 he found a pretty girl for himself and got married and that—he has been known to say—was the very wisest act of his life because the pretty girl became a beautiful mother and, with her group of tow-headed babies was the very light and joy of the young farmer's life and the incentive for all his future ambitions

Some time in 1870 he sold his farm and moved to Ford county where he bought a stock farm and later started a bank at Gibson City The bank was a success but Mr Lewis wanted a bigger field and during a trip to Wyoming where he was interested in a cattle range he came down to Denver His admiration for and faith in the Queen City was so great that in 1880 he sold out his Illinois interests and with his family came to Denver where he invested extensively in real estate and became thoroughly identified with the business life of the rapidly growing city

His eldest son, Aaron Dennison Lewis, was about 15 years old when he came to Colorado The boy, with his young brothers was at both public and private schools which he served an apprenticeship in the retail dry goods business spending six years in a practical study of all its details Then he raised sufficient money to start him in a store up in Breckenridge where he made good in a way that astonished both his father and himself

At the expiration of two years he sold out his store in Breckenridge and returned to Denver where he entered into partnership with his father and in November 1 1890 they opened under the name of Lewis & Farrow a dry goods store on the first floor of the building which is now a part of the H H Tammen company

It was a very little place just one floor of a building that was only 25x100 but it was big enough to give the Lewises father and son their chance and that's all they needed

The other day they had an old time reunion full show anniversary and dedication of their new store and I went up there After wandering about for two hours from floor to floor and department to department looking at the riotous mass of things dear to the feminine heart listening to the music of a famous orchestra inhaling the perfume of countless flowers and being visited by the best dressed and most exclusive women I ever saw gathered together in Denver I went up to a little office on the second floor and asked the very good looking blonde gentleman I found there to tell me how they had accomplished it And he said he would but you mustn't couldn't

He told me a whole lot of things and he took me about and showed me the story from the great stock rooms in the basement to the wholesale department on the top floor I saw filmy laces gorgeous bric-a-brac Parisian millinery imported frocks shimmering silks rich furs or tumbling piles of all those thousand and one things that fill the modern dry goods emporium to the utter destruction of the peace of mind of the average beauty loving woman I looked at a strange device for counting up bills or queer tubes for the transmission of money and a cozy little nursery where tired mammas can leave their little ones in charge of a pretty colored girl who looked as if she knew all about taking care of babies and a big comfy lunch room for the employes and a perfectly appointed little hospital on the top floor with a trained nurse on hand for all emergencies from a cut finger to a fainting customer and a gorgeous green and gold parlor where a corps of expert modistes are turning out stunning frocks for Denver's four hundred—but just work your imagination You can't think of anything in the dry goods line that wasn't there beautifully displayed and presided over by courteous and efficient clerks

Then when I confessed that I was still floundering in Cimmerian darkness A D Lewis—he was my cicerone—said

Well it was a little like this Twelve years ago we started in a little shop in Denver Sixty days later we moved into a larger at first we just had one floor but that was far ahead of us Six years later we took in the floor above Two years later we added another and last spring we simply took the rest of the building got the old Barnett building that was on the corner pulled it down and rebuilt the whole thing adding on the Carlisle building which has 50 feet on Stout street and runs back to the alley We added that to our present building which is and at present have a building five stories in height counting the basement and covering a good part of a quarter of a block and that's the way we left Denver

It is astonishing that it has said I but it is amazing that they did so quickly to grow gradually is one thing but to do it so quickly is a big business twenty odd years ago starting as a small dry goods store and now what it is

Chips of the Old Block

The little boy from the farm that great day from the salt breeze of the ocean is today a cultured lovable intelligent capable and full of the milk of human kindness Philanthropic progressive and humane man of whom it can always be said that he is not one just but generous

With him there are his three sons A D Lewis the eldest to whose untiring energy and good judgment the firm is deeply indebted A young man tall, slender and very fair cultured pleasing and thoroughly business like A splendid type of the American business man who bids fair to become the dry goods prince of western America

The second son is John Russel Lewis a graduate of the public school and the Colorado State university and is a little fellow very charming and very dry He has charge of the advertising department which in this age of keen competition is one of the most important branches of any business With his entrance into the store it was to serve an apprenticeship in the business and to which he owes his present familiarity with the whole business

The youngest son Frederick Thompson Lewis, is but 21 but so capable is he that already he holds the position of superintendent of the purchasing department He is a broad shouldered athletic looking blond youth who began as they all did down at the foot of the ladder. Like his brother, J R he is married and both are reputed to be model young men' which usually means young prigs but in this instance simply means that they haven't time to attend to anything except business

Today the A T Lewis & Sons great house stands in the front rank among the greatest mercantile houses of the west

POLLY PRY

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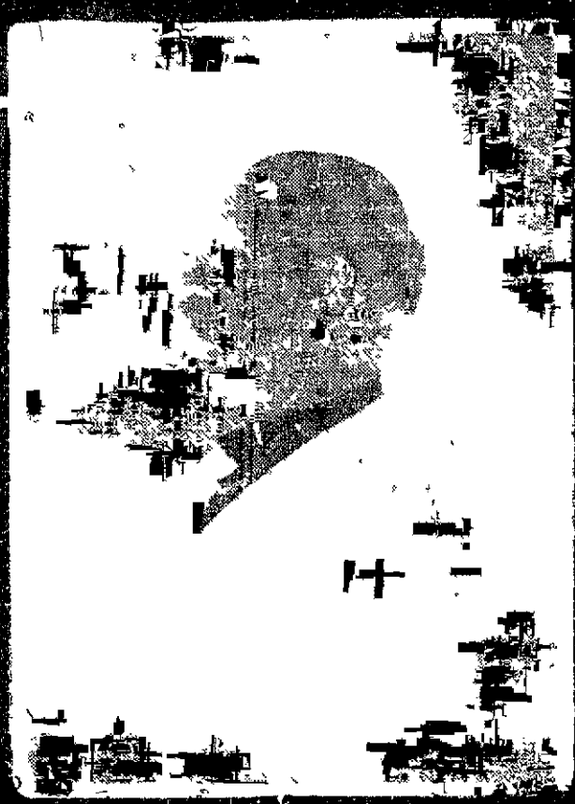
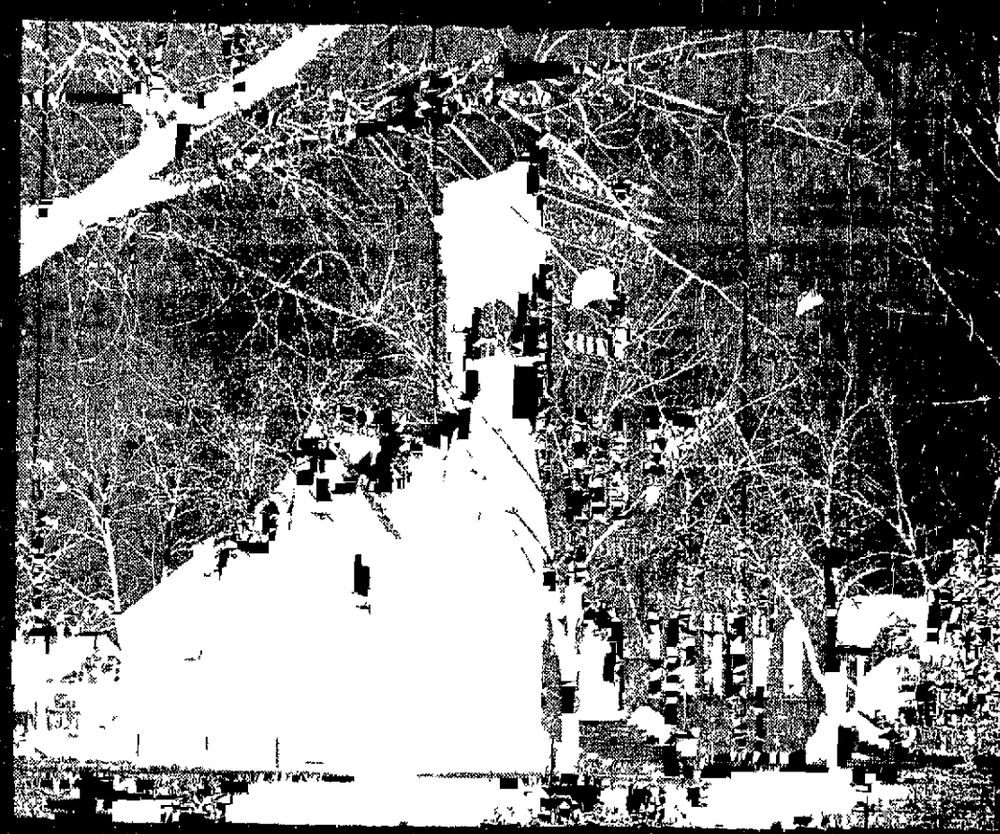
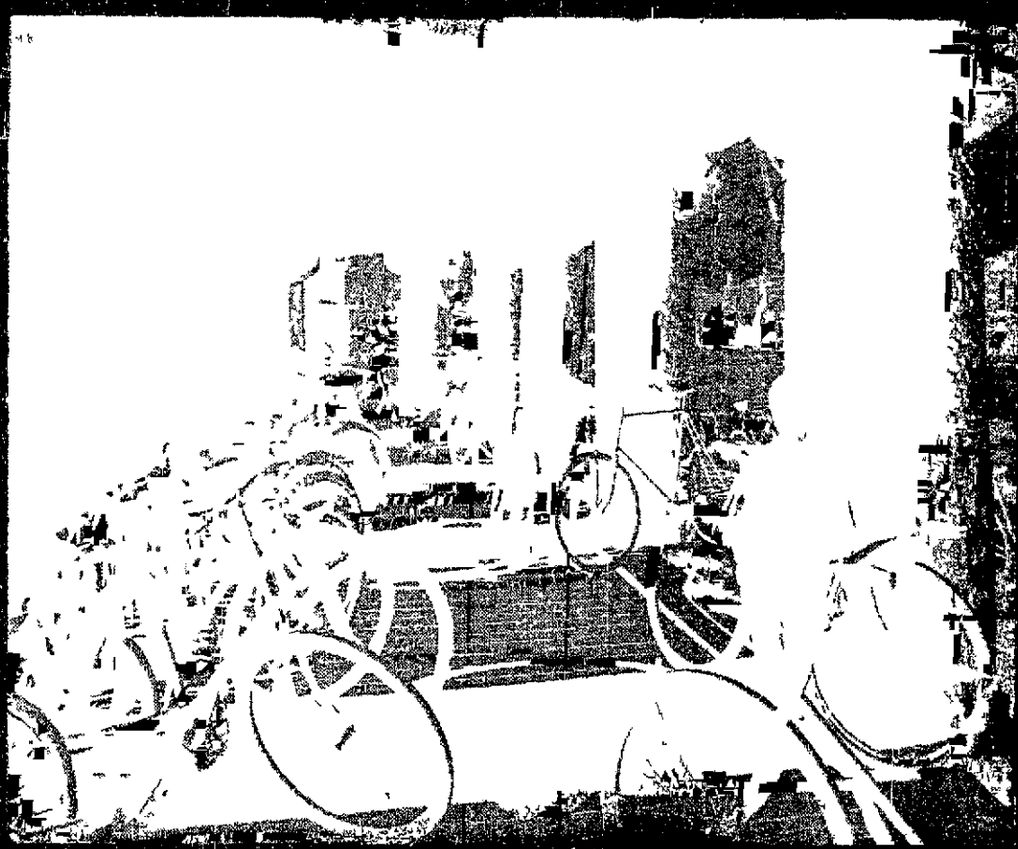


REV. JAMES B. GREGG, D. D.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

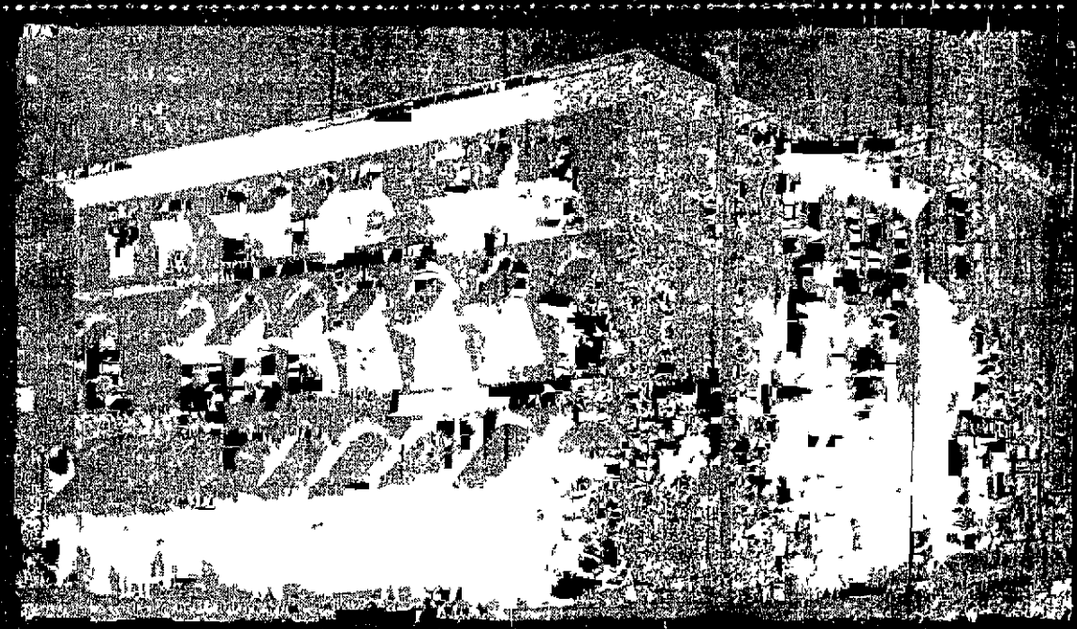


A CHURCH PORCH IN MIDWINTER.
From Photograph taken in December.

REV. C. B. WILCOX.

The Gift of the West.

The west gave to the world such types as the former Thomas Jefferson, with his declaration of independence, his statute for religious toleration, and his purchase of Louisiana. She gave us Andrew Jackson, that fierce Tennessee spirit who broke down the traditions of conservative rule, swept away the privacies and privileges of officialism, and, like a Gothic leader, opened the temple of the nation to the populace. She gave us Abraham Lincoln, whose gaunt frontier form and gnarled, massive hand told of the conflict with the forest, whose grasp on the axe handle of the pioneer was no firmer than his grasp of the helm of the ship of state as it breasted the seas of civil war. She gave us the tragedy of the pioneer farmer as it marched daringly on to the conquest of the arid lands, and met his first defeat by forces too strong to be dealt with under the old conditions. She has furnished to this new democracy her stores of mineral wealth, that dwarf those of the old world, and her provinces that in themselves are vaster and more productive than most of the nations of Europe. Out of her bounty has come a nation whose industrial competition alarms the old world, and whose masters of her resources wield wealth and power vaster than the wealth and power of kings. —(Frederick J. Turner in the January Atlantic.



EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. Durkee Block.

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF the FOUNDING AND BUILDING OF THE COUNTY SEAT of EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared for the City Council by H. S. Rogers, and Signed by W. H. McIntyre, Chairman Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, to be Placed in the Corner Stone of the City Hall, Laid August 16th, 1902.

THE TIME allotted the writer in which to prepare this historical sketch of the city of Colorado Springs is very brief. He has had but a few days in which to make the necessary research, not to mention the necessary labor in preparing the manuscript. He approaches the task with many misgivings as to his ability to do it successfully, and somewhat with a feeling of awe. In all probability this city hall building will stand for 50 years or more, and the men who remove the contents of this box may not be born for 20 years yet, after most of the present generation have passed to the silent halls of death. It will be his effort to briefly, but accurately, place before the men of the future the chief historical facts relating to the foundation and upbuilding of the municipality during the first 31 years of its existence.

That the conditions may be thoroughly understood, let it be stated that Colorado Springs in 1902 is a city of about 30,000 people, the land platted two miles north and south and about the same east and west. Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou are three corporations, but in effect, are one city, as they are built solidly together. It is impossible for one not informed to tell where one city begins and the other leaves off. In time they may be under one government. It is a matter that is much discussed at the present, especially as regards Colorado Springs and Colorado City. On the north is a small settlement known as Roswell, and in the last three years a considerable settlement has grown up about the coal mines that have been opened up near the bluffs. On the south is a well settled tract known as Ivywild. All of these are unincorporated. They are contiguous to Colorado Springs and undoubtedly will in a few years be incorporated with the city. The citizens of Colorado Springs enjoy every luxury of present-day civilization. A majority of the houses are costly and well furnished. They are mostly built of wood, in a variety of architecture, as will be shown by the views that go into this receptacle. The business section of the city is confined between Platte avenue on the north and Costilla street on the south; from Cascade avenue on the west to Nevada avenue on the east. A strip of business houses extends west of Cascade avenue on Huerfano street for three blocks, broken by a viaduct crossing the railroad tracks and a bridge over the Fountain creek. The business houses are of brick, stone and iron construction, and many of them large and imposing. The public buildings, such as school houses, churches, state and county structures, are large, complete and many of them very costly for their day.

The streets of Colorado Springs are beautifully shaded and the lawns handsomely kept. Even the homes of the people who labor by the day are neat and well kept. This is a fact frequently commented on by strangers from the over-crowded cities further east.

Early History of the Region.

I shall now very briefly sketch the conditions that led up to the founding of the city. This portion of the state of Colorado came into the possession of the United States by what is known as the Louisiana purchase, in 1803. It was purchased from Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of France. The price paid for what is now a great empire itself, was about twelve million of dollars. Three years later the government sent out an exploring party to investigate its new possessions, and Major Zebulon Pike and his men were the first of the Caucasian race to visit this region. For 50 years the region lay undeveloped, occasionally visited by some adventurer or trapper.

So far as is known the first white man to make his home in this region was a trapper named James Hayes, after whom the section called "Jimmie Camp," about 25 miles east of the city, is named. The tradition is that he was killed by Mexicans, and the Indians in turn killed them out of revenge. In the year 1858 a native of Georgia, named Green Russell, came to the Rocky mountains with a party in search of gold. They were more or less successful and the news of their discoveries filled the region east. White settlement at that time had not extended far west of the Missouri river. Following the news of the gold discoveries began an emigration to Pike's Peak, because the entire mountain region was thus commonly spoken of in that day. "Pike's Peak or Bust," was the watchword. It is said that in the three years the excitement lasted that a hundred thousand persons came to the mountains.

Between the Rocky mountains and the Missouri river lay a waste of desert land, inhabited by the buffalo, the coyote, the rattlesnake and the much more dangerous Indians. The most natural route was following the Arkansas river, and after leaving that river to go north where Russell had made his discoveries, the best camping place was right in this section. Naturally the search for gold was carried on right at the Peak itself. A party that came down from the north on November 1, 1859, located 1,280 acres of land for the purpose of a townsite. They named it Colorado City. The names of the pioneers who laid of this town were S. W. Waggoner, L. J. Winchester, R. E. Whitsitt, M. S. Beach, W. P. McClure, Lewis Tappan, T. H. Warren and E. P. Stout.

It is related that the natural advantages of the plateau on which Colorado Springs is located had appealed to the very earliest pioneers, and one of them named O'Donnell planned a town. It only appeared on paper, and the people who camped on the land moved over to the larger place. Colorado City became quite a large town. Pioneers with whom the writer has talked vary in their estimates of the population, some claiming that there were as many as three thousand. There were about three hundred houses, and it had a newspaper published by Benjamin F. Crowell, a young bookbinder who had come out from Boston.

At this time the region was a part of the state of Kansas, and being hundreds of miles from the seat of government the settlers formed a government of their own. They organized the El Paso Claim club. It had a president, a secretary and recorder and was empowered to settle claims to land and even to empanel a jury to settle disputes. For a year or more the settlers in the Rocky mountains lived under what they called the government of the Territory of Jefferson, but there is some question whether it was a legal government. In 1861 the United States congress created Colorado territory, and President Lincoln sent out William Gilpin of Missouri, as the first governor. The county of El Paso was then formed. The governor named M. S. Beach, Henry S. Clark and A. Sprague to name county commissioners and otherwise prepare for organization. On November 16, 1861, this commission appointed B. F. Crowell, A. B. Sprague and John Berg as the new county commissioners and George A. Bute, county clerk.

It had been agreed that Colorado City, being a central point, should be the capital of the new territory, and on July 7, 1861, the first territorial legislature organized there. On the 11th, the members voted to adjourn to Denver, where the capital has ever since been located. At the present writing there is no trace of the building in which this session of the legislature was held.

The Pike's Peak gold hunters failed to find gold in paying quantities, although it was there, and gradually the population dwindled. The valleys were located as homesteads and many of the pioneers took to sheep raising. For 20 years after, El Paso county was known as the largest raiser of sheep in the territory and state. Later it was also noted for its cattle. The fencing of the ranges has at the present time reduced these industries until they are very small. There were not many notable events in the following 11 years after the organization of the county. In 1864 occurred the massacre of four hundred Indians by Col. Chivington's men at Sand Creek. Some of the young men of El Paso county took part in that. In the same year a great flood occurred in Cheyenne creek, and a number of people were drowned.

During these years the site of Colorado Springs re-

VIEW ON CASCADE AVENUE.

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mained government land, and was used as a sheep pasture. In the summer of 1868 a band of Cheyenne Indians descended upon the people and committed a number of murders. Charles Everhart, a youth of 19, was shot and killed. He tried to escape on his horse, but was killed at about the point where Cascade avenue and St. Vrain street now join. Two young boys, named Robbins, were playing in the sands of Fountain creek at the foot of Mt. Washington. Both were killed. An old sheep herder, named Baldwin, a character in his way, known as "the Judge," was caught and shot. He fought his assailants off with his boot. He recovered from his wounds and lived several years after that. All of the victims were scalped, excepting Baldwin, who had been scalped by hostiles in South America years before.

The Indians caught Baldwin at about the point where Cascade avenue intersects Costilla street.

During the war of the rebellion the residents of El Paso county remained loyal to the north. The population was about equally divided between men from north and south of Mason and Dixon line. Some of the citizens joined the First Colorado Regiment which was organized in Denver, and saw service in New Mexico territory. It is claimed by these veterans that their work saved the Pacific coast region from falling into the hands of the confederacy.

Of the original pioneers, only a few became prominent in later times in the history of Colorado Springs. Anthony Bott is still living, a wealthy citizen of Colorado City. His wealth is the result of securing land at an early date. He came out with the second Green Russell expedition. A. Z. Sheldon and Robert Finley are both large land owners, still occupying their original homesteads. M. S. Beach is still living, and makes his home part of the year in Colorado Springs. Benjamin F. Crowell was the county treasurer for 15 years, and was always prominent in municipal affairs. J. C. Woodbury was one of the county commissioners for 24 years. David McShane was a county commissioner for three terms. Milton Irvine was the mayor of Colorado Springs for two terms. Irving, Frank and Edgar Howbert were the sons of the first missionary minister in this section. They have filled various public offices, and have been prominent in municipal life. Matt France was a county commissioner for many years, and mayor of the city.

A New Era.

The census of 1870 shows that Colorado City had 81 inhabitants. El Paso county had 986 inhabitants. It will be seen how the population had dwindled. It is said that the houses in the town had dwindled to less than 100. As late as 1885 it was even much smaller. As stated in the introduction, Colorado City is now practically a part of Colorado Springs, and it has a population of its own of about 5,000.

July 27, 1869, should be a memorable day for Colorado Springs people. On that day General William J. Palmer first entered El Paso County. He is a Pennsylvanian, who had his first railroad experience with the Pennsylvania railroad, now one of the great railroad corporations of the east. During the war of the rebellion he raised a regiment of railroad employes, and had a most honorable service. In 1867 the Kansas Pacific railroad began building across the plains to Denver, and General Palmer was in charge of the construction.

The end of the track was at Sheridan, Kansas, and General Palmer had occasion to ride across the country. He had in his mind a project to build a railroad down the base of the mountains from Denver into Mexico. At that time had no thought of founding a city, but he was greatly impressed with the natural beauty of the region. A month later General Palmer again made the trip, and the plan for the railroad became fixed in his mind. Again a month later, he came, accompanied by Colonel Greenwood the chief engineer, and Dr. Wm. A. Bell, an Englishman. The last-named is still a resident of this county, and his name is inseparably connected with that of General Palmer in all the great work that has been accomplished.

General Palmer states that in the winter of '69-'70 he received a letter from Colonel W. F. Colton, who had been on his staff during the war, and later connected with the surveys for a Pacific railroad across the mountains, in which was enclosed a sketch of a survey by government lines of a tract of 320 acres of land that would be suitable for a townsite if the proposed railroad was built. That land covers the present site of this city. He had noted the place when here in 1868. General Palmer at once telegraphed to Governor Hunt, then in Washington, to secure the land. He was amazed soon after to learn that the governor had exceeded his instructions by purchasing 6,000 acres.

The general was compelled to telegraph to friends in the east for money to make the purchase. Later, he purchased what was known as the "Boston Tract," and also the land surrounding the mineral Springs at Manitou. In all, the new town company soon had 10,000 acres.

In October, 1869, General Palmer was here with a party of eastern men that included N. C. Meeker, the agricultural editor of the New York Tribune, who had formed a plan to start a colony in Colorado, and Cyrus Field, the man who laid the first submarine cable. Mr. Meeker examined the Colorado Springs site, but rejected it because he did not believe there was water enough in the streams to suit his project, which contemplated an agricultural community. He later located the Greeley colony, aided by the great New York editor. General Palmer reports that Mr. Meeker was very badly impressed with the country at first, but soon became very enthusiastic.

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad was organized in the autumn of 1870, and everyone understood that the value of the barren lands along its route would advance in price. The "Mountain Base Investment Fund" was organized. It was provided that all who subscribed to the stock of the proposed railroad should have the privilege of also subscribing to the stock of this fund. About one half of the capital for these two projects was subscribed by friends of General Palmer in Philadelphia, and the other half by friends of Dr. Bell in England. It was proposed to construct ditches, make streets and even build houses for settlers, permitting them to pay in small amounts. It is a plan that has been tried hundreds of times since in the west with more or less success, but Colorado Springs remains the most conspicuous example of a "decreed town" at the present time.

The Denver and Rio Grande road was organized in the winter of 1870, and construction began in January 1871; June 26, 1871, a meeting was held in Denver and the townsite company was organized. The next day a party started to survey the plat.

They were authorized to make the survey, appraise the lots and generally start business. Colonel Greenwood, chief engineer of the new railroad, was in the party. Living in the city today is John Potter, a young man at that time, who was connected with the survey. They arrived a few days later and on the 31st of July were ready to begin the survey. The first stake was driven at the southeast corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenue. The company hotel was built at that corner, but at the present time the land is occupied by a block of one-story buildings. A few years ago the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated July 4 by marking the spot with a suitable tablet. It may be of interest to know that General Palmer bought the corner two years ago and paid $100,000 for it.

General Robert Cameron, who had been prominent for two years with N. C. Meeker in establishing the Greeley colony, was engaged to manage the new town company, and came shortly after with some 40 or 50 persons, who proposed casting their fortunes with the new enterprise. The stream that comes down from the mountains and joins the Monument creek at Colorado Springs bears a French name—Fontaine-qui-Bouille—(the Boiling Fountain.) The new colony was generally known for some years after as the "Fountain Colony."

The National Land and Improvement company succeeded the Mountain Base Investment company, owning the stock of the Colorado Springs company and other similar companies that were organized. The names of the immortals who first officered the Colorado Springs company are: Wm. J. Palmer, president; Robert A. Cameron, vice president; Wm. E. Dale, secretary; Wm. A. Mellen, treasurer; Maurice Kingsley, assistant treasurer; E. S. Nettleton, chief engineer. The trustees were: Wm. J. Palmer, Dr. Robert H. Lamboy, Josiah C. Roff, Robert A. Cameron, W. H. Greenwood and Wm. P. Mellen.

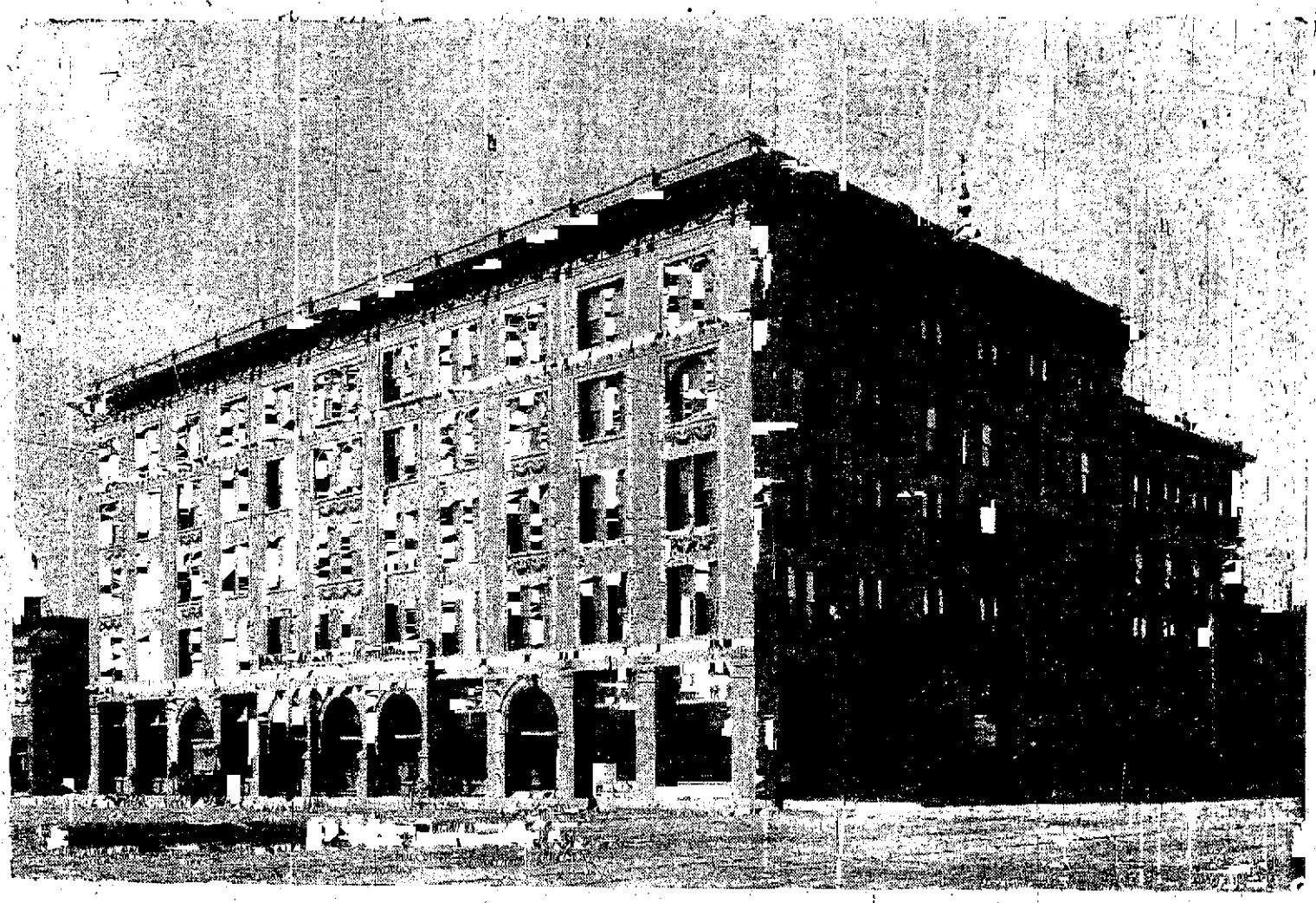
A circular issued by the company to advertise the new enterprise will be of interest. It should be noted that two townsites were laid out, that at Manitou surrounding the springs, and that at Colorado Springs. This circular read:

"By arrangement with the Colorado Springs company, the Fountain colony is to have two-thirds of all the villa sites on 480 acres about the famous mineral springs, with the exception of 100 acres, reserved for the springs proper. A town is being laid out in the center of the larger tract, under the name of Colorado Springs, which will be the present terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande railway. The town will be subdivided into business and residence lots, varying in price from $50 to $100 dollars. The profits arising from the sale of lots and small subdivisions of land, will be devoted exclusively to general and public improvements such as building irrigating canals, ornamenting public parks, improving streets, building bridges, erecting a town hall and school houses, construction of roads to mountain scenery, with the payment of surveying and necessary current expenses.

"Any person may become a member of the Fountain Colony of Colorado who is possessed of a good moral character and is of strict temperance habits, by the payment to the treasurer of $100, which will be credited to him in the selection of such lots and lands as he may desire.

"As fast as the lands are surveyed, one-fourth of the lots and lands will be opened for selection by members actually on the ground. A second fourth will be opened for a drawing on the first Tuesday in September 1871; the third fourth at a drawing on the first Tuesday in March, 1872; and the remainder to be open for a drawing on the first Tuesday in May, 1872. Provided that no selection shall be made except by persons actually present. Each certificate of membership will entitle the holder to select either a business and residence lot and a piece of outlying gardening or farming land under the colony canals; or, in lieu of the above named selections, a villa site at La Font, in the immediate neighborhood of the Springs (Manitou.)

"Within four months from the date of selection every member will be obliged to make such improvements, on some portion of his land, as his means will justify, such



Old City Hall. MINING EXCHANGE BUILDING. Postoffice Building.

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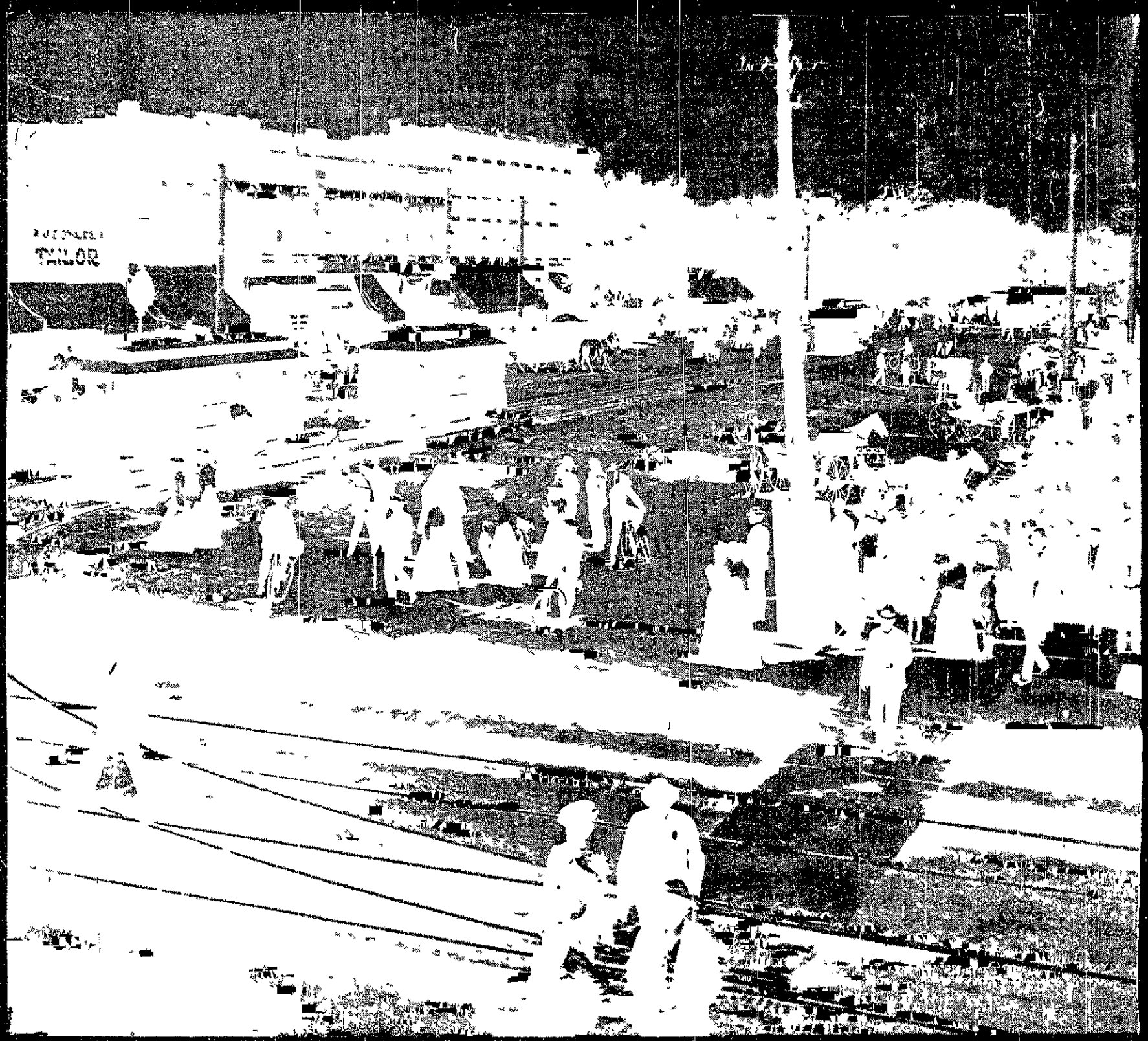

Photograph by Alexander. LOOKING EAST ON PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE ON TEJON STREET.

improvements to be satisfactory to the board of trustees, or an executive council hereafter to be chosen from among the members of the colony. If such improvements are not made at the expiration of four months, the locations will be considered abandoned, but the member may have the privilege of making a new location, subject to the same conditions as before; and if on the third location, at the end of a year from the first location, said member makes no improvements, his or her money will be returned, without interest, if demanded."

The Denver and Rio Grande railway was originally designed as a narrow gauge road, that is the track was about four feet wide and the steel rail was very light. At the present time it is all broad gauge, that is according to the standard in use throughout the country, with the exception of one branch in the mountains. The railroad reached this city just three months after the day that the first stake was driven. Governor Hunt had built a log house on the site the winter before but the people who came to locate the town lived mostly in tents. The light frame buildings, however, sprang up like mushrooms in a night. One of the first to be erected was the company building, which stood near the corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets, on the east side of Tejon. On the north-east corner of Tejon a two-story building was erected for the use of the newspaper that was to be started. It was the first two-story building in the place and it had a most interesting history in connection with the growth of the place. The upper portion was used as a public hall, and here were started many of the most successful enterprises that have since done credit to the city. The Colorado Springs hotel, which stood at the corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenues, was completed in time for a grand opening celebration on Christmas, 1871.

Mrs. Palmer, the wife of the president of the company, opened the first school in October, with six pupils. By the following spring these had increased to about 40.

A newspaper was started called the "Out West." The first number appeared in April, 1872. J. E. Liller, an educated English gentleman, came over to take charge of it. After a year the name of the paper was changed to the Colorado Springs Gazette.

During the summer, fall and winter of 1872 the work of building the little town went forward. The El Paso county canal was constructed—an irrigating ditch that brought water from the Fountain creek. The water was taken out between Manitou and Colorado City and carried in an open ditch around the mesa, or high table land. A fine stream of pure mountain water was carried through the ditches that were dug throughout the city. Five thousand cottonwood trees were planted at a cost of $15,000. At the present time these trees are large and shade the city beautifully. Many people object to them however, and they are being replaced with elm and maple.

General Palmer states that at the beginning of the year 1872 about 600 people were living in the new town.

Residents of Colorado City, the old town, were offered homes in the new town if they would improve their lots. A rivalry sprung up and there was much jealousy. Finally in 1873 the population of the new place had increased so much that the county seat was removed. The commissioners selected a site at the corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue for the court house. This spot became historic. The court house was used as a public hall for entertainments. The courts are still held there, but a handsome new court house is now being built in the square surrounded by Tejon, Cucharas, Vermijo streets and Nevada avenue, at a cost of $350,000. A county jail was built on Vermijo street, west of Cascade avenue. A fine new jail stands beside the old building at present.

When the company organized the town, a clause was inserted in every deed forfeiting the land to the company in case intoxicating liquors were sold on the place. This clause was suggested by General Cameron. The Greeley colony adopted the same plan.

General Palmer states that this was not done as a moral measure, that is for the purpose of attempting to reform adults, but as a business proposition. He and others who had spent much time in the new towns of the west that were in the slang of the day "wild and woolly" felt the desirability of trying to keep out the rough element. They were founding a town on a different plan and they succeeded. Of course there was opposition to this, and many attempts were made to start saloons. The most notable was called the "Wheel of Fortune." The man who owned the corner at Pike's Peak and Tejon (southeast corner) started a place for the sale of liquor. A person who desired a drink went into the place and laid his money on a wheel-like contrivance. The wheel would turn and soon he would get a drink. He saw no one and spoke to no one. The company brought suit to recover the land and the case was carried to the highest courts in the land. The supreme court of the United States in 1879 decided the forfeiture clause valid.

The name "Colorado Springs" was first used by Fitz Hugh Ludlow, a famous traveler and writer in his day, who visited the Springs in 1867. At the time the town was started people traveled hundreds of miles over uninhabited areas, and a little thing like five miles hardly counted. It did not then seem out of place to speak of the town as located at the springs because they were such a short distance away. William Blackmore, an English stockholder, suggested the name for Manitou. It was thought of giving that name to Colorado Springs, but people of the region had already begun to speak of this town by the last name and it had gone into several documents. So the name was formally adopted. With the cities built together and street cars that carry one to the springs in twenty minutes, the name is not so inappropriate as it was a short time ago.

At the beginning the people chose the region south of Pike's Peak avenue for their residences. The business section started at the corner of Cascade avenue and Pike's Peak, because it was supposed that business would move along on the highway up the pass. After quite a disastrous fire the stores began to go up on Tejon street, which is today the principal business street of the city. It seems a natural thing for the better classes of residences to seek the higher ground, and Colorado Springs has proved no exception to the rule. The retail stores naturally follow.

At the present time Colorado Springs has rich mines at its very doors, ore reduction works and other sources of wealth, but for 20 years it remained a phenomenon. Every year showed greater growth and prosperity over preceding years, but on what basis? Its capital was its scenery and climate. The scourge of the present day is the disease consumption (tuberculosis of the lungs). A system of judicious advertising was adopted, and it was soon known that at the foot of Pike's Peak was a little city where the invalids could find a haven of rest. The fame of its beauty went far and wide, and travelers came to see and admire. The census of 1890 showed a permanent population of 11,100 people.

The early residents had many discouraging things to contend with. A plague of grasshoppers swept over the entire western country in 1871, 1872 and again in 1876 and devoured every growing thing in sight. At times there was fear of Indians. A party of marauders came in the summer of 1873, but were chased away by the residents, who went out armed with such instruments of warfare as could be easily gathered together. As late as 1875, a band of 300 Utes camped in the garden of the Gods, but were induced to leave after a day or two.

For a year the Colorado Springs company managed everything in the new town, but of course the people soon began to feel that they should have a part in the government. September 2, 1871 the county commissioners signed a formal order incorporating the new town. The petition was signed by two-thirds of the residents. The following persons were appointed a board of trustees to manage its affairs until an election could be held: R. A. Cameron, Wm. B. Young, Edward Copley, Matt France and John Potter. The order is signed by David McShane as chairman of the board of county commissioners and Irving Howbert, county clerk.

Here naturally ends the history of the foundation of this city. The tale is but briefly told, and there has been

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no place for reminiscences. Many names should be mentioned of those who had a part in the great work that have been omitted. Some of those who were most active have been but briefly mentioned. Of those who wrote their names large, the historian of the future must give the most credit to General Palmer. He is living today, a man of great wealth, one who can have almost any political honor at the hands of the people of the commonwealth, if he so elects. He built the great Missouri Pacific railroad through a wilderness, he built the Denver and Rio Grande road, which traverses the mountains into Utah for thousands of miles, he founded this city and Manitou, he built the Mexican National railroad in Old Mexico; at hundreds of points throughout the western country the capital that he commands has been expended in building or developing its resources. His name may be forgotten in connection with other enterprises, but it seems that this city will always remain his greatest monument. He is a liberal subscriber to every cause that seems likely to promote the city in a good way, and recently has donated a magnificent public park at the bluffs north of town. The citizens have named it in his honor.

Dr. Wm. A. Bell is still living, and while he has always been associated with General Palmer in his enterprises, his name is not so closely connected with this city. General Cameron, Governor Hunt, Mr. Mellen and others have gone to their long rest.

The Colorado Springs company still owns much land in the city. Following General Cameron it was managed successively by Henry McAllister, M. J. D[illegible], George H. Parsons and at present by F. J. F[illegible]. It was thirteen years after it was incorporated before the stockholders received a cent in dividends. At the end of a quarter of a century they had expended nearly a quarter of a million dollars in improvements and had [illegible] about 6½ per cent on their investment.

One of the [illegible] to this [illegible] in its pioneer days was a woman writer who had acquired considerable fame—Helen Hunt. She married Wm. S. Jackson, a local banker, and made this her home until her death in 1885. Her writings attracted attention to the city and its beautiful surroundings, and any history of the city that failed to mention her would be very incomplete.

Of the pioneers who lived in El Paso county before the coming of the railroad, [illegible] Irving Howbert stands out [illegible] prominently because of the many things accomplished in encouraging big enterprises. His name will appear from time to time as mention is made of the development that has come in later times.

The Middle Period.

[illegible] intelligently and conservatively managed, Colorado Springs continued to grow. The periods in its growth marked quite distinctly by events that are monuments. Its fame for health and beauty became widespread. In 1872 the county commissioners had bonded the county for $15,000 to construct a wagon road up the Ute pass. The wisdom of this was shown in the years 1877 to 1880. The great carbonate mines of Leadville were discovered and a rush of people from all over the world began such as had been unknown since the gold discoveries in California. The Ute pass road was the natural highway to the mines. Colorado Springs was the nearest railroad point and the place took on a wonderful activity that lasted until the railroads finally built to Leadville. At times the pass was choked with freighting outfits. The year 1880 showed a population of 5,000 and an assessed valuation of over two millions of dollars. In July of that year the D and R G road built five miles of track connecting Manitou and Colorado Springs.

The years 1881 and 1882 were marked by business depression. The Leadville trade had been taken away, and the railroad moved its general offices to Denver, taking away a good many citizens who had been quite prominent.

It may be remarked here that the only legal execution that ever took place in El Paso county occurred in 1881. The man was a gambler named C[illegible] who killed a man at Buena Vista. The case was brought here on a change of venue from Chaffee county.

General Palmer and associates had begun a great work at this time which was destined to have a marked effect on the future of the place, namely the building of a fine hotel. It was named The Antlers, and was a handsome building of stone and wood. After it was opened in 1883 it almost immediately achieved a reputation as one of the finest hotels in the west. It began to attract here many people of large wealth, who found [illegible] the kind of accommodations they were accustomed to at home. The writer can trace the building of the Colorado Midland and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific railroads directly to the influence of the hotel.

During the years 1881 to 1885 certain Denver and [illegible] capitalists were engaged in building a railroad from Denver to Fort Worth. They made the mistake of building out on the plains rather than following close to the base of the mountains. The road was known as the Denver and New Orleans, later the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth road, but today is known as the Colorado Southern. A branch line was built into this city in 1882 connecting with the main line at a point about 1[illegible] miles east. Hon. Matt France, a prominent citizen, secured the company its right of way into the city. This was the second railroad built into the city, and the first broad gauge road.

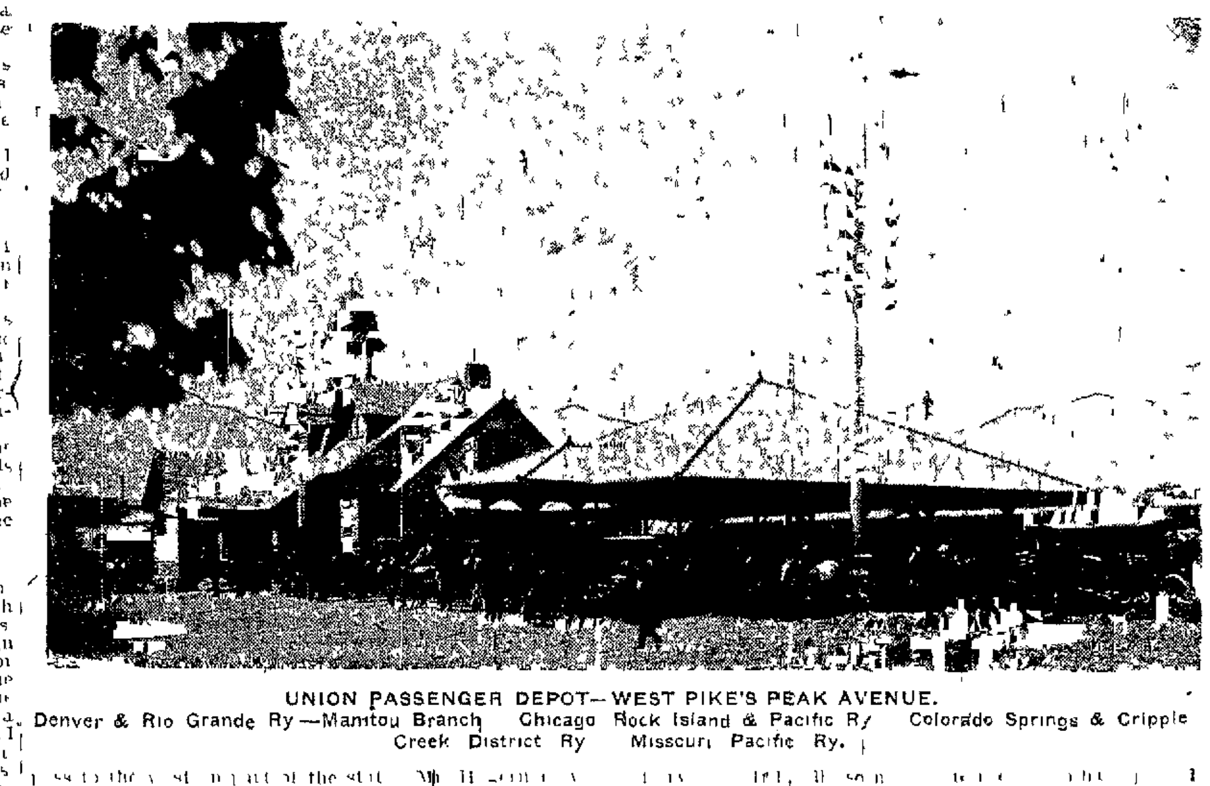
During its thirty years of existence Colorado Springs has been singularly free from catastrophes of any kind. During the summer of 1881 occurred almost the only one in the history of the place. An electrical storm occurred about 8 o'clock in the evening, and what appeared to be a cloudburst happened at the bluffs north of town. A great volume of water rushed down the little creek known as Shook's run. Houses that were supposed to be high and dry were washed away. Mrs. B. A. P[illegible], wife of the county superintendent of schools, was drowned. The following summer a great volume of water came down the Fountain creek washing away the bridges.

In the two years following, Colorado Springs was a very quiet village, but the summer of 1886 the Colorado Midland railroad was projected by James J. Hagerman, an eastern iron manufacturer who had come here to reside for reasons of health. In this project he was assisted by Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell and other wealthy citizens. The road started at Colorado City and was built up the Ute pass to the western part of the state. Mr. Hagerman was identified with many other enterprises that have helped the city and the entire Rocky mountain region.

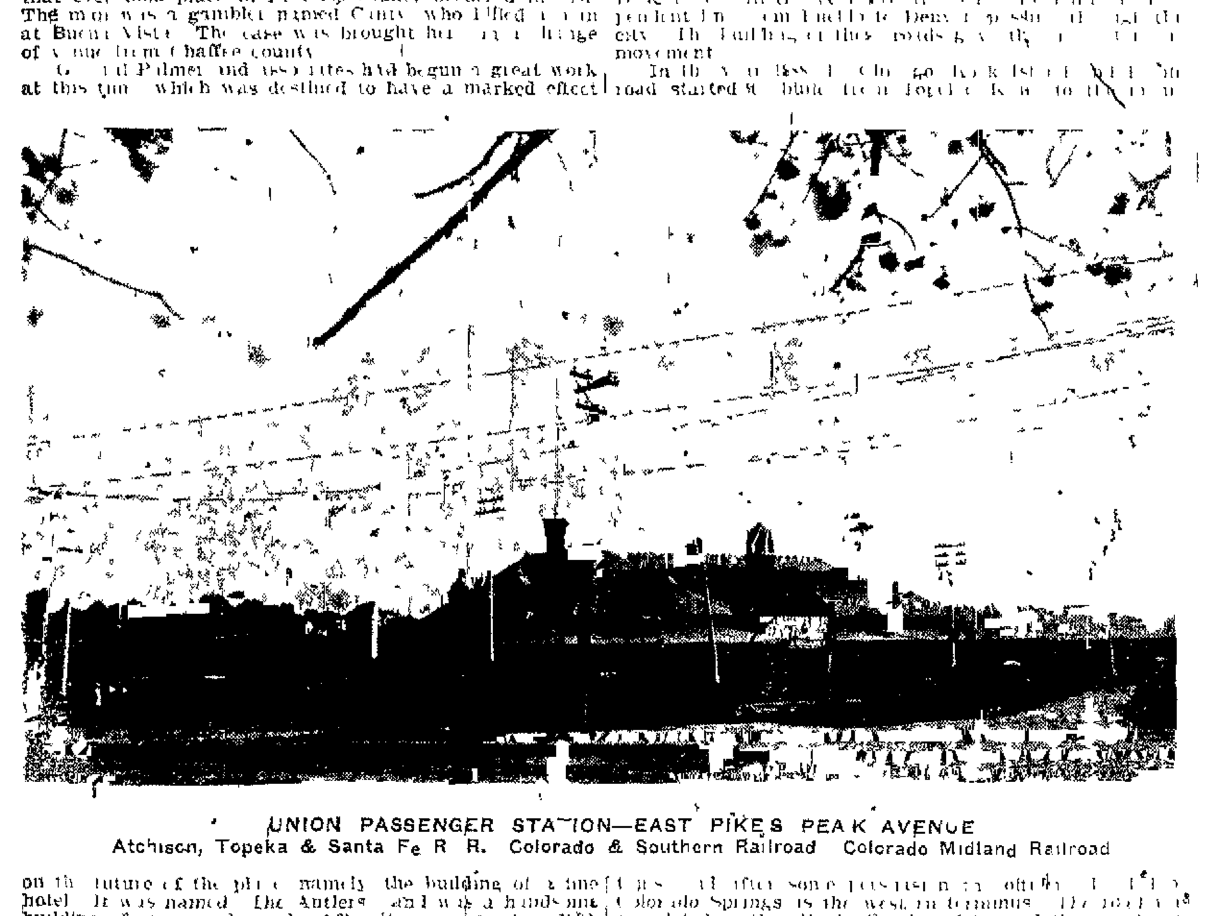
About the same time Mr. Hagerman arrived [illegible] here two other men who have worked much [illegible] for the upbuilding of the community. [illegible] New York merchant, [illegible] Hayes, the son-in-law of [illegible] Davis, [illegible] south [illegible] Both [illegible] and both have [illegible] much [illegible] the city and have spent [illegible]

The Santa Fe road, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Missouri [illegible] both built [illegible] 1887 [illegible] D. & R. G. [illegible] 1888 [illegible] Denver [illegible] city [illegible] movement.

In the year 1888 the Chicago Rock Island road started to build from Topeka [illegible]



UNION PASSENGER DEPOT—WEST PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.
Denver & Rio Grande Ry—Manitou Branch. Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry. Missouri Pacific Ry.



UNION PASSENGER STATION—EAST PIKES PEAK AVENUE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Colorado & Southern Railroad. Colorado Midland Railroad.

[illegible] and after some [illegible] Colorado Springs is the western terminus. The road was completed to the city in October 1888, and the event was celebrated with a great banquet.

In the year 1889 eastern capitalists [illegible] of Manitou constructed the Manitou and Pikes Peak cog road to the summit of Pikes peak, and the following year the road was opened for business.

About the same time A. J. Lawton, F. L. Martin, A. A. McCovney and E. J. Lawton and other local men organized the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company. They secured the horse car street line that Messrs. Finch, Hayes and others had built two years before through Tejon street and as far west as Manitou. They constructed the first electric street railroad. In fact it was among the first street railroads of the kind built in the United States.

All of these great events had their effect and Colorado Springs went forward with leaps and bounds. Something of a real estate boom followed and additions were laid out in every direction. Perhaps West Colorado Springs was the most important. A. J. Lawton and others built [illegible] this end [illegible] it was built up almost solid to Colorado City. Broadmoor was projected [illegible] a summer place at the [illegible] Cheyenne [illegible]. It was started by Count De Pourtales, a German count, and William J. Wilcox, a Philadelphian. They built a casino modeled on European plans, but it [illegible] resort to this day.

During these years Messrs. Finch, Hayes and others had brought in the North End addition, taking in all the land north of Columbia street, and were building it up with handsome homes. It was a season of prosperity that seemed boundless until the great money panic came in 1893. That is something for the historian of the future to study by itself. It followed the demonetization of silver by the English government of India. Colorado Springs was less affected by it than any other western city because of the discovery of gold at Cripple Creek and because its citizens were largely men of secured wealth. There was not a failure of a single business house at that time in the city. This brings us to the [illegible] story that reads like [illegible] [illegible]

The Discovery of Gold

[illegible] 1891, Robert Womack [illegible] brought to town [illegible] half [illegible] south [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] selling for dollars.

Scenes such as had been enacted thirty years before in the streets of San Francisco and Virginia City were enacted again in Colorado Springs. People poured in from every quarter of the globe and Colorado Springs became the Mecca of every fortune hunter who read of the fabulous gold of Cripple Creek. The mining companies, the real estate companies and all other corporations had their headquarters here. The courts were overworked, a thousand unsettled cases being on the docket at one time. Railroads were projected to the camp and some of them were built. It has taken ten years to bring order out of chaos, but it has been accomplished, although the character of Colorado Springs is greatly changed. From a pretty health resort the place has become the greatest mining [illegible] the United States [illegible] capitalists [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] expected. The women [illegible] hospital supplies.

A military camp was organized for two weeks in the Cripple Creek district. Davis H. Waite, the governor of the state, [illegible] the strikers and the state militia [illegible] companies passed through this city [illegible]. Finally the militia [illegible]

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the strikers and the sheriff's force. That left three armed bodies in the field. A truce was patched up and the mine owners conceded the demands of the strikers.

The strife was ended and the soldier deputies came home and were feted. A few days after this he adjutant general of the state came to the city to defend in the courts one of the strikers who had been arrested for rioting. T. J. Tarsney was his name. He was taken by a body of masked men from his hotel and tarred and feathered. This proved one of the great sensations of the day throughout the United States.

Cripple Creek was a very wild and reckless mining camp. There were many murders and robberies. This being the county seat the trials were held here. It is impossible to go into the history of these, but it is sufficient to say that they have kept the citizens very much interested for many years past.

In the summer of 1894 the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange was organized. The association today occupies the finest building in the city, and the business is well organized. Other associations copying it have come and gone. For nearly eight years past trading in mining stocks has formed the principal business of the people. The operations have amounted at times to millions of shares daily, representing many thousands of dollars. The men of every class and condition in life have engaged in it. Real estate agents, bankers and merchants abandoned their business to engage in it; hack drivers and street car conductors left their places to become stock brokers. You of the future must judge of it, but always remembering that it was an exceptional time, such as comes to very few communities. It may never come again to such a peaceful, quiet little city as was Colorado Springs in 1891.

Reviewing these years of business activity and strife there is a gentler side. In August, 1893, Thomas C. Parrish and D. V. Donaldson organized the first "Flower Parade." The flora of Colorado is distinctive and beautiful. The citizens turned out one afternoon and paraded the city with their carriages decorated in beautiful flowers. It was an idea worth copying and has extended over the country. The flower parades became a feature of summer life in the city. July 31, 1896, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the city was celebrated. A pioneer society was formed and General Palmer and other founders of the place came together and discussed their work and the outlook for the future. It was an interesting time to say the least. The flower parade was a feature. It was a feature the following year, also, when there was a great military parade. At that time the Seventh regiment of the United States army and the State militia of Colorado went into camp together at Broadmoor. It was the first time that such a thing had ever happened, so far as the writer knows. It made the flower show a notable event.

The summer festival of 1899 was made memorable by the return of the Colorado soldiers, who had gone as volunteers to fight the Spanish in the Philippine islands. The governor of the state and committees of citizens went to San Francisco to meet the men when they landed, and they were brought directly to Colorado Springs. They were tendered every honor that the citizens could devise.

Colorado was admitted as a state in 1876, just one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence, and is known as the Centennial state. The year 1901 was the quarter centennial of the state, and Colorado Springs gave a celebration of the event. Distinguished men and women gathered from various portions of the union and the state. Theodore Roosevelt, vice president of the United States was present and delivered the address. A month later Mr. Roosevelt became president through the death of President McKinley. The celebration lasted three days, and during the time a banquet was spread at the Antlers hotel, at which the members of the State Press association were entertained by the citizens.

The placing of the corner store in the new city hall begins the annual summer festival for the present year. The members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks have the celebration in charge. It is to be what is called a "street fair," a collection of entertainments intended merely for amusement. It is to last one week.

Continuing recent history of the city, mention should be made of the founding of the National home for Union Printers. Geo. W. Childs, editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, and Andrew J. Drexel, a banker, gave the International Typographical union $10,000 in 1886. The members of the union added to this sum. In the year 1889 the union held a meeting in Denver. A. A. McGovney, E. J. Eaton and F. L. Martin offered them 80 acres of land east of this city on which to build a national home for sick and indigent members of the union. It was accepted, and the home was built. A stone building that cost $80,000 was erected. Other buildings have since been erected on the land, doubling the original investment. There are at present more than a hundred persons resident at the home. This institution has been an experiment by trades unions in attempting to care for the needy members, and has attracted attention all over the world. So far as the writer knows, it has been a successful experiment. Mr. Childs and other eminent men attended the dedication, May 12, 1892.

The most prominent citizen in Colorado Springs today is Winfield S. Stratton. He was a carpenter by trade and came to Colorado Springs in 1872, soon after the place was founded. He engaged in contracting, and studied mineralogy. In the summer of 1891 he went to Cripple Creek and located the Independence mine. This property was sold to an English company in 1899 for the sum of $12,000,000. Mr. Stratton has expended this vast sum in upbuilding his home city and developing the Cripple Creek district. He has erected many handsome buildings, and is the largest property holder in the city. Two years ago he purchased the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company's interests. In the past 12 months he has expended over two millions of dollars in reconstructing the street car system. The lines have been extended throughout the city, double tracks laid to Manitou and the Cheyenne canons. Mr. Stratton has also constructed a beautiful park at the entrance to the canons. His donations to Colorado college and other worthy institutions will make him one of the historical characters of the city in the years to come. (Mr. Stratton has died since the above was written.)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

General Palmer and associates have rebuilt the Antlers hotel. It represents an investment of half a million dollars. The house occupies the end of Pike's Peak avenue, where it dips down the hill to Monument creek. It is the finest hotel building west of the city of Chicago today. A magnificent park surrounds it at the present time. In this connection it may be stated that Colorado Springs is prepared to entertain many thousand strangers. The Alta Vista hotel is on Cascade avenue, and is owned by H. H. Stevens, one of the pioneers of the city. The Alamo hotel is a four-story building at the corner of Tejon and Cucharras streets. It is owned by J. A. Hirshbugh, one of the oldest residents. The Elk hotel building is on Pike's Peak avenue, and is owned by Dr. Wm. Strickler, a pioneer of the early days before Colorado Springs was founded. The Plaza hotel faces the college buildings, and is a large and modern house. In addition, there are hundreds of boarding and rooming houses.

A very important event in the past few years has been the construction of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek railroad. This road was built to Cripple Creek mining camp by citizens of Colorado Springs who were interested in the gold mines. It was begun in 1899 and completed a year later. Credit for this great work is largely due to Irving Howbert. The road cost over three millions of dollars, and it is a remarkable fact that the money was practically all subscribed in this city. The men who built it were nearly all poor men, or men of very moderate means a dozen years ago, who made their wealth in the mines of Cripple Creek. A partial list of them includes Irving Howbert, Wm. Lennox, E. W. Giddings, E. A. Colburn, Warren, Frank and H. H. Woods, James F. Burns, F. G. Peck.

At the present time Colorado Springs is acquiring many handsome public buildings. Mention has already been made of the Scientific building at Colorado college. The county commissioners are now constructing a handsome court house at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. It stands in Alamo park, bounded by Tejon, Cucharras and Vermijo streets and Nevada avenue. The Young Men's Christian association is also building a house, costing $100,000. It is at the corner of Bijou and Nevada avenue. President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone in 1901.

The United States congress last winter appropriated $140,000 for a postoffice building in this city. W. S. Stratton has offered a site for this building at the southeastern corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenue. The offer is liberal and probably will be accepted. The receipts to the government from the local postoffice amount to about $100,000 a year at the present time. A list of the men who have held the office of postmaster may be appropriate here. John Potter was the first postmaster, and held the office for ten years. His successors have been: Edwin I. Price, Joel F. Love, R. A. Meir, M. E. Everleth, H. A. Ferguson, Edward Morath, L. C. Dana.

Mention should be made of the chamber of commerce, an institution supported by the business men to advance the interests of the city. The officers devote their time to advertising the city and promoting its interests in every way with the outside world. It was organized in 1888 as the board of trade. L. R. Ehrick was the president, and M. L. DeCoursey, secretary. It was reorganized in 1891 with H. G. Lurt as president and George R. Buckmin, secretary. During the past five years H. B. Fairley has been the president and Gilbert Metling, secretary. It is impossible to estimate the good the institution has done in fostering the interests of the city.

Educational Interests.

This chapter must deal with the educational history of Colorado Springs. It is brief, but it chronicles great things. As stated in the first part, the first school was conducted by Mrs. Palmer. It was in a sense a private school. August 23, 1872, Dr. William Strickler, the county superintendent of schools, organized school district No. 11. A meeting held in the rooms over the Gazette placed the boundaries three miles north and south and seven miles east and west. A school was opened on Pike's Peak avenue, and Mrs. A. Sutton, still a resident of the city, became the first teacher. The enrollment during the first year was 107, and the attendance 36.

April 26, 1873, the town company gave a piece of land, and a school building was completed by 1874. This building stood on the southeast corner of Cascade avenue and Bijou street. It was built of stone and cost $10,000. It was considered a very fine building. Fire destroyed it in the winter of 1889. It may not be irrelevant to state that this piece of ground has recently been purchased by the Elks lodge, which dedicates this building, and will soon be covered by a very fine club house.

The public schools grew with the city, and other schools were opened from time to time. The first class was graduated from the High school in 1874. As the schools began to multiply a system of naming them after distinguished Americans and prominent citizens who had passed away, was adopted.

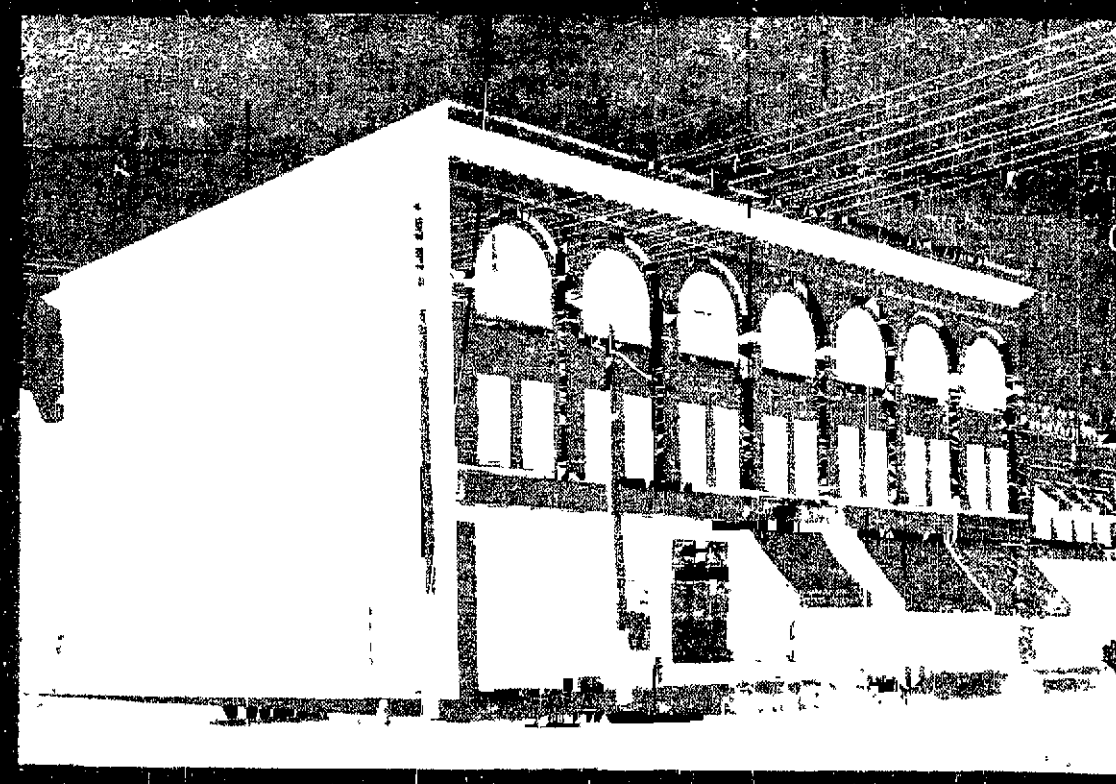
Statistics alone can show the growth of the schools. The census taken in the present year shows 4,819 persons of school age in the district. The enrollment for the last school year was 5,790. These young people are housed in 14 school buildings that have cost $550,000. The most costly building has been the High school, which has cost $150,000. It stands on a triangle that is bounded by Weber street, Cheyenne and Platte avenues. The Garfield school comes next in cost. The sum of $72,000 has thus far been expended upon it.

Following is a list of the school buildings in the district at the present time: High school, Garfield, Howell, Washington, Lillie, Steele, Lincoln, Columbia, Bristol, Helen Hunt, Boswell, Keywild, Pike View, Curtis, West Colorado Springs.

In the school year just closed (1901-2) the school board expended $187,432 in maintaining the school system. Is it not a wonderful growth in 30 years?

At the present time the schools are in charge of Mr. John Dietrich, who has been identified with them for the past five years. A list of names showing the citizens who have devoted time to the upbuilding of the public schools, as members of the board of education, would be appropriate, but cannot be supplied at this time. The members have served without pay. One name, however, stands out very prominent and must be mentioned. Joseph F. Humphrey has been for 20 years a member of the board, and has ever advanced its interests. With Irving Howbert and B. F. Crowell, who have often been mentioned in this sketch, he made an independent fortune in the mines of Leadville, and with ample time and a very great interest in the schools, he has devoted his life to the work. The historian of the future will have to reckon him the "father" of the public school system of Colorado Springs.

Colorado college is an institution that has had a very marked effect on the city, and on the western country in general. It should have, and undoubtedly it will have, a very great place in future history. The colony company, in 1873, offered to donate a tract of 70 acres of land and $10,000 for the foundation of a college. The Congregational asso-



THE CHEYENNE BLOCK.

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clation took the matter up, and in 1874 established Colorado college. It is no longer a sectarian college, however.

The college has always been managed by a board of trustees composed of leading professional and business men of the state, together with a few eastern men of similar standing. Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts, was the first president of the college. He was succeeded by Rev. James G. Daugherty in 1875. He was succeeded, in turn, in 1876 by Rev. E. P. Tenney, who served for 10 years. For three years the college was without a president, although the work continued.

A new era for the college began in 1888, when Wm. F. Slocum, D. D., L.L. D., became its president. At that time there was a small stone building, erected in 1880, standing on the grounds. This building has always been known as Palmer hall. In the past 14 years a building has been added for nearly every year. Some of these have been costly. In addition about $400,000 have been added to the endowment funds. Among the large buildings standing on the campus is the N. P. Colburn library, that cost $50,000 to build, a gift by a Massachusetts man; Perkins hall, devoted to fine arts; three dormitories; the president's residence and a small observatory. At the present writing an administration and scientific building is being constructed, at a cost of $250,000. The cornerstone was laid on March 30. The faculty numbers some 30 members, men selected from the larger schools of the east because of special fitness for the work.

Colorado college is co-educational. During the absence of the president in Europe the past year, the Rev. Edward S. Parsons has been the acting president.

In connection with the college there has been founded Cutler academy, named in honor of Henry Cutler of Massachusetts, a generous friend of the college. It is designed to prepare young people for college, and is doing an excellent supplemental work. The college and academy have an enrollment of over 500 students.

Colorado Springs has another educational institution that has existed almost from the foundation of the city. The territorial legislature in 1874 founded the State School for the Deaf and Blind, and located it in this city. A tract of ground was secured east of the city and a stone building erected. The buildings have multiplied since, and are among the most imposing in the city—the city having grown to them. The various legislatures have been liberal in supplying money to the institution, recognizing its good work. There are now about 250 pupils in attendance at the school. The state records will furnish a better history of this institution than can be given here.

The Churches.

The Colorado Springs Company began by encouraging the churches, and offered a site to any denomination that would build. There is a conflict of testimony as to where the first Christian service was held in the city. The Episcopalians claim that the first service was held by them in "Foote's hall," but the Congregationalists claim that Rev. Henry B. Gage preached the first sermon on September 10, 1871, to a congregation composed of railroad graders and a few citizens. Mr. Gage preached the first Thanksgiving sermon on November 29, 1871.

At the present time most of the old church organizations, that began with the city, have handsome church buildings. Some of these stand on the original ground donated by the company, notably the First Baptist and Grace Episcopal.

The first church building to be completed was that of the First Methodist. It stood on Huerfano street, between Nevada avenue and Weber street. The First Presbyterian church was completed by December, 1872, and was dedicated the following January. It stood at the southwest corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue. The First Baptist congregation built at the corner of Weber and Kiowa, opposite the Presbyterians. Their present church is on the original corner. Their first building was finished in 1873. Grace Episcopal church was organized in 1873, and was the first stone church building. The main body of the church is still standing at the corner of Pike's Peak and Weber street. The First Congregational, the Roman Catholics and the African Methodists followed within the next two or three years.

At the present day there are some 30 church organizations in the city, most of them with church buildings. Their property is worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The City's Soldiers.

There are those who profess to believe that by the time this box is rescued from its burying place war among human beings will have ceased. That is not to be argued here. The citizens of Colorado Springs have seen their young men go forth to do battle.

Photograph by Alexander. WOODMEN OF THE WORLD PARADE ON SOUTH TEJON ST.

The first military company organized in the city was called the Pike's Peak Rangers. Matt France was the captain of the company. His men were armed with Spencer carbines, a gun now obsolete. It was a part of the territorial militia.

This company was succeeded by company E of the state militia, with Thomas Burnham as captain. The company first saw service in the summer of 1878. The Santa Fe and D. & R. G. railroads were having a contest for possession of the canon on the Arkansas river. The Santa Fe at the time had a lease on the D. & R. G. road. Employes of the Santa Fe appeared one day and took possession of the D. & R. G. depots in Colorado Springs. Sheriff Becker was called on to oust them, and in turn called for the state militia. Company B marched down and surrounded the depots, and kept the Santa Fe men prisoners for three days, when they were released because of the agreement reached by the two railroad companies. It is needless to say that those were three days of excitement for the citizens. Company I, which had been organized with Captain Pearce in charge, was favorable to the Santa Fe end of the controversy, and was soon after mustered out of service.

Company B was succeeded in time by Troop A, a mounted regiment. Thomas Burnham was the first captain, W. R. Roby the second captain, and he was succeeded by Captain Wm. Saxton. In the summer of 1887 the Ute Indians had been removed from their reservation in White river territory, in the western part of the state. They rebelled, and began attacking the settlers. Governor Alva Adams, one of the pioneers of Colorado Springs, ordered out the entire state force to suppress the savages. Troop A responded under Captain Saxton. They were away for one month. It was a hard service in a rough country, but there was no engagement other than a skirmish in which the scouts took part.

During the great labor strike in Cripple Creek in 1894 the troop went twice to that place, and the members did their duty. The following year, however, trouble arose between the officers of the company and the state officers, and troop A was mustered out.

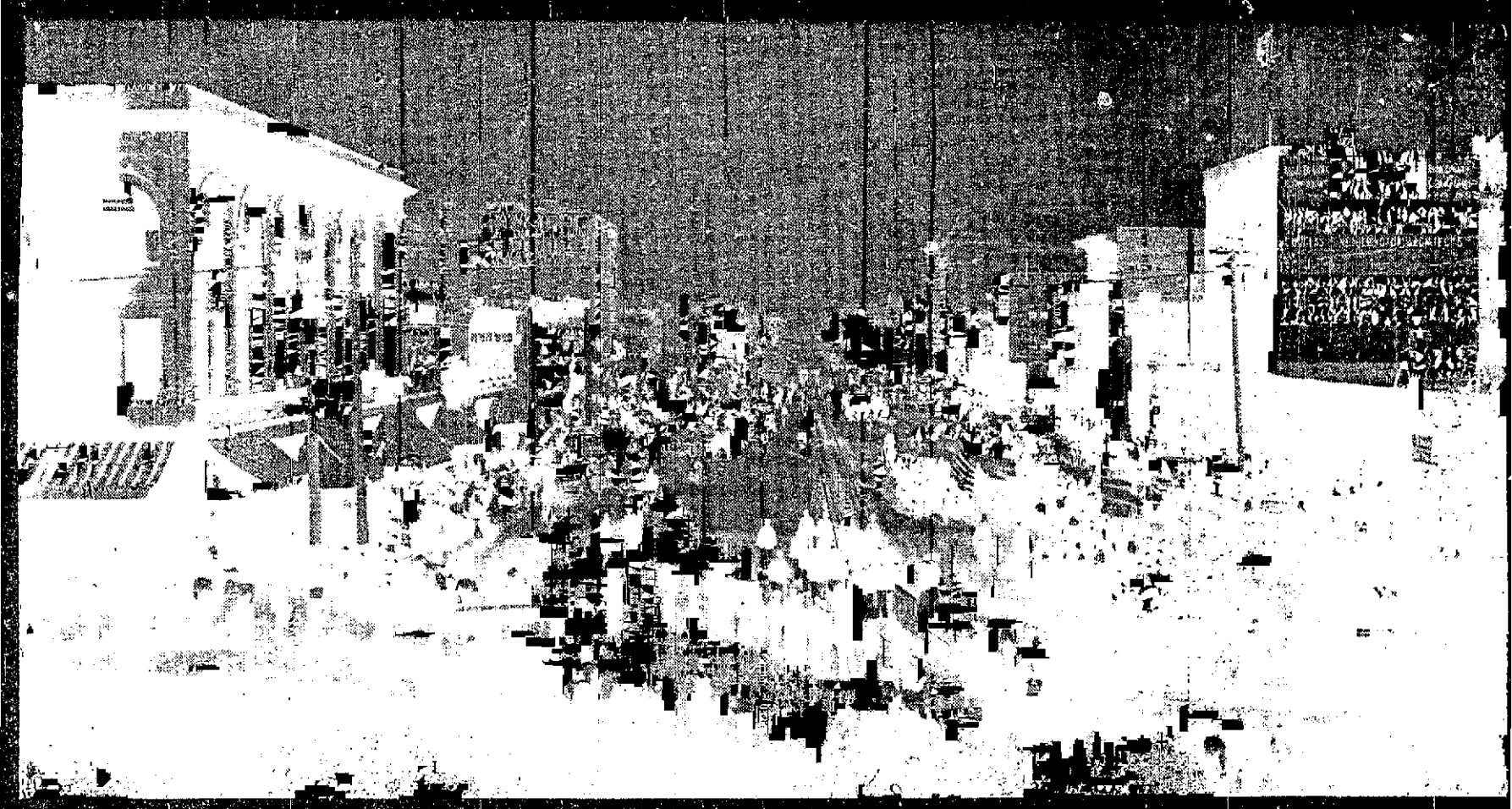
Company H was then organized. In the fall of 1896 there was a labor strike among the miners at Leadville and company H was ordered there, but by Captain Frank Dunnington. The militiamen were two months on this service.

The Spanish-American war came in the spring of 1898. Immediately following the naval battle in Manila harbor, President McKinley called for volunteers from the various states. Colorado responded immediately, and by the 5th of May had concentrated the state troops in Denver. It may be said here that owing to the service the Colorado men had seen in suppressing rioting during labor strikes, that no other volunteer troops were better prepared to enter the field. In fact most of them had seen more actual service than the regulars.

Company H responded under the command of Captain C. C. Spicer. It was enlisted as company M of the First Colorado. It is not necessary to describe the scenes of parting; they are as old as history itself. The company was sent to the Philippines, and took part in the battle of Cavite, when the Spanish officially surrendered. Later, for six months it battled with the native Filipinos, who arose in insurrection.

Fire Protection.

Colorado Springs today is protected from fire by what



COMEPETITIVE DRILL, STATE ENCAMPMENT KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—PIKE'S PEAK AVE., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1902.

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known as the "Metropolitan Fire Department System." It is equipped with all modern appliances for fighting fires. The history of the fire department goes back to the very early days of the city. Soon after the city was organized the young men formed a volunteer fire company. They subscribed money from their own pockets and purchased a "Babcock engine. This was a chemical fire extinguisher, and its arrival was signaled by a great demonstration. Joseph F. Humphrey, J. P. True and other young men had the machine in charge. Thomas Hughes, later a prominent citizen, took care of the machine. Afterwards a hook and ladder company was formed, which Wm. Harrison, a young attorney, and others managed. Thomas Burnham was the foreman. These volunteers fought the fires by pumping from the irrigating streams and wells by bucket brigades.

It was not until after the waterworks were constructed that a fire department was organized. This was in 1879, and John Pixley was the first chief.

Hose companies were organized. They were named after prominent citizens. For 15 years the volunteers exercised a great influence on the affairs of the city. They formed a feature of the city life that was unique. The members were interested in politics, and loyalty to the members and the company was demanded. The volunteer companies at the time the metropolitan system was organized were as follows, each company having about 30 members: Hook and Ladder company No. 1; Matt France Hose company No. 1; W. S. Jackson Hose company No. 2; B. F. Crowell Hose company No. 3; College Hose company No. 4; C. B. Ferrin Hose company No. 5; V. Z. Reed Hose company No. 6; Charles Adams Hose company No. 7; W. K. Sinton Hose company No. 8.

There was much rivalry in the various companies, and the elections for officers often occasioned more interest than did those for the city officials. Tourpaments were sometimes held, attended by teams from other cities, and a number of times the local teams competed at other points. Their work was watched by the entire community.

The metropolitan system came as a surprise to the volunteers. In January, 1894, the city council met in secret session and decided to do away with the volunteers. It was felt that a more efficient system was necessary, and the volunteers agreed to the proposition. W. H. Lloyd and H. B. Taylor, members of the fire department committee, had the matter in charge. They purchased a combination hose wagon and chemical engine. J. G. Johnson, an experienced fireman, was brought from St. Paul and placed in charge. A half dozen men went into the service of the city, taken from the volunteers. The following year two more wagons and teams were employed. A hook and ladder wagon was also added.

The city now appropriates $20,000 a year in maintaining the department. E. E. Baty succeeded Johnson as chief the next year. He has been the chief most of the time ever since. He was away for six months during the Spanish war and B. B. Meltoynolds was the acting chief. Charles Pearson was elected chief in 1899, but Mr. Baty again assumed the office the following year.

The greatest fire that the volunteers ever fought was when a brick business block burned in the winter of 1885. It stood on the north side of Pike's Peak, between Tejon and Cascade.

The greatest conflagration that has ever visited Colorado Springs occurred on the first day of October, 1898. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the D. & R. G. freight depot took fire. A fierce gale was blowing at the time. A car partially filled with powder stood on the tracks. It could not be removed and soon exploded. Fire brands were thrown in every direction and carried by the wind. Before the conflagration could be stopped two blocks of business houses on Huerfano street, three lumber yards, two depots, a number of railroad cars and the handsome Antlers hotel had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars. The insurance companies settled losses amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars.

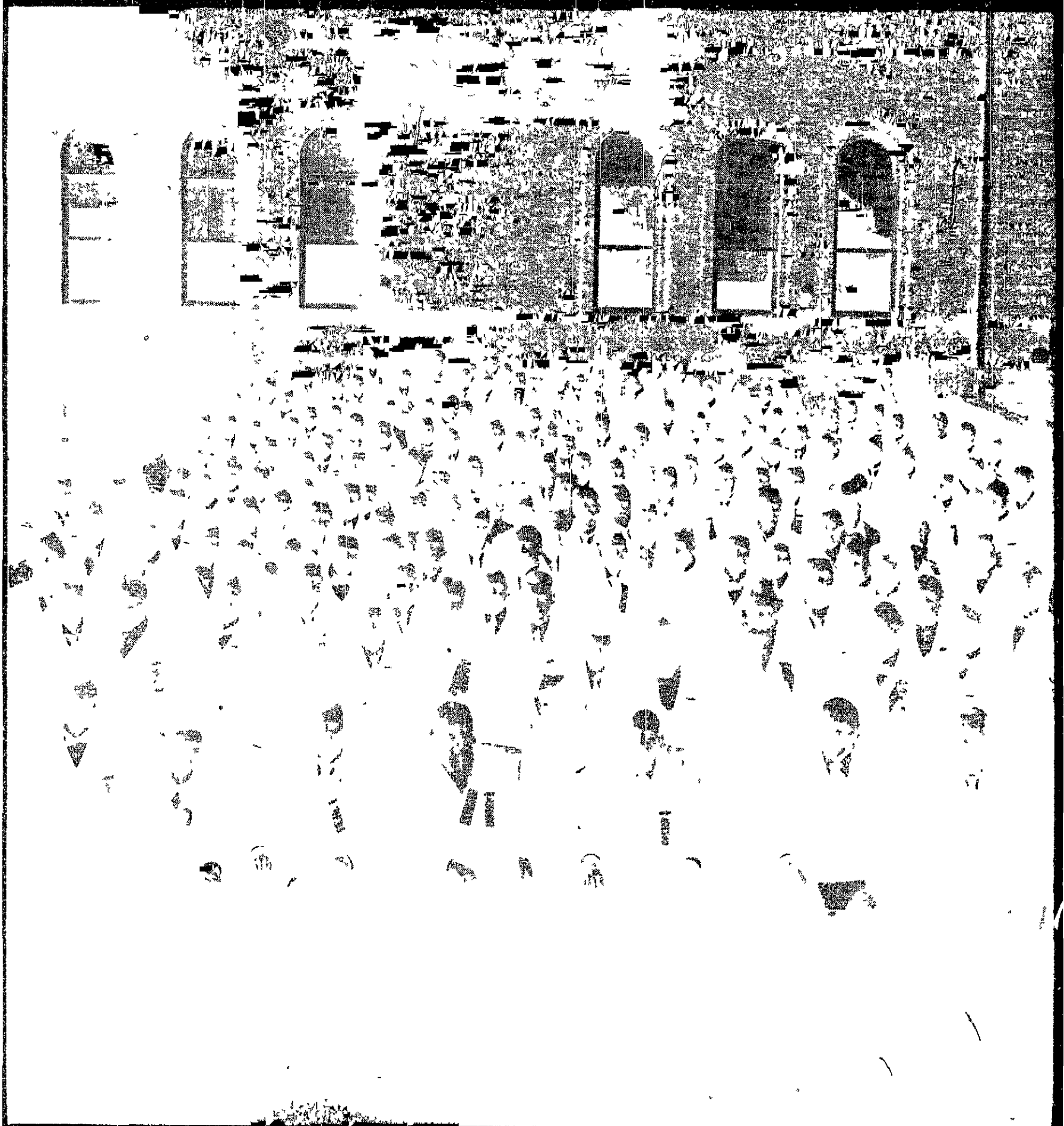
Assistance was asked from neighboring cities. Special trains brought fire engines and men from Denver and Pueblo. They were here before night came, but the gale died down before they arrived, and the city was saved from what appeared entire destruction. The fire department did all that was possible under the circumstances.

Like most fires in new towns, this one seemed to be a great disaster at the time, but it has proved a great benefit. A much finer hotel has succeeded the old Antlers, and the burned district has been rebuilt on better lines or turned into a beautiful park.

Following this fire the city council decided to purchase a steam engine. This was purchased for the city by Alderman W. H. McIntyre, chairman of the fire committee, at a cost of about $5,000. Thus far it has been chiefly ornamental, but it gives property owners and insurance companies a greater feeling of security, and may be called upon to prove its worth at any moment.

The following may not be appropriate in connection with the fire department, but somehow the Antlers fire seems to suggest it. Reference is made to a number of nights when the citizens have been terrorized by high winds. It may be that the residents of the region half a century hence will be free from these storms, and we hope so. The pioneer residents remember one night in the winter of 1874 when a fierce gale seemed about to destroy the town. A fire was raging on Cutheron's Cone, destroying the timber. Burning embers were carried miles into the city. Fortunately they destroyed no property, but the people spent a night of anxiety.

In the winter of 1887 the wind blew continuously for three days and kept the people in terror. Plate glass in the store windows was blurred from the pelting gravel. Strange to say there was very little damage. In the Monument valley, at a point about where San Rafael street crosses, an



(Photograph by Alexander.) DELEGATES TO THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS, OCT. 6-9, 1902.

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engine and train of cars were overturned by the wind. This is absolutely true and pictures are in existence today showing the scene. The same thing occurred again three years later at the town of Monument.

One afternoon in February, 1890, smoke was seen arising on Cheyenne mountain and it was soon known that the timber was on fire. Before dark a fierce gale started and continued throughout the night. There was very little danger from the fire, but the combination terrorized the people for 12 hours.

Undoubtedly the most dreadful wind storm that ever visited the region since white men came to it occurred on November 26, 1900. It began at noon and raged until after midnight. Wires of all kinds were thrown down and the city was left in darkness. Houses were unroofed and many trees blown down. The instruments at the government signal station registered the wind at 80 miles an hour, but how much harder it was no one knows because the friction burned off the gauge. The people were unable to stir abroad until the next morning. They were amazed to find that the damage had been but slight, and that there were no fatalities. Communication was cut off from surrounding places for some hours, and exaggerated accounts of the storm were sent out to the newspapers.

The government of the United States took possession of the summit of Pike's Peak in 1874 and established a signal station there. A stone building was erected under the direction of General Hazen, and is still standing. A sergeant and two men were employed, with an office in Colorado Springs. The data gathered at the station was not found to be very valuable in the work of the weather bureau, and the station was abandoned in 1888.

An eclipse of the sun was total in this region in 1878, and the government of the United States and Harvard college sent out astronomers to view the phenomena from the summit of the Peak.

The Water Supply.

Of all the problems that have occupied the time and best efforts of the city councilmen during the 30 years the city has existed, that of securing a sufficient supply of water has been the greatest. The irrigating canal brought plenty of water to the city, and it ran clear and limpid through the streets. For a time the citizens used it freely for all purposes, but it became polluted. Attempts at digging wells were not very successful, and by the year 1876 the people had begun to agitate the question of constructing water works and bringing water from the mountains. The proposition was a simple one, being only a question of money. It met with opposition, and in 1876 was defeated by a vote of the people.

Matt France was elected mayor in 1878, and the citizens immediately voted to bond the city to secure the money for a system of water works. Bonds to the amount of $80,000 were issued. They bore seven per cent. interest, and the first 10,000 were sold at 85 cents on the dollar. The remainder went at 80 cents on the dollar. Today bond buyers are willing to pay a premium on Colorado Springs bonds. An eight-inch iron main was laid to Ruxton creek, above Manitou, and a reservoir constructed on the mesa west of the city. The cost of this work was $64,000. The pipe was not laid deep enough, and the following winter froze in the ground. It was replaced with 10-inch pipe the next year.

In 1886 another reservoir was built on the mesa at a cost of $10,000. By the year 1889, however, the citizens had begun to realize the necessity of securing the water rights. At various times since they have purchased all the available rights in the streams along the Fountain creek. A 16-inch main was laid to Ruxton creek that year (1889) at a cost of $110,547. The same year a pipe line was laid to Bear creek that cost $29,000. The city also secured Lake Moraine about this time. It was a natural body of water, but its capacity was increased by constructing a dam. A ditch and afterwards a pipe line, were laid to bring the waters of Beaver and Boehmer creeks, on the other side of the mountain range, into the lake. It is not necessary to go into detail regarding the legal complications that arose. The cost of all this work was very great. The various council committees were very active for several years and secured rights in all the creeks in the mountains. Storage reservoirs in the mountains were secured. In 1895 Lakes Nos. 7 and 8 were built. They have a storage capacity of about 75,000,000 gallons. They are at an elevation of about 11,000 feet. The greatest work in connection with the waterworks system has been the Strickler tunnel. It takes its name from the man who was mayor when it was begun in 1898. A few years before the city had purchased land in Fremont county that carried water rights in the Beaver creek on the other side of the range. This tunnel was designed to bring the water of Beaver creek to Colorado Springs. It took several years to complete this tunnel, and there were many legal complications. The bore of the tunnel is 4x7 feet, and it is 6,500 feet long. The tunnel was completed in November, 1900. The elevation of the tunnel is 11,500 feet.

DEGRAFF BUILDING.

In the year 1901 the city council purchased the Seven Lakes at a cost of $70,000. They have a natural capacity of many millions of gallons of water. They have not yet been made available in the water system, but their great value is in the possibility for the storage of water.

The city's irrigation system is separate. It consists first, in the El Paso canal, built by the town company. A site for a great dam was secured in 1890 east of the city and named Prospect lake. The dam was constructed at a cost of $15,000. The lake has a capacity of 400,000,000 gallons. In 1894 two reservoirs were built north of the city, known as Pike View reservoir Nos. 1 and 2. They cost about $25,000, and have a capacity of about 15,000,000 gallons of water. It has been necessary to construct a number of ditches in making this water available.

Here are some very interesting figures. The water distribution consists of 93 miles of pipe. It varies from eight to 20 inches in size. It has cost $500,000 to lay it. The reservoirs have cost $130,000. The irrigation system, not counting the cost of ditches, has cost the city about $40,000.

These figures do not take into account the vast sums paid out in securing water rights and litigation. It has been a very good investment however. The city could sell the water works system for two or three times what it has cost. The annual revenue from the sale of water is about $100,000 a year. The cost of maintenance is small. The revenue pays interest on bonds and maintenance and puts a small sum in the sinking fund. By the time that this box is opened the debt should have been paid off.

Before closing this chapter, it should be said that to H. I. Reid is due much of the credit for the construction of the water works system. He was city engineer for 15 years, and designed and carried out most of the work. Edward W. Frost has been the water superintendent for most of the time and directed the work.

The water shed surrounding the reservoirs at Lake Moraine was owned by the United States government. It has now all come into the possession of the city by purchase and grant. In 1890, 6,000 acres came into the possession of the city. During the past year Mayor John R. Robinson went to Washington and purchased 2,181 acres more. This will forever prevent contamination of the water supply.

Sewer System.

Dr. William Strickler was elected mayor in 1889, and immediately began the agitation to construct a sewer system. Sewers were greatly needed. H. I. Reid, the city engineer, assisted by E. S. Nettleton, made the plans. Sewer bonds to the amount of $40,000 were sold. Contracts were let for laying 42,000 feet of sewer pipe through the principal streets and alleys. The system has been added to from year to year until at the present time there are 40 miles of pipe. The city is well covered. The pipe ranges from six inches in size to 21 inches. The total cost of construction to date has been $196,070. Like the water works the sewers have presented a simple engineering problem, owing to the natural lay of the land. Water will run down hill. The cost of maintenance is very small.

In connection with the above the following interesting statistics regarding city matters are appended: There are 112 miles of city streets in Colorado Springs. Twenty thousand feet of stone or cement sidewalks have been laid. There has been no paving on the roads up to date, but it is a project that is frequently agitated.

A steel viaduct was built across the D. and R. G. tracks and the Monument creek at Bijou street in 1891 that cost $23,375. A similar viaduct was built across the tracks at Huerfano street in 1892 that cost $57,000. A steel bridge over Monument creek at Huerfano street built in 1894 cost $18,000. There are bridges over Shook's run at Costilla street, Boulder street and Platte avenue that have cost about $10,000.

Commercial and Social.

It is impossible in this sketch to give a history of the commercial or social life of the community, and only a few things of a public nature will be touched upon briefly. The stores have done chiefly a retail business, but have always carried large stocks of goods. It has been necessary owing to the distance from commercial centers. There have been very few business failures. At the present time there are a number of wholesale houses building up an outside trade. This is particularly true in the grocery line.

The first banking house was known as "Benedict's Bank." It was located on Cascade avenue above Pike's Peak. This was succeeded by William R. Young & Co.'s bank. This was succeeded by the El Paso bank, which was conducted as a private banking institution for nearly a quarter of a century by W. S. Jackson, J. H. White and Jas. H. Barlow. In 1900 this institution became a national bank.

The First National bank was organized in 1874 and is located today on the site where it has always done business except during the time that its present quarters were being built. It has been a very strong institution always.

The Exchange National bank was organized in 1888 and has always occupied its present quarters. The three national banks stand on the corners at Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, with E. E. Robinson's drug store, a former bank location, on the northeastern corner.

The banks have always been very liberally managed and have fostered every worthy enterprise. The combined deposits of the three national banks at the present time amount to about ten millions of dollars.

Jas. H. B. McFerran conducted a private bank, the People's bank, for 15 years. It was finally merged in the El Paso bank. Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. conducted a private bank for several years, but in 1901 it was succeeded by the Colorado Springs Trust company. It has handsome quarters in the Hagerman building, on the southeastern corner of Kiowa and Tejon streets.

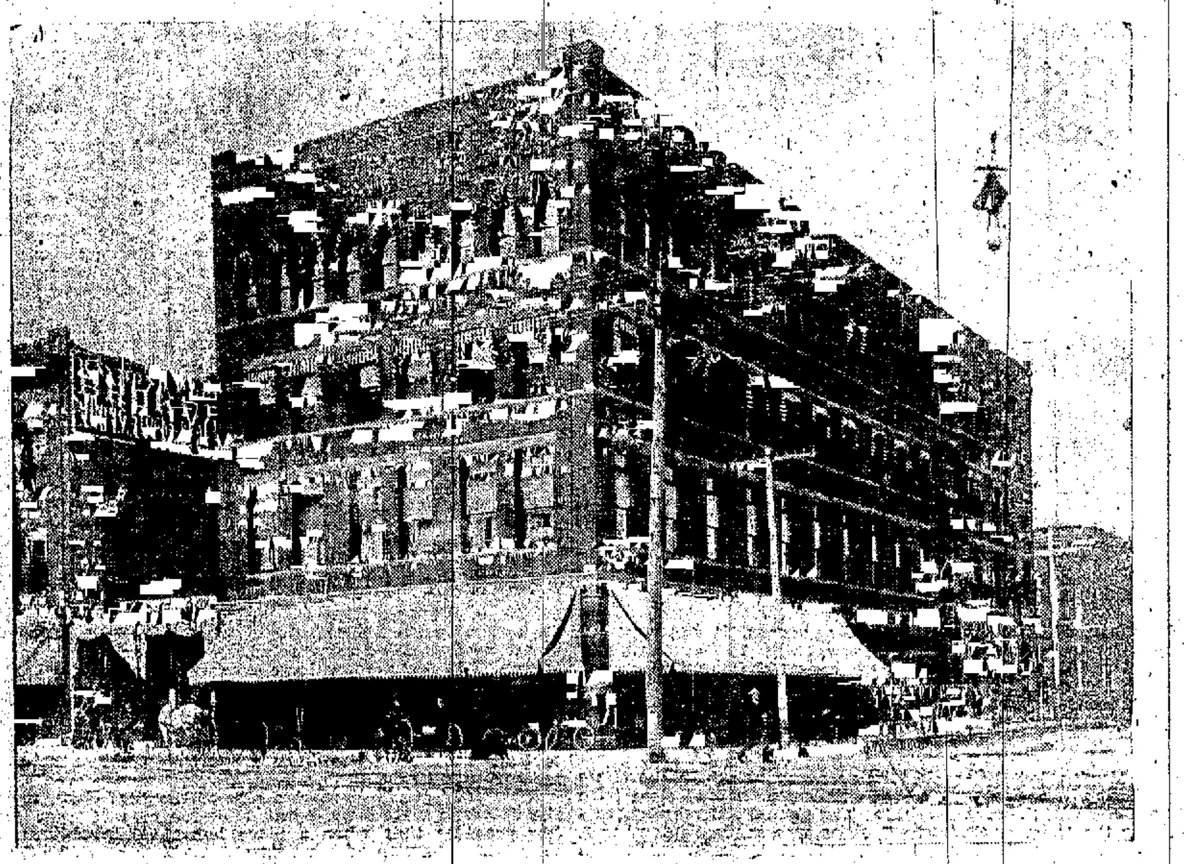
The Colorado Springs Title and Trust company has handsome quarters in the Mining Exchange building, built by W. S. Stratton on the southwestern corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues.

The newspapers have always been a great influence in the city. There are two dailies at the present time, each carrying the Associated Press reports. The Colorado Springs Gazette is issued every morning in the year and the Colorado Telegraph is printed in the evening, with a Sunday morning edition. They are ably edited and typographically are not surpassed by any other papers in the United States.

The Gazette is the pioneer paper of the city. It was started as a weekly in 1872 and was called "The Out West." J. E. Liller was the editor. A year later the name was changed to The Gazette. Benjamin W. Steele became the editor in 1877, and changed it to a daily paper in 1878. The first issue as a Daily appeared May 1, 1878. For 17 years Mr. Steele conducted the paper, and because of his ability and high character made a strong impression on the city. One of his monuments is the fine building in which the paper is now printed. Successors to Mr. Steele have been J. A. Risley, Walter L. Wilder, Wm. R. Platt, Henry Russell Wray, and the present owner and editor, [illegible] Stevens.

Mr. Steele built up a large job printing establishment in connection with the paper. For many years it has done nearly all the printing and blank book making for the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and for a long period of time it was the principal manufacturing institution of the city. In the year 1897 it was separated from the newspaper and is now known as the Out West Printing company. It is owned by General Palmer and James M. Bolton is the manager. It may be stated of Mr. Bolton that he came to Colorado Springs in 1872, as the printer in charge of the Out West newspaper. He has remained continually with the establishment ever since.

[illegible] established "The Mountaineer" as a weekly



McIntyre Building. THE GIDDINGS BUILDING. Telephone Building.

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in 1879. Later the paper became "The Republic," and for a time in 1884 was published as a daily by A. H. Corman and a Mr. Lowe. L. H. Goudy secured the paper in 1886. In 1891 Charles Sprague started the Evening Telegraph. A year later the two papers were consolidated under the name of the Republic-Telegraph. H. H. Eddy took the paper in 1893 and changed the name to the Evening Telegraph. In 1897 Lewis Gaylord secured control of the paper and later changed the name to the Colorado Telegraph. The plant was sold to a stock company in December, 1901, and at the present time Wm. A. Platt is the editor, David Elliott, associate editor, and S. N. Francis, business manager.

Club life has always been a feature of Colorado Springs. It is a necessity owing to the changing life of the people and the annual influx of strangers. The El Paso club is the pioneer institution. It was founded in 1877 and during most of the time since Dr. S. E. Solly has been the president. It has a magnificent home at the corner of Tejon street and Platte avenue, that cost about $75,000.

The Pike's Peak club has rooms at the corner of Kiowa and Tejon streets, and is a wealthy and prosperous institution.

The Colorado Springs Golf club has a club house and grounds in the northern portion of the city, above San Rafael street. The Cheyenne Mountain country club has a fine club house and ample grounds at Broadmoor.

The Elks club is an adjunct of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. It is located in the Opera House building, but will shortly begin the erection of a club house that will cost $60,000.

The Colorado Springs Opera house stands on the west side of Tejon street, between Pike's Peak avenue and Kiowa street. It was built by Messrs. Howbert, Humphrey and Crowell in 1880. The cost was $80,000, and in its day was a very splendid place, far in advance of the needs of the city. S. N. Nye has been the manager of the house since it was first opened. The greatest actors of the past quarter of a century have played there. Among these have been Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Richard Mansfield, Modjeska, the Davenports, Rhea and such famous platform speakers as Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough and Dwight L. Moody.

The first circus that ever played here came in 1872. It was the John Robinson show and it is recorded that people came from as far away as New Mexico to see it. The first tent show appeared on August 5, just passed. It was the Buffalo Bill Wild West, an unique entertainment that will probably be historic in a few years. Wm. F. Cody, the old Indian fighter and trapper, who is known as Buffalo Bill, conducts it. It is an exhibition of riding and shooting as practiced by the pioneers of the period of 30 years ago in this western region.

Although Colorado Springs has a very wide reputation as a health resort, it is a fact that it has but few sanitariums. Glockner Home was founded in 1890, and is situated in the northern portion of the city. It has not been able to meet the demand. The Sisters of St. Francis have a very good hospital on the hill east of the city. The need for sanitariums of the modern type is very great. Dr. Solly and Dr. B. P. Anderson, both pioneers of the city, are working on different lines to secure one or more such institutions in the near future.

Since the year 1896 Colorado Springs has seen an industrial advancement unprecedented in her history. It was well known for many years that there were veins of coal near the bluffs north of the city. As early as 1880 Judge McFerran had a tunnel started there but the work of development was delayed until 1896 when a miner named Williams began work. J. R. McKinnie, Curtis Bros., Wm. Banning and other capitalists became interested. The deepest shaft in the district today is down about 100 feet. The mines are the Carlton and the Danville, operated by the Pike's Peak Coal company; the Curtis and Rapson, operated by Curtis Bros.; the Banning and the Williamsville and Austin Bluffs shafts. From four to five hundred men find employment at the mines during the winter. A thousand tons of coal a day can be mined. It is a lignite coal and is largely used in this city for heating purposes.

To the west of the city has sprung up a great industry in the treatment of gold ores. These great mills are the natural result of the opening of Cripple Creek. The first of these plants was the Colorado-Philadelphia works, built in 1896 and enlarged several times since. The promoters were C. L. Tutt, Spencer Penrose and C. M. MacNeill, residents of Colorado Springs. The same men completed the Standard mill in 1901. These are combined now with the other plants of a like character by the United States Reduction company.

The Portland Gold Mining company, with mines in Cripple Creek, has completed a fine mill located on Bear creek, west of this city, and began treating ore about the first of June. It is the most complete mill in the west. James F. Burns, W. S. Stratton, Irving Howbert and other local men control the mill and mine.

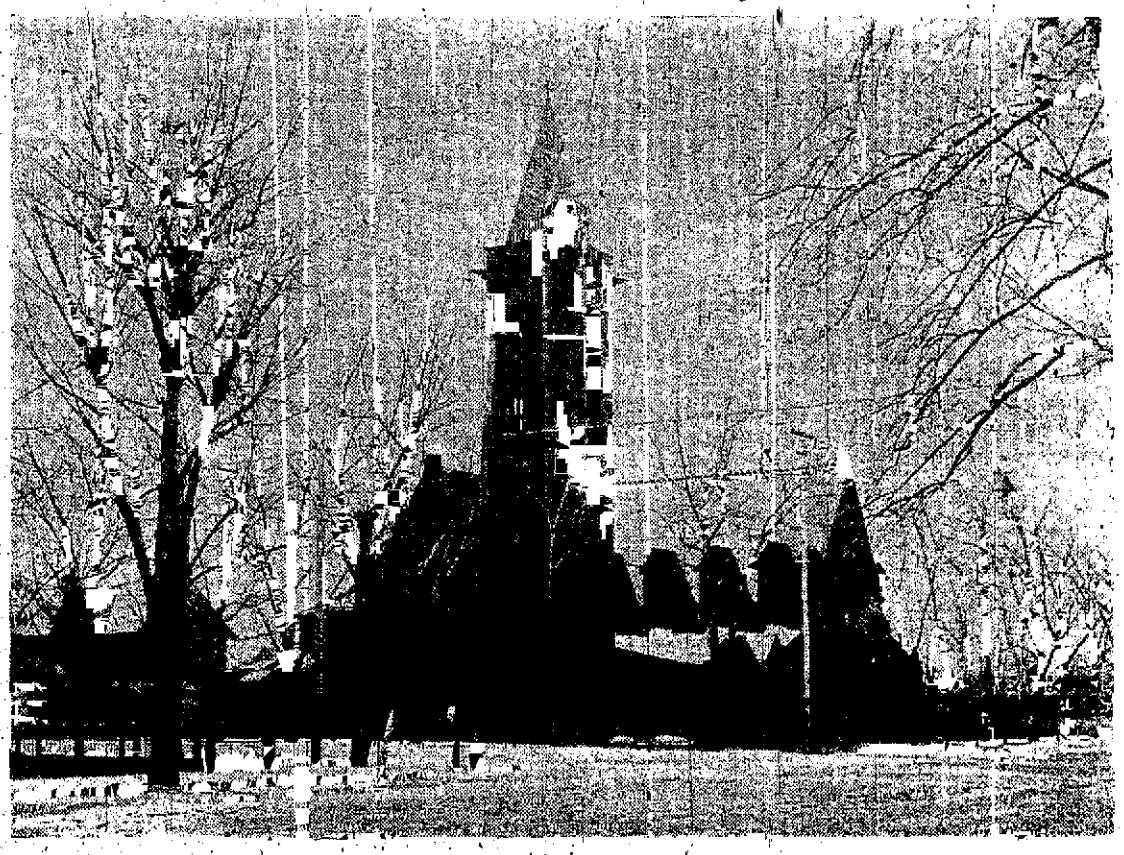
July of the present year also saw the mill of the Telluride Reduction company completed. It is located on the Fountain creek. The project was financed by eastern capitalists.

All of these mills use a chemical process in treating the ores and are very successful. The four plants represent a combined investment of nearly two millions of dollars. They have a capacity of treating about a thousand tons of gold ore each day. Employment is given to large numbers of men.

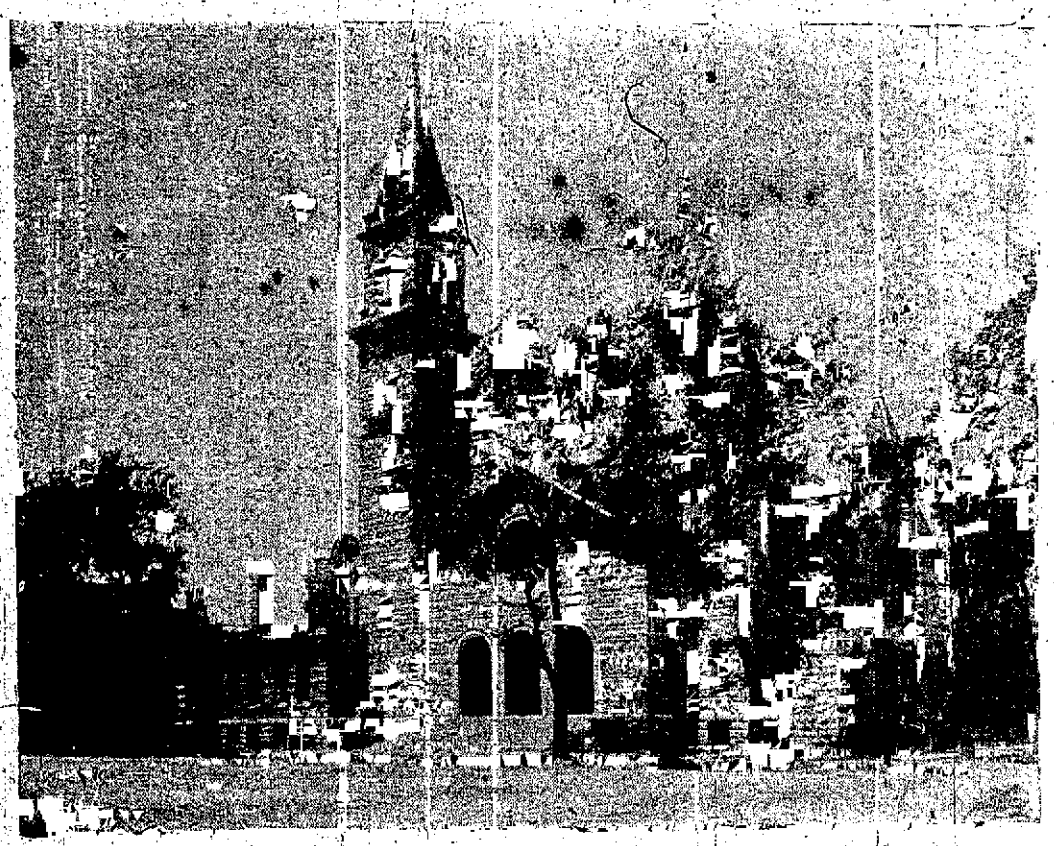
In this connection is may be mentioned that a company is boring three miles northwest of the city in an attempt to find oil or gas. At the Portland mill a well is also being sunk and has reached a very considerable depth. W. P. Epperson bored a well at Colorado City in 1894, and proved that natural gas can be found in the region.

A very popular plan for promoting educational matters, and at the same time enjoy the pleasures of an outing, at the present time is the Chautauqua. It takes its name from the lake in northern New York where the first camp was held. John R. Robinson, mayor of the city, is at the head of a movement this year to establish such an institution here. Land has been secured among the red rocks close to the Garden of the Gods. Temporary buildings have been erected, and at the present writing the institution is in its first week of work. If it proves successful, it will become a large factor in attracting many visitors to the place each summer who would otherwise go elsewhere.

The legislature of 1899 cut Cripple Creek out of El Paso county. The entire mining district was put into Teller county, which was created for the purpose. It was a matter that had been agitated for some years, but was strongly opposed by the mine owners and others at Colorado Springs. Excepting around the courts the change has made very little difference in the business of the city, although it was freely prophesied at the time that it would.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Municipal History.

Having briefly touched on so many points in the city's history, it seems fitting that this sketch should close with a review of the municipal life. The formal order incorporating the town of Colorado Springs was made September 2, 1872. It remained a town, governed by a board which selected its chairman, until 1876.

March 16, 1875, the board of trustees considered the advisability of incorporating as a city. It was shown that the town at that time had a population of 3,08, quite enough to enable it becoming a city. March 4, 1876, a special election was held, and by a majority of 143 votes out of the total vote cast, the people decided to reorganize under the general law. On the 16th of the same month, by unanimous vote, the corporate name of the place became "The City of Colorado Springs."

The first mayor of the city was Major William Wagner, the treasurer of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. His death was reported in the past year in New York. Major Wagner served two terms.

The city was divided into four wards, divided by the junction of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues. The first ward was in the northwest square, second ward the northeast square, third ward the southeast square, and fourth ward the southwest square. By 1880 the city had extended west, and a fifth ward was created, which took in all the territory west of Monument creek.

At various times the city has been diviced into voting precincts, but until April of the present year it has remained a city of the second class, divided as explained above into five wards.

Municipal affairs have generally been directed with intelligence and honesty. Until very recent years the mayors and councilmen served without pay.

There is much discussion at the present time regarding municipal ownership of public utilities. Colorado Springs has gone into this only to the extent of owning its own waterworks and sewers, although at one time a council committee examined into the advisability of constructing an electric light plant. It was reported on adversely and the plan abandoned. The officials have always taken an advanced stand in promoting every business proposition that tended to give the public better accommodations.

Messrs. Howbert, Humphrey and Crowell were granted a franchise to lay pipes in the city streets in 1879, and built the first gas works, known as the Colorado Springs Gas and Coke company. It has been succeeded since by the Colorado Springs Light and Power company. The mains are laid throughout the city and gas is supplied for both lighting and heating purposes.

W. H. McIntyre, C. H. White and W. S. Jackson organized the El Paso Electric Light company in 1886, with a very small plant. It grew rapidly. It has been succeeded in the last three years by the Colorado Springs Electric company, which has a magnificent power house near the coal mines north of the city. Its wires cover the city and also Colorado City, supplying power for all purposes. This company absorbed the People's company which was organized and granted franchises in 1898.

The Citizen's Light, Heat and Power company has mains laid in the business section, and supplies steam heat for public buildings. It was organized in 1890.

The Colorado Telephone company was granted a franchise to operate lines in the city in 1889. Its business has been large, and it has more than a thousand 'phones in use. The company has a fine building on Kiowa street, and has placed its wires in conduits through the business section. It is now possible to telephone from Colorado Springs to any of the larger towns in the state.

The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies monopolize telegraphing by the Morse system throughout the United States. Both have rights acquired from the city council of Colorado Springs and maintain offices here.

The care of the streets and irrigating ditches have always been difficult and costly for Colorado Springs. This is owing to the loose nature of the soil and the heavy storms. A parking system has been adopted on Cascade avenue this year as an experiment. City Engineer Case has also been sent to California to investigate the system of oiling the streets in use there. The streets of this city are lighted at night by about 300 arc electric lights, under a contract with the Colorado Springs Electric company.

Policing Colorado Springs has never been a very difficult problem because of the character of the citizens. It has taken 30 years to travel from town constable to a chief of police. Vincent King is the first chief of police under the reorganization. He has under him a captain, a sergeant, two detectives, 13 patrolmen and two drivers for the patrol wagon. But few persons have ever met death in a criminal way in the city, and crimes of other natures are very infrequent. It is but just to say that the efficiency of the present police organization of the city is in a large measure due to Loren C. Dana, who was the city marshall from 1888 to 1897, and began the work of putting the system on a metropolitan basis.

Colorado Springs became a city of the first class, under the Colorado state laws, April, 1902—the present year. The law provides that when a place has 15,000 inhabitants it may become a city of the first class, which carries with it certain privileges that are considered desirable. This city has had the required population for some years, but an

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official census was not taken until 1900. It may be stated here that the United States census for 1900 shows Colorado Springs with but 23,000 people. The census was inaccurate, and there has been a large influx in the two years, so the estimate of 30,000 is not far from correct. It is much larger than that, considering the unincorporated territory that is contiguous to the city.

As a city of the first class the municipality has enlarged powers as to police protection, sanitation, etc. The president of the council presides over that body; the mayor has the right of veto of all bills that carry money appropriations, and has the power of appointment of policemen, firemen, etc. In fact, it is reorganized on a basis recognized as metropolitan throughout the country.

Five of the aldermen who had been elected two years previous withdrew, and this left the city controlled by five aldermen elected the year before. In May the council voted to create eight wards in the city instead of five. Three of the aldermen who had been retired were immediately appointed to fill the offices thus created. A map showing the division of the city into eight wards will undoubtedly go into this box.

The construction of a new city hall appropriate to the needs of a city like Colorado Springs has long been agitated. It took definite shape in 1900. The northwest corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue had been owned for 20 years by the First Methodist church congregation, and a large frame building occupied the site. Alderman W. H. McIntyre, as chairman of the public grounds committee, conducted negotiations and purchased the land from the church. A tract 100x100 with its buildings, was purchased for the sum of $28,000. W. S. Stratton, who has been referred to previously, owned considerable property in the vicinity, and was desirous of seeing a suitable building erected. He very generously advanced to the city the money needed in this purchase until an appropriation could be made covering the outlay. Later, Mr. Stratton offered to give the city 75x140 feet of land adjoining its site if the council would agree to construct a building not less than $100,000. This offer was accepted and steps were immediately taken to sell bonds that would procure money to erect the building.

Plans for this structure have been prepared by T. McLaren and Thomas P. Barber, local architects. The contract for the structure has been let to L. S. Atkinson, a local man, for the sum of $90,000. This has been amended somewhat by a change from clay brick to granite for facing the two outside walls, making their contract about $110,000. The contract for heating and plumbing has been let to a local firm, Doyle & Schwartz, at $13,000. It is proposed also to spend from $8,000 to $10,000 in furnishing the building. The building committee for 1902 is W. H. McIntyre, Francis Capell and J. C. St. John.

The city councils of Colorado Springs held their sessions for the first 10 years in various halls or public buildings that were rented from time to time. In the year 188_ a city hall was built on the corner of the alley on the west side of Nevada avenue, between Huerfano street and Pike's Peak avenue. It cost $20,000 and bonds were sold to secure the money. The building is historic, but it long ago proved inadequate. It will be turned over to the uses of the fire department hereafter. At the present time the city officers are occupying a frame building standing on the land acquired for a new city hall, that was built for a parsonage by the Methodist people.

The following table gives the financial standing of the city of Colorado Springs up to July 1, 1902, and shows better than written words facts that may be of interest to the future:

Funded debts		$1,242,000.00
Water works	$1,069,000.00	
Sewer bonds	76,000.00	
Bridge bonds	39,000.00	
City hall bonds	118,000.00	
Outstanding warrants		17,368.13
General fund, 1901	15,943.84	
General fund, 1902	31,006.55	
Special fund, 1902	417.74	
Treasury cash balance		130,606.92
General fund, 1901	48,372.97	
Special funds	92,505.96	
Redemption fund	19,727.99	
Floating indebtedness		28,577.42
Delinquent taxes		162,129.31
Tax rate, per $1.00		10.4 Mills
Assessed valuation of all property in the city		22,007,730.00
Estimated actual value of all property		25,000,000.00
Estimated value of water works and all property belonging to city		2,000,000.00

SOME LOVABLE SPINSTERS.

I have only to think of the adjectives and similes which have been contributed to the language on our account to grow sad and dejected. How wretched and mean and little they are, as if everything that was queer and unpleasant and narrow-minded and fussy and dreadful was embodied in the spinster alone, and as if some grandmothers whom we know were not the most dreadful old maids themselves!

"Every right-minded person," as my old aunt used to say, "should resent this injustice." I once knew a New England woman who did, and very ably, too, since she herself was married. But she had three sisters who were not—such dear, lovable, sweet-smiling, plain old maids of sisters each one plainer than the other, if that were possible, yet each one lovelier, if anything, in character, and all three of them like gentle satellites revolving in tireless ministrations round the one man of the house—he whom the other sister had brought home to them as her husband.

No one had ever asked the hands of the three old-maid sisters in marriage, because when they grew up there were never any young men in the neighborhood who could ask. The war for the union had robbed New England of all her marriageable sons. But nothing had ever embittered the natures of these three spinsters; not even the fact of a certain physical unloveliness, which advancing years only served to accentuate—their narrow shoulders, their faded eyebrows, and the abnormal shortness of vision—an unlovelinesss which you forgot, however, within half an hour after knowing them, each one had so great an inner beauty shining in her face, a beauty of goodness that would have been breadth and valor and great large-mindedness if it had ever had a chance. As it was, it was the goodness of gentleness only, as strength held courteously in control is always gentle. And neither did these gentle old maids resent the ridicule with which spinsters were regarded in their day and in their particular neighborhood. The married sister alone resented it for them.—Mrs. Lillie French in the January Century.

WITHIN THE CRATER OF PELEE.

In this matted ground, with the confusion of mist, rain, steam and dust, and the boiling of the crater in our very feet, there was no temptation for writing any but the most appealing facts. These in their roughness may possibly give to others the impression of Pelee's crater with something of the freshness of the field itself. From my rain-soaked field book, therefore, I tear these notes direct:

Three thousand four hundred and fifty feet. Sulphurous fumes. Block-strewed surface. Dust in the air. Roaring pulverized sulphurous deposit, as on western side of crater.

2:38 p. m. Great roaring outbreak, gradually subsides. Hovey says "Hear that, old man! Continued roar, blows heavily. Sulphurous fumes. Rocks tumbling.

2:50. Still heavy cloud. Bursting and falling of rocks continue. Remain on inner side of crater. Heaviest sounds come from N. 60 degrees W., by comparison of observations. Brown dust mingles with steam of crater-cloud. Hovey thinks we are nearer the cone than before. Constant eruption, which varies in strength.

3:38. A crash. Feel the heat from it.

3:52. Increase in explosions.

In this connection it should be noted that at about 4 o'clock Thompson, the pilot, from the shed in St. Pierre roadstead saw a "great smoke" shoot up from the crater. A French gunboat taking soundings in the harbor blew her whistle (which we, within the crater, heard), and put to sea. The tug Ruby, which had brought six guests to search the St. Pierre ruins, hurried them aboard and left.—From "Looking Into Caribbean Craters," by George Carroll Curtis, in the January Century.

SOME COLORADO SPRINGS MINISTERS.

A. A. Burleigh. Stephen Wright. James B. Gregg. E. H. Lyle. E. E. Carrington. J. A. Hapgood.
J. W. Finkbiner. Edward Braislin. W. H. W. Boyle. Geo. E. Youngdahl. C. B. Wilcox. Wm. G. Templeton. A. R. Scott. Ed. P. Root. F. N. Calvin.

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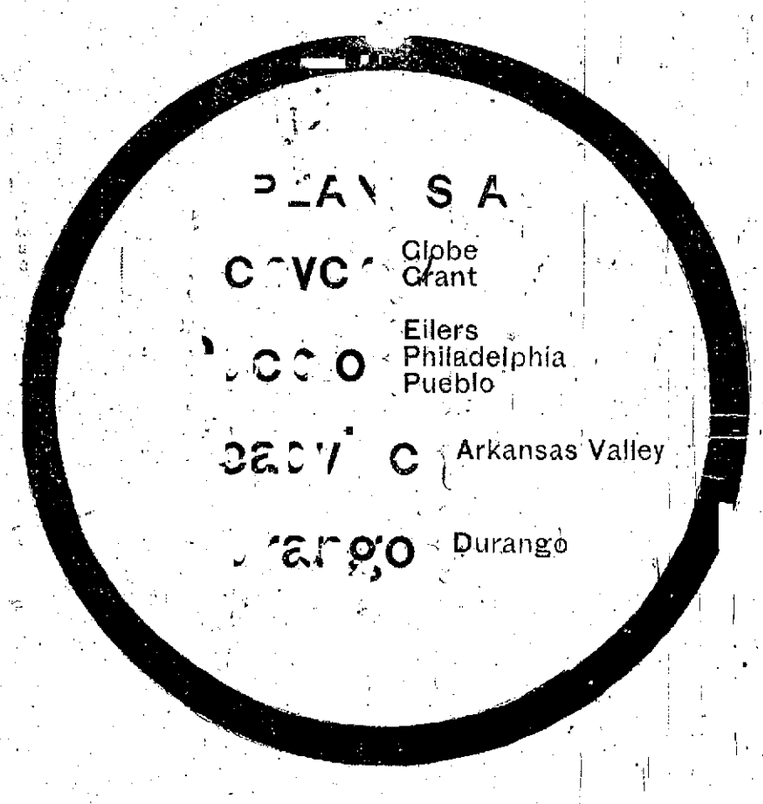

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